"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow; moderate, shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,958. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1918.—TWENTY PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

CONFEREES AGREE ON RAILROAD BILL; A SENATE VICTORY

Clause Permitting the Review of Rates Fixed by the President Is Restored.

MAY OPERATE SHORT LINES

Wilson Empowered to Do So—Federal Control for 21 Months After War.

TO LIMIT STATE TAXES

Proposal That They Shall Not Exceed Previous Ratio Meets Opposition in Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The House and Senate conferees on the McAdoo Railroad bill, giving the Government authority to take over the transportation systems of the country as a war emergency, reached a final agreement late today, and the measure will at once be reported back to each house. The Senate conferees won a distinct victory on the final vote in the restoration of the clause by which the Interstate Commerce Commission is to have the power to review rates as fixed by the President. The House had stricken out this provision.

Another point won by the Senate conferees was in the retention of the original clause, as passed by the Senate, giving power to the President to take over the short-line railroads. This the house had rejected. The conferees compromised on the period for which the railroads were to remain in Federal control. The Senate had fixed it at eighteen months, while the House extended it to twenty-four. The conferees made it twenty-one.

The conferees voted that in the fixing of rates the President and the Interstate Commerce Commission give consideration to the fact that the transportation systems were being operated under combined Federal control and not as individual lines, in competition with each other.

Another provision of the bill is that the State Governments shall not be permitted to levy taxes on railroad property in excess of the ratio which obtained for the year preceding the assumption of control by the Federal Government.

The agreement was reached on a draft offered by Senator Robinson of Arkansas, which had as its basis the bestowal of final rate-fixing authority upon the Interstate Commerce Commission. This draft, adopted by the conferees unanimously, provided as follows:

"That during the period of Federal control, whenever in his opinion the public interest requires, the President may initiate rates, fares, charges, classifications, regulations, and practices by filing the same with the Interstate Commerce Commission; which said rates, fares, classifications, regulations, and practices, shall not be suspended by the commission pending final determination.

"Said rates shall be reasonable and just, and shall take effect at such time and upon such notice as he may direct; but the Interstate Commerce Commission shall, upon complaint, enter upon a hearing concerning the justice and reasonableness of so much of any order of the President as establishes or changes any rate, fare, charge, classification, regulation, or practice of any carrier under Federal control, and may consider all the facts and circumstances existing at the time of the making of the same. In determining any question concerning any such rate, fare, charges, classifications, regulations, or practices or changes therein the Interstate Commerce Commission shall give due consideration to the fact that the transportation systems are being operated under a unified and co-ordinated national control, and not in competition.

"After full hearing the commission may make such findings and orders as are authorized by the act to regulate commerce as amended, and said findings and orders shall be enforced as provided in said act.

"Provided, however, that when the President shall find and certify to the Interstate Commerce Commission that in order to defray the expenses of Federal control and operation fairly chargeable to railway operating expenses and also to pay railway tax accruals other than war taxes, net rents for joint facilities and equipment and compensation to the carrier, operating as a unit, it is necessary to increase the railway operating revenue, the Interstate Commerce Commission in determining the justness and reasonableness of any rate, &c., shall take into consideration said finding and certificate by the President, together with such recommendations as he may make."

The rate-fixing and compensation features agreed upon, the conferees quickly arrived at their agreement on terminating control twenty-one months after the end of the war.

Opposes the Bill's Tax Provision.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—The provision in the Federal Railroad bill, decided upon in Washington today, prohibiting any higher ratio of taxation of railroad property by any State than the ratio which existed prior to Federal control,

Continued on Page Four.

Lieut. Commodore Dawson's "Glory of the Trenches" in March Good Housekeeping. Now on sale.—Advt.

Must Conserve More Wheat to Meet Demands of Allies

WASHINGTON, March 7.—All exceptions to the Food Administration rule requiring the purchase of an equal amount of substitutes with each purchase of wheat flour were revoked today because of the necessity of conserving wheat for the Allies. The entire country thus is put on a parity in regard to buying of wheat flour. Exceptions to the rule had been allowed in certain localities where substitutes are little known and hard to obtain.

Increased demands for breadstuffs from the Allies were announced several days ago, when the Food Administration abolished the meatless meal and the porkless Saturday, as it was deemed more important to save the grain than the meat.

Shortage in arrivals from Argentina caused the enlarged requests on this country.

WAR FINANCE BILL PASSED BY SENATE

Corporation Measure Modified in Many Respects Before Being Adopted, 74 to 3.

CHANGE AIMED AT WARBURG

Power to Name Capital Issues Committee Is Shifted in Order to Bar New York Banker.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—By a vote of 74 to 3 the Senate today passed the War Finance Corporation bill, giving power to extend credit up to an aggregate of $4,000,000,000 to firms and corporations engaged in war industries. As passed it was appreciably modified from its form as it was recently reported out of the Senate Committee. The Senators voting against were Hardwick of Georgia, Democrat, and Harding of Ohio and Sherman of Illinois, Republicans.

Before passing the bill the Senate by a vote of 37 to 35 put through an amendment offered by Senator Owen, Democrat, of Oklahoma, by which the appointment of the Capital Issues Committee—which is to pass upon the issue of credits to firms and corporations—was taken from the Federal Reserve Board, as originally provided in the measure, and put in the hands of the President, but with power of consent to all appointments being vested with the Senate.

This action came after a hurried conference of leaders on both sides of the chamber, during which it developed that a strong sentiment existed against the possibility of the appointment of Paul M. Warburg, the New York banker, as a member of the Capital Issues Committee. Mr. Warburg is now Vice Governor of the Federal Reserve Board and Chairman of the Capital Issues Committee, which has existed as a purely voluntary agency.

The opposition to Mr. Warburg, although not expressed on the floor of the Senate, was commonly known in the lobby as being based upon the New York banker's kinship. Mr. Warburg has a brother a German, who, it was stated, is affiliated with the German Imperial Bank at Berlin, and another in Switzerland, supposed to be working in the German Secret Service.

It was reported at the Capitol before the Senate acted upon the Owen amendment that the Federal Reserve Board intended to appoint Mr. Warburg, if the authority conveyed in the measure were left in. All appointments to the Capital Issues Committee, under the bill as originally drafted, would have been subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. This feature was objected to by many Senators opposing the bill as giving the Secretary too much power.

Here is the vote by which the Owen amendment was adopted:

For.

DEMOCRATS.

Fletcher.	McKellar.	Trammell.
Henderson.	Nugent.	Underwood.
Hollis.	Owen.	Vardaman.
Kendrick.	Phelan.	Walsh.
Kirby.	Pomerene.	Wolcott.
Lewis.	Sheppard.	Total, 17.

REPUBLICANS.

Baird.	Jones, (Wash.)	Sherman.
Borah.	Kenyon.	Sterling.
Curtis.	McLean.	Sutherland.
Fernald.	McNary.	Townsend.
France.	New.	Wadsworth.
Frelinghuysen.	Norris.	Total, 20.
Gronna.	Poindexter.	Total for, 37.
Hale.		

Against.

DEMOCRATS.

Bankhead.	Overman.	Smith, (Md.)
Beckham.	Pittman.	Smith, (S. C.)
Gerry.	Ransdell.	Stone.
Gore.	Saulsbury.	Swanson.
Hardwick.	Shafroth.	Thomas.
Johnson, (S.D.)	Shields.	Tillman.
King.	Simmons.	Williams.
Martin.	Smith, (Ariz.)	Total, 23.

REPUBLICANS.

Calder.	Lodge.	Warren.
Dillingham.	McCumber.	Watson.
Harding.	Nelson.	Total, 12.
Kellogg.	Page.	Total against, 35.
Knox.	Smoot.	

The vote showed the bulk of staunch Administration supporters aligning themselves against the amendment, but there was a sprinkling of stalwarts among those who voted for it. It was only another victory for the opposition that had succeeded, throughout the career of the bill in the Senate, in modifying one after another of its features. "Drawing its claws," was the characterization of one of the opponents.

The measure, as finally passed, differs in several respects from the form urged by Secretary McAdoo. In its final vote the Senate upheld the viva voce vote of yesterday, by which authority to the Capital Stock Committee to issue licenses to corporations desiring to float securities was eliminated. This was one of the features particularly favored by Mr. McAdoo. The elimination of the penalizing clause to those refusing to abide by the rulings of the committee, was also upheld.

Senator Hollis of New Hampshire, who bitterly fought many features of the bill, endeavored to have the Senate reconsider its action in discarding an amendment by which Directors of the War Finance Corporation would be prohibited from indulging in any other business. An amendment offered by the Senator to restore this amendment was defeated, 46 to 28.

SAVE COAL—put in a Bruston Automatic Electric Lighting & Power Plant. 101 Park Av., New York.—Advt.

MOVE TO MAKE BIG GERMAN CONCERNS AMERICAN-OWNED

Amendments Reported to Senate Strike at Interests Close to Kaiser's Government.

HOBOKEN PIERS INCLUDED

Authority Given to Sell These, When Acquired, and Any Other Great Properties Held.

VALUES EXCEED A BILLION

Tremendous Advantage to This Country in Post-War Trade Seen in Acquisitions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—A portentous move against German influence in America's industrial affairs was started today when the Senate Appropriations Committee on recommendation of President Wilson and A. Mitchell Palmer, Custodian of Alien Property, voted to report legislation to the Senate that would enable the Government to seize and dispose of every vestige of German-owned property in the country, that might be construed as related in any way to the war.

Back of this action lies a well-considered program having as its basis the Americanization of German-owned or German-controlled businesses throughout the country and the dissipation of German influence in American commercial and industrial affairs, in so far as they are involved with the military advancement of Germany.

This program, it is intended, is to be carried out as a war move against German influence that, backed by German capital, has intrenched itself in innumerable industries throughout the United States. The ramifications of the German influence are widespread, and the German capital represented is said to run well up beyond $1,000,000,000.

Under the legislation voted by the Senate committee the Custodian of Enemy Property would be able to take over and dispose of all German property, from the German steamship piers at Hoboken to industrial factories or other business properties, if regarded as allied with war activity.

No Wholesale Seizure Contemplated.

The Government, it was explained tonight, does not want to have the impression go out that it contemplates a nation-wide seizure of German property. Mr. Palmer, it was stated, even though Congress granted him the authority, would not confiscate property in this country of individuals living in Germany. Neither would the property of German subjects living in the United States be taken. But, it was explained, where the ownership of property is tied up closely with the ruling financial powers of Germany, affiliated with the German Government, he would dispose of their property to American capital; the Government would see that such property passed from German into American hands.

The first act of the Alien Property Custodian, if authority is given him by Congress, will be to take over physically and offer for sale to American capital the piers of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd steamship lines in Hoboken. These organizations are classed by the Government as coming directly within the scope of the proposed legislation, that is, the capital invested is closely affiliated with the German Government and under the unquestioned control of that Government. All such German industries in the United States which are of a Government nature, and there are many, would be treated in the same way.

Under the direction of Mr. Palmer, agents of the Government have made a list of such industries and have clearly established that they are owned and controlled by "German capital of the ruling class closely affiliated with the German Government." Mr. Palmer declined to divulge the identity of these industries, but asserted that they were of vast importance to the United States at present and should be in the hands of American owners. Fear was expressed by officials that such industries might be destroyed if the Government should indicate their location.

Two Amendments Recommended.

The legislation voted by the Appropriations Committee, to be reported at once to the Senate, contemplates an amendment to the Trading With the Enemy act by which all property of an enemy, or ally of enemy, may be held and disposed of by the Custodian of Alien Property, and an amendment to the Urgent Deficiency bill by which the President may take over the piers of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American lines at Hoboken.

Explaining the two amendments tonight, Mr. Palmer, who had gone to the Capitol early in the day to urge them upon the Appropriations Committee, said:

"The amendments to the Urgent Deficiency bill reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations are designed to give to the President the power to purchase or otherwise acquire the title and possession of the docks, archives, and piers of the Hamburg-American Line and the North German Lloyd Line at Hoboken, N. J., and also to amend the Trading with the Enemy act so as to give the power to the Alien Property Custodian to sell enemy property in his hands.

"This power, under the law, is restricted now to cases where it is necessary to sell in order to prevent waste and protect the property. The proposed

Continued on Page Three.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE 6th Big Month—Biggest Success in N. Y. Evs. 8—Matinee Tomorrow—Advt.

German Press Is Threatening Denmark For Interning the Igotz Mendi Prize Crew

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 7.—The German newspapers are heavily attacking Denmark and the Danish Government because the German crew from the Igotz Mendi has been interned here.

The Berlin Tageblatt says that Germany has sent a note of protest and that German opinion regards the case as a serious violation of international law.

The Deutsche Zeitung warns the Danish Government that it must understand the situation is serious and that it must no longer believe that it can be allowed to give way to English influence to the detriment of Germany.

The Lokal-Anzeiger tells the Danish people that the case will cause German bitterness, which will not be without influence upon future relations between the two countries.

The Germania, organ of Chancellor von Hertling, asserts that the crew must be set free and full payment made for ship and cargo. If not, energetic language will be used by Germany toward Denmark which will be responsible for any disagreeable consequences.

The Danish press, commenting on the German press attacks, mantains that the Danish Government acted correctly in the Igotz Mendi case, and that it would have been impossible for the Government to do otherwise. It is held that when the German crew was unable to get the ship home, and was forced by a heavy storm to go ashore in Danish lifeboats, the Igotz Mendi ceased to be a German prize, and the prize crew must be interned according to the regulations of The Hague Convention. According to the view here there is no doubt that the Danish Government acted in exact harmony with the obligations of neutrality.

The Politiken says today:

"The German press opinions are of course affected by their comprehensible disappointment because the Igotz Mendi did not reach a German harbor."

It asserts, however, that the case has been treated according to the correct international point of view. The question, it adds, is a question of international law and not, as the German press opinions seem to intimate, a political matter.

The Igotz Mendi was a Spanish steamship of 4,600 gross tons, which was captured by the German raider Wolf in the Pacific Ocean on May 21, 1917. Last week the Igotz Mendi, with a German prize crew aboard, attempted to reach a German port through the North Sea, and went ashore on the Danish coast near the Shaw Lighthouse, at the northern point of Jutland. The crew at first refused to leave the vessel, although lifeboats took off the captive passengers, but the Copenhagen dispatch above indicates that they did so later and were interned.

WAR WORK STRAIN KILLS J. M. BOWERS

Famous Lawyer Stricken by Heart Attack While at Lakewood to Recuperate.

MEMBER OF BAR 50 YEARS

Chosen by President Wilson as Draft Adviser—Appeared in Many Notable Cases.

John M. Bowers, one of the three lawyers chosen by President Wilson to act on the Legal Advisory Board in connection with the draft in New York City, died yesterday afternoon at the Laurel House, in Lakewood, N. J., where he had gone to recuperate from strain due to his war work. Mr. Bowers was in his sixty-ninth year, and had been a member of the New York Bar for nearly fifty years. A heart attack was the immediate cause of his death.

Mr. Bowers's death is believed by his physicians to be the direct result of his efforts in the last ten weeks. He had worked night and day, it is said, together with Henry W. Taft and Charles A. Boston, other members of the board, in advising the 8,000 lawyers who have been untangling legal snarls in the answers of draft candidates in their questionnaires.

A week ago Mr. Bowers complained that he was ill, and his ailment was diagnosed as nervous indigestion. He was ordered to rest, and went to the Laurel House, so as not to be far from the scene of his work for the Government. Mrs. Bowers was with him, and daily reports to the family indicated that he was improving.

He set up a little while yesterday and ate a hearty luncheon. Afterward he remarked to Mrs. Bowers that while he felt "almost well again," he was very sleepy. Mrs. Bowers sat at his bedside for a short while until he fell asleep, and then went into the next room, where she was reading when she heard her husband gasp. She ran into his room and found him comatose. He never recovered consciousness, and died about 3 o'clock.

Mr. Bowers, who was the senior member of Bowers & Gerard, the junior member being the former Ambassador to Germany, had been connected with a number of the most notable legal cases in New York, among them the Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit, wherein he was Colonel Roosevelt's chief counsel, and the recent charities investigation, in which he was counsel for the State Board of Charities.

Mr. Bowers was born in Cooperstown, N. Y., in November, 1850, and came to New York when he was 16 years old. He entered the law office of Platt, Gerard & Buckley as a student. The Gerard in the firm was the father of the former Ambassador to Germany, and the friendship between Mr. Bowers and the Gerard family extended through two generations. In 1914 Mr. Bowers and County Clerk Schneider led the fight to nominate James W. Gerard, then in Berlin, as the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate. Mr. Bowers was also prominent in the contest which resulted in the selection of Ambassador Gerard's opponent, James W. Wadsworth, for the place.

After close study with the firm of Platt, Gerard & Buckley for three years, Mr. Bowers was, at the age of 19, admitted to the bar. The date of his admission, 1869, made him at the time of his death one of the oldest members of the bar of this city.

Mr. Bowers's career was closely bound up with corporation law cases in New York. In his later years there was hardly an important case in which he was not sought for advice or service before the jury.

As counsel for the Reorganization Committee of the Third Avenue Railway in 1912, Mr. Bowers had a great share in the rehabilitation of the property. He received a fee of $65,000 for his work in that case. He was counsel for The New York World for a number of years.

Perhaps the most widely advertised of all Mr. Bowers's cases was the Barnes-Roosevelt libel suit, when the former President was sued for $50,000 by the Albany political leader for calling him a "boss." Mr. Bowers worked to such good purpose that the trial resulted in favor of Colonel Roosevelt. His summing up in defense of the Colonel is described by all who heard it as a "masterly oration."

Mr. Bowers in 1884 was leader of the

Continued on Page Five.

Imitations But Advertise the Genuine. When he says some other sausage is "just good" he makes Deerfoot the standard. Buy the standard, not the imitation.—Advt.

AUTO PRODUCTION TO BE REDUCED 30%

Manufacturers and War Industries Board Reach an Agreement.

CURTAILMENT IS VOLUNTARY

Auto Industries Committee Is Dissolved and a Washington Office Takes Its Place.

A curtailment of 30 per cent. in automobile production for the present year was the most important action taken by the members of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce at their semi-annual meeting yesterday at 7 East Forty-second Street. Many of the large plants have already curtailed their production of motor vehicles to a larger extent, in view of taking over the munitions work for the Government.

Several conferences have been held lately between the motor manufacturers and the War Industries Board at Washington with the object of arriving at a definite basis of curtailment. The suggestion that it should be cut to 50 per cent. or more was regarded as too drastic by the manufacturers, in view of the essential needs of the motor industry to the country and the large demands being made by the Government and the allied nations for motor trucks and other vehicles for war transportation.

Hugh Chalmers, Vice President of the National Chamber, presided, and at the close of the meeting he stated that the voluntary 30 per cent. curtailment was entirely satisfactory to the War Industries Board and the Fuel Administrator. The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce is composed of 117 motor manufacturers, and nearly all of the large plants were represented at the meeting.

It was voted to dissolve the Automobile Industries Committee and to maintain in its stead a general headquarters in Washington in charge of Hugh Chalmers. Mr. Chalmers was a member of the former committee, which was formed last November to assist the War Industries Board in the selection of factories best adapted to the making of various forms of war munitions while maintaining the efficiency of the plants for the necessary motor requirements of the country. A staff of engineers will be kept at the national automobile headquarters to aid manufacturers in their work for the Government.

A resolution was passed indorsing the work of the recently formed Highways Industries Association, and William T. Metzger and Windsor T. White were appointed as members to represent the motor car and truck manufacturers.

A report on the two national automobile shows of the year, those at New York and Chicago, respectively, showed that for the first time in seventeen years the paid attendance was less than the record for the preceding year. The Monday closing order affected the Chicago show. The actual business transacted by dealers at the show was almost on a par with previous shows.

PARIS JUDGES SEVERE ON FOOD PROFITEERS

One Potato Merchant Gets Two Months in Prison and Pays $600.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 6, (Delayed.)—The cost of living in Paris is now terribly high for everybody, but in the case of certain necessities no fault can be found with the authorities as to their sincere endeavors to keep prices down. The wholesale selling price of potatoes, for instance, has been fixed by law at 28 francs ($5.60) per 100 kilos (220 pounds), and the police are showing themselves ruthless in cases in which it is proved that a higher price has been charged.

A police magistrate has just sent an important wholesale merchant in the Paris Central Market to prison for two months for selling at 35 francs per 100 kilos a large quantity of potatoes which he bought from growers at 30 francs. He refused to give the merchant the benefit of the first offenders' law and ordered the payment of a fine of $600. The growers, three women farmers, and the intermediary who negotiated the deal, were each fined $100.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. The Greenbrier, European plan. Wonderful curative waters. N. Y. Office, The Plaza.—Advt.

See Cartoon by Cesare on page 6 and read about America's most famous cartoonist.—Advt.

MEN AND SUPPLIES GOING TO PERSHING ON SCHEDULE TIME

Our Army's Requirements in Shipping Are Being Met, Says War Department.

CAN TAKE PART WITH ALLIES

Washington Wonders Now if the Allies Will Not Take the Offensive Instead of Foe.

PLAN SIX-DIVISION CORPS

Immense Artillery Equipment, Including 16-Inch Rifles, to be Supplied to Our Forces.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Troops and supplies for General Pershing's forces are now moving to France on schedule time, it was stated today on high authority. While figures cannot be published, it was stated positively that the transportation requirements of the army were being met by the Shipping Board, the immediate situation as to ships being described as satisfactory.

In view of this assurance that the United States will be able to maintain its place as a fighting unit on the battlefront, the reports from the western front are being scanned eagerly by officers for the first signs of the 1918 campaign.

It is felt strongly here that the opening of major operations in what President Wilson has predicted will prove the decisive year of the great war will not be much delayed.

Mud has been the determining factor of many previous western front operations. So long as the ground is soft with the rain it is impossible to move forward the big guns and necessary transport trains to support an advancing line. Even in Flanders, however, the indications this year are that the ground will harden early in the Spring, permitting either side to undertake enterprises.

There has been less discussion the last few days of a German offensive on the western front. Some observers here have never been convinced that the Germans intended to attempt another drive at the Channel ports or Paris. To these the concentration of German forces seemed a defensive rather than an offensive step. They think that the German General Staff foresaw a great allied effort this year and moved to offset it.

Allies May Take the Aggressive.

While much has been said, officially and unofficially, about a German offensive, nothing has come over the cables as to probable aggressive measures by the allied forces. This fact has attracted particular attention, because of the reiterated official statements that the allied forces excelled the Germans in gun and man power, and also because of the formation during the Winter of a Supreme War Council, designed to coordinate the war operations of the Allies and the United States and make them more aggressive.

In previous years April has seen offensive operations set in motion by the Allies. For that reason many officers here expect raiding and minor assaults before the middle of next month which will show that the ground is being mapped out and local strategic advantages established in preparation for a great effort.

To others it seems likely that no offensive will be undertaken on any considerable scale before May 1. They base that view on reports that the French offensive of 1916, which was started in April, proved to be at least two weeks too early. The guns and transport could not be brought forward to consolidate all the ground which the troops were able to wrest from German control.

New Corps Organization for Our Army.

In connection with the imminence of operations in which Pershing's army, already a substantial one in numbers, will play a part, it became known that on the basis of the three-line method of trench warfare evolved in France the War Department had approved a plan of organization which fixes six divisions as the strength of an army corps. Three or more corps will constitute a field army.

The immediate purpose of the department is to complete the organization of the first field army in France in the shortest possible time, to give General Pershing the strength to hold a large and fully "Americanized" sector of the front. The plan leaves to General Pershing the determination of the number of corps and the number of field armies needed, and also authorizes him to recommend commanders for the larger units.

By the six division army corps plan each corps will occupy a front sector with two divisions, while two replacement or reinforcement lines of two divisions each will back them up. The effect is to produce a line of the depth necessary for the type of warfare now in progress.

Replacement troops, sent from the United States, are being fed into the war machine in France at the third line. They move forward in order as their training progresses and arrive at front line trenches only when they have been thoroughly seasoned.

To fulfill the functions of an army corps it has been found necessary to put under a corps commander, in addition to his six infantry divisions, approximate-

Continued on Page Four.

When The New York Evening Post was 8c some people FELT they could not afford it. Now EVERYBODY can afford it.—Advt.

Chile Holds 58 Germans from the Raider Seeadler

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 7.—The Chilean Government has not yet determined what disposition shall be made of the fifty-eight German sailors who have been brought into a Chilean port by the schooner Falcon.

These men are part of the crew of the German auxiliary cruiser Seeadler, which, after a long career as a raider, went ashore on one of the Southern Pacific islands.

BONAR LAW SUMS UP MILITARY STATUS

Russian Collapse Gives Teutons Additional Man Power, but Not Great Food Supply.

MIGHT STRIKE AT SALONIKI

Chancellor Tells House War Now Costs Britain More Than $32,000,000 a Day.

LONDON, March 7.—Great Britain's loans to her allies up to Feb. 9 had totaled £1,264,000,000, Andrew Bonar Law, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced in the House of Commons today. Loans to the Dominions had reached the sum of £180,000,000. The national debt at the end of the financial year, the Chancellor said, would not exceed £5,900,000,000.

The average daily expenditure from the beginning of the financial year up to Feb. 9, Bonar Law announced, was £6,557,000.

The Chancellor moved a vote of credit of £800,000,000, bringing up the total since the outbreak of the war to £8,842,000,000. The Treasury has sufficient funds to carry it along for the remainder of the financial year. The new vote is intended to start it on the new year, beginning April 1.

The daily average expenditure for the army, the navy, and munitions, the Chancellor stated, has exceeded the budge estimate by £664,000. Loans to the allies had exceeded the estimate by £239,000, and miscellaneous expenditure by £242,000.

The Chancellor said the total of recoverable loans was £206,150,000. There was an excess of expenditures in the army of £121,000,000, owing to the extension of operations in Mesopotamia and Palestine and the increased cost of commodities.

Mr. Bonar Law said he recognized that what had happened in Russia made it doubtful, and would cause a difference of opinion, as to what the prospects were of recovering the whole of the money advanced to Russia. The matter could be discussed, in his opinion, when the budget was introduced, but meanwhile he would treat the sum as recoverable.

Regarding the military situation the Chancellor said:

"The Germans have transferred thirty divisions from the Russian front. The Allies still have a slight superiority in men and guns on the western front, but there is a possibility that the appearance of Austrians there would change this."

More troops might be brought from the Russian front, continued the Chancellor, but they would be of inferior quality.

"This we know—that, taking into account the whole allied front, from the Channel to the Adriatic, including the Italian front, the number of men must remain in our favor," he said.

The Chancellor said that, despite the successes of the Central Powers against Russia, great discontent existed in Turkey.

As to the value of the intervention of the United States in the war, it depended, he said, upon the success of the American transport operations.

Referring to the allied forces in the Saloniki area, Mr. Bonar Law intimated that they might now be attacked by the Central Powers.

"The Central Powers," he said, "might be able to send a force which would be difficult, perhaps impossible, for us adequately to meet. That is the great danger. But the man power of Germany is not inexhaustible. They cannot do everything at once, and in an expedition of this kind Germany would pay dearly for every yard.

"I admit that what has happened in Russia does greatly improve the position of our enemies, but it is difficult to estimate the extent of the advantage. It is absurd to assume that Germany can exploit Russia. The amount of food which can be produced in Russia this year will not be more than sufficient to feed the Russian population. If the Germans take any of it, that means starving Russia, and that would not make friends of the Russians."

GERMANS WARN NEUTRALS.

Regard Transfer of Ships to United States as Acts of Hostility.

AMSTERDAM, Wednesday, March 6.—In an obviously inspired article the semi-official Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung warns neutral States in connection with the negotiations by the United States to acquire neutral tonnage, and argues that vessels so acquired assume a hostile character and must be treated as such no matter whether the tonnage is employed within or without the barred zone.

The paper contends that such transfer of tonnage by neutrals is tantamount to indirect participation in economic warfare against Germany and involves serious danger of complications "as already shown in the history of the United States during the present war." It adds that participation by neutrals in such negotiations is an act hardly consonant with neutrality.

Save Money Upon Automobile Insurance you are now carrying, by communicating at once with Chester M. Cloud, Insurance, 35 Nassau Street. Tel. Cortlandt 507.—Advt.

GERMAN ADVANCE HALTED 68 MILES FROM PETROGRAD

New Line Consolidated and Normal Conditions Re-established in Occupied Towns.

PEACE BITTER TO RUSSIANS

Bolsheviki Realize That Ring of Iron Has Been Closed Around Them.

TALK OF FUTURE STRUGGLE

Moscow Council Told by Delegates Acceptance of Terms Was Tactical Measure.

LONDON, March 7.—The latest dispatches indicate that the German advance in Russia has halted, though a Russian official agency report during the day declared the Germans had captured Jamburg, east of Narva, while the Turco-German offensive was continuing beyond Trebizond. This action, added the statement, was taken despite the official announcement by the German High Command that hostilities against Russia had ceased.

A later dispatch, sent by Reuter's Petrograd correspondent, said the Germans had evacuated Narva, establishing themselves twelve miles west of that town.

An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Petrograd dated Wednesday explains that the German advance stopped early Tuesday, but was resumed during the night on several sectors in order to allow the Germans to reach and consolidate the line between Jamburg (on the railway line from Reval to Petrograd and only sixty-eight miles from the capital) and Gdoff, (east of Lake Peipus and south of Narva.)

It is reported in Petrograd that banks have been reopened, the property of landlords restored, and other conditions approaching the old régime revived in towns occupied by the Germans.

The decision of the Central Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council in favor of accepting the German peace terms was arrived at, other advices say, in view of the lack of a strong army and the weakness of the German working class movement. The resolution adopted by the committee, with twenty-six dissenting votes, at the same time declares that the Russian people will never be reconciled to the peace terms, and will accept them merely in order to gain time in which to gather fresh strength for another struggle.

PETROGRAD, March 7.—The Central Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council, while recognizing that the German peace terms were those of "political bandits," has called on its delegates to the Moscow congress to vote for the ratification of the peace, says the Izvestia, the Bolshevist organ. This action is advised because the peace has afforded the social revolution an "absolutely necessary respite."

To a gathering of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates at Moscow on Monday M. Prokrovsky, leader of the second peace delegation at Brest-Litovsk, explained the treaty with the Central Powers. Deeply moved, he begged those in sympathy with the democratic revolution not to deceive themselves.

The new frontiers traced by Germany, M. Prokrovsky declared, constituted a ring of iron around revolutionary Russia. The Germans were endeavoring to stifle the revolution, the conquests of which were reduced to nothing by the economic demands of Berlin. The decree nationalizing the banks had fallen into abeyance because the German terms had the effect of converting the banks into German concerns. Military evacuation by Russia of Esthonia, Courland, and Livonia gave the enemy full authority in those regions.

M. Zinovieff, President of the Petrograd Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates; M. Sverdioff, and others from Petrograd addressed the conference. They said the Russian representatives were obliged to sign the peace agreemnt as a tactical measure, owing to the situation brought about by Ukraine in agreeing to ignominious pence terms. The meeting adopted no resolution.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Ambassador Francis, reporting to the State Department under date of March 4, said he was temperarily quartered with the Siamese and Brazilian diplomats in a clubhouse placed at their disposal by the Mayor of Vologda. He added that a few of the Red Cross and publicity workers were still in Petrograd.

A dispatch to the State Department from Sweden said that the British Chargé d'Affaires, accompanied by eight members of the staff, had left Helsingfors on March for Sweden via Tornea.

BERNE, Switzerland, March 6.—The Italian Government has requested that the Swiss Ambassador to Petrograd take charge of Italian interests in Russia.

TREATY WITH FINLAND SIGNED BY GERMANY

Intervention There Against Wishes of Sweden Criticised in the Reichstag.

AMSTERDAM, March 7.—Official announcement was made in Berlin today of the signing of a peace treaty between Germany and Finland, and also of trade and shipping agreements and a supple-

mentary protocol. The treaty was signed at noon today.

Finland, by the conditions of the treaty, agrees not to cede any territory or grant territorial rights to any foreign power without the previous consent of Germany, who undertakes to exert herself to secure the recognition of Finland's independence by all the powers.

Each party renounces compensation for war costs or damages. Negotiations will start forthwith for a trade and shipping treaty. The fortifications of the Aland Islands will be removed as speedily as possible and regulations will be adopted for the permanent nonfortification of the islands.

Intervention by Germany in Finland, giving rise to ill-feeling against Germany in Sweden, is criticised severely by Independent Socialists and Progressive members of the Reichstag, a Berlin dispatch says. Baron von dem Russche Haddenhausen, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in reply, said that Sweden no longer raised objections to Germany's action, which was taken in response to appeals for help from Finland.

AUSTRIANS CHEER RUMANIAN PEACE

German Reichstag Told the Question of Rumania's Dynasty Is an Internal One.

AMSTERDAM, March 7.—Premier von Seidler, in announcing in the Austrian lower house the signing at Bufftea on Tuesday evening of a preliminary peace treaty with Rumania, said:

"Permit me sincerely to congratulate the House that by the military and political co-operation of Austria-Hungary with its faithful allies this fresh and important stage on the road to a general peace has been reached."

The statement was greeted with prolonged cheering.

In the German Reichstag Baron von dem Bussche-Haddenhausen, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to observations by other speakers regarding the future of the Rumanian throne, said the dynastic question in Rumania was an internal one.

The treaty, according to a dispatch from Bucharest, was signed by Foreign Secretary von Kühlmann for Germany; Foreign Secretary Czernin for Austria-Hungary; M. Montschiloff, Vice President of the Sobranje, for Bulgaria; Talaat Pasha, the Grand Vizier, for Turkey, and M. Cartentojana for Rumania. It was agreed that the armistice between Rumania and the Central Powers should run for fourteen days from midnight of March 5, with a period of three days for denunciation. Complete agreement was reached between the signatories that the final peace should be concluded within this period on the basis of the preliminary treaty.

RUMANIA GRIEVES AT PEACE TERMS

Must Grant Wheat, Petroleum, and Salt Concessions to Germany, as Well as Give Up Dobrudja.

JASSY, Rumania, Monday, March 4. (By Wireless to Saloniki, Tuesday, March 5.) (Associated Press.)—Intense indignation is felt by the army and people of Rumania over the terms of the preliminary peace imposed upon Rumania by the Central Powers. With its military forces scattered and its hopeless strategical position, Rumania had no recourse except to yield to her powerful and ruthless foe.

The Rumanian example is pointed to as a repetition of the bitter fate suffered by Serbia and Belgium.

Rumania's delegates at the final peace conference in Bucharest will be Mr. Argetoyanu, Minister of Justice; General Lupercu of the Rumanian Army, Colonel Pircescu, former Military Attaché at Berlin; Mr. Papiniu, former Rumanian Minister to Turkey, and Mr. Burchelle of the Foreign Office.

The American Red Cross and all other foreign missions in Rumania are making plans to leave, their departure being compelled by the peace terms.

The royal family is greatly depressed over the disastrous course of events. Both the King and Queen, through The Associated Press, express the earnest hope that the American people will have a sympathetic appreciation of the tragical circumstances that forced peace on Rumania and that the warm friendship that has always existed between the two nations will in nowise be impaired.

Hope is felt by the royal family and the people that when world peace comes some of the sacrifices now being made by Rumania will be recognized and recompensed.

Under the peace terms Rumania not only will have to give up Dobrudja, lose control of the Danube, and endure other great economic sacrifices, but she will be compelled to yield to Germany large wheat, petroleum, and salt concessions. It is understood that Germany will have control of the Rumanian railways for a period of fifteen years and will have possession of the four principal fortified passes through the Carpathians. All German goods are to enter Rumania free of duty, while all Rumanian goods will go into Germany under the old tariff, with the exception of certain reductions.

Germany served her final ultimatum on Rumania yesterday, giving the little kingdom only twenty-four hours in which to make a final decision. A Crown Council was held and it was decided that Rumania, completely isolated and without outside support, would have to bow to the force of circumstances and take a course from which there appeared to be no escape.

Former Premier Bratiano, who attended the meeting, declared that no nation could accept terms so humiliating. King Ferdinand asked him if he would assume his old position at the head of the Cabinet and accept the responsibility for refusing Germany's terms. Bratiano replied he could not undertake individually to bear such a burden.

DENOUNCE RUSSIAN PEACE.

Mensheviki Here Won't Recognize Treaty with Germany as Binding.

A resolution embodying refusal to recognize as binding the "so-called peace treaty which German imperialism has fastened on Russia," protesting against "the forcible invasion of Russian territory by Japan," and lauding the Constituent Assembly was passed last night at a meeting held at Cooper Union under the auspices of the New York Group of Social Democrats, the New York Group of Social Revolutionists, and the Jewish Labor Party, (Bund,) organizations of Menshevist tendencies.

A group of Bolsheviki created disorder at the meeting by protesting against denunciation of Trotzky and Lenine by some of the speakers. When the vote on the resolution was called for, about fifty of the so-called "Novy Mir" group of Bolsheviki gathered in the rear of the hall and shouted protests against the resolution. They were disbanded by the police.

The speakers at the meeting were Dr. S. M. Ingerman, Morris Kolchin, I. B. Salutsky, and O. Volkenau. Dr. Ingerman said that Russia today is bleeding under the boot of the worst kind of imperialism, that of Germany, which is now marching on Petrograd, intent on crushing the revolution.

"When Trotzky went to Brest-Litovsk he called on the army to disband and go home," said Dr. Ingerman. "A responsible statesman could have delivered such an order only if he knew which way the negotiations were going to turn out. He was bluffing, and he is bluffing now again when he calls on the Russians to fight, knowing that they are not in a position to respond.

"Trotzky promised the people bread, and he gave bullets and blood. He promised them socialization of land, and they got dissension. He promised them peace, and he gave them war. He promised them socialization of the factories, but could not give it to them.

"When Trotzky came into power he isolated one group of the proletariat from all the people, thus creating internal dissension. In his foreign policy he isolated Russia from the Allies and weakened her internationally. The people are not with the Bolsheviki. The only chance Russia had to see where the people stood was in the Constituent Assembly, and the Bolsheviki did not allow it to convene. The Bolsheviki are against the will of the people. The Constituent Assembly represents the people, and the Bolsheviki know it.

"Trotzky is taking the best elements of the members of the revolutionary working class and forming a Red army. He calls it a revolutionary army, but that is a bluff. He knows that such an army cannot stand against the well-organized soldiers of Germany."

OBJECT TO JAPAN'S PLAN.

New York Socialists Send Letter of Protest to President Wilson.

The following letter, signed by Julius Gerber, Executive Secretary, was sent yesterday to President Wilson by the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of New York County:

"The Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of New York views with alarm the threatened invasion of Russian territory by autocra ic Japan, considering it as an attempt to destroy the achievements of the Russian revolution and to subjugate a free people.

"The counter-revolutionary character of the Japanese invasion can only be compared with the military campaign against free Russia of Imperial Germany—both aiming to accomplish the same end.

"We indorse the resolution of Congressman Meyer London and join him in the demand that the United States Government protest against the imperialistic and reactionary designs of the Japanese Government."

ALLEGED ACTRESS SPY QUIZZED OUR AIRMEN

Mlle. Depsy as 'Godmother' Said to Have Obtained Hints of Coming Offensives.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 7.—The wisdom of General Pershing's order forbidding American officers and men to correspond with unknown "godmothers" is more than justified by the revelations published in regard to the methods of Suzy Depsy, the young French actress now under arrest on charges of espionage.

Mlle. Depsy was "godmother" to a large number of young aviators who regularly visited her flat in the Champs de Mars when they came to Paris on leave. On the wall of one of her rooms was a large map of the front, ostensibly because it was interesting to her visitors.

One of her usual remarks to the aviator was, quite naturally: "Show me jjust where you are on the map." From to "Give me your postal sector address, so that I can send you parcels," was a natural transition.

She was also anxious to know any changes of address, and generally the young airman would see no reason to refuse.

By these means she was able to note the transfers of escadrilles and obtain ovidence of a probable offensive on another part of the front. This information was passed to her husband and other accomplices.

CHALLENGES MARCONI TO SUPPORT CHARGES

Quattrone, of War Mission Here, Resents Suggestion of Purchasing Scandals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The accusation attributed to William Marconi, Italian Senator and inventor, in cable dispatches, that financial scandals have arisen in connection with the work of the Italian War Mission to the United States, was challenged tonight in a dispatch cabled to Mr. Marconi by a member of the Italian Mission. The challenge was sent by Francisco Quattrone, and a copy of it was cabled at the same time to the Italian Minister of Transportation in Rome.

The text of Signor Quattrone's cablegram follows:

"Washington, March 7.

"Senator Marconi, Rome:

"Your speech of accusation against Italian Mission United States has been reported here in both American and Italian newspapers with a sense of generality involving the honor and name of every official who has been in charge of purchases for the Italian Government. After your previous utterances you will recognize the necessity of stating names and facts, and I sincerely hope you will do so. This because I have been here spending millions of dollars for our State railways and also Ministry of Agriculture.

"F. QUATTRONE."

Several dispatches from Rome in recent months have connected the name of Mr. Marconi with a movement to have him succeed Count Macchi di Cellere, the Italian Ambassador and High Commissioner. The most recent of the news dispatches from Rome said that Mr. Marconi had not yet decided whether he would accept the leadership of the Italian Mission to the United States. "The Senator declares," the dispatch continued, "he is not willing to shoulder certain financial scandals which have arisen."

HINDENBURG LAUDED FOR RUSSIAN PEACE

Whole Credit for Victory Now Given by German Press to Militarists.

WAY TO WEST NOW FREE

Kaiser Filled with Gratitude, Once Again "Reverently Admires God's Hand in History."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 7.—The German press, especially the annextionist organs, is triumphant over the latest victory of the militarists, the peace with Russia. Chancellor von Kühlmann takes a back seat and Hindenburg this time reaps all the honor and glory.

The annexationist press asserts that this peace was achieved by the military and that "the way to the west is now free." It thus endeavors to reassure the people regarding the talked-of Spring offensive. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent learns, however, from the latest arrivals from Germany that this offensive with the appalling sacrifices it will entail is so dreaded by the German people that it is somewht doubtful whether the authorities will feel secure in incurring such heavy losses unless some definite, tangible result is achieved, and many people in Germany do not believe there will be an offensive.

The annextionist Weser Zeitung says: "Offensive or defensive, it is for Hindenburg to say, and we fear nothing. * * *. The Entente wishes to fight and it shall. Germany's heroes will put forth their full strength for victory. Before this is accomplished, however, diplomats and those who consider themselves as such must remain silent. Today only one has the word—Hindenburg. Now it has been not only militarily but politically proved that all these theories about self-determination and agreement are merely traps laid by the enemy."

The annexationist Catholic Koelnische Volkszeitung point out that the peace conditions which were communicated last Tuesday to the Reichstag were cut and dried and there was nothing more to negotiate. The paper says Russia herself is to blame if the terms are somewhat sharper than the original terms; that she cannot complain of being forced, and that the Russian people have Trotzky to thank that peace was not cheaper. It also gives laurels to the German Army.

The Volkszeitung goes on to speculate as to what Japan is planning in the east, surmising that it certainly is some long meditated scheme, like all Japan's policy. Evidently Japan wishes to close the Japanese seas, it says. The political consequences, especially the question as to Japan's attitude toward Russia and America, are not easy to determine, but generally speaking Germany can contemplate calmly the new developments. "This political event will either lead to an agreement between Germany and Russia against Japan, or to an agreement between Germany and Japan," it observes complacently, and adds that only the chauvinistic Entente press sees the possibility of Japanese help in Europe. The Japanese landing will doubtless change the geography of the whole world, but not to the disadvantage of the Central Powers.

The Rhenische Gazette says regarding the Russian treaty that a joyful messages passes over storm-swept Europe like lightning. It emphasizes the fact that the two-fronted war is ended.

The Frankfurter Zeitung is obviously anxious about the disposal of Courland, Lithuania, and Poland. The paper says that the roughly drafted formula of the peace terms does not include any "policy of agreement." The paper says peace is signed, but that questions relating to Germany's future policy in the East are undecided. It declares that the real task of foreign policy is just commencing and it is necessary to decide the political future of Courland, Lithuania, and Poland, adding that Esthonia and Livonia are excluded, as Hertling already has made binding statements regarding these States, saying that the new advance did not imply annexation.

AMSTERDAM, March 7.—To a message of congratulation from the Vice President of the Reichstag over the signing of the Russian peace, says a Berlin telegram, Emperor William replied:

"The complete victory fills me with gratitude. It permits us to live again one of those great moments in which we can reverently admire God's hand in history."

BRITAIN LAYS TRADE PLANS.

Ministry of Reconstruction Preparing to Meet Peace Conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—In a dispatch to the Department of Commerce Consul General Robert P. Skinner at London outlines the organization that the British Government has undertaken to meet foreign trade conditions after the war.

The Ministry of Reconstruction has created a large number of commissions and committees to prepare for every line of trade activity that will be needed to build up the food supply of the United Kingdom and extend foreign commerce. One commission deals with the food and other resources of the five self-governing dominions. Another is in charge of a plan to develop the industrial resources of India; a third has to do with trade between England and Belgium. Special study is given to carrying out the conclusions reached at the Paris Trade Conference, Mr. Skinner states, and to meeting the changed trade conditions of the world after the war.

Measures are being devised to prevent an effective resumption of Germany's policy of peaceful penetration. Staples not made in England before the war are hereafter to be manufactured there, and especial attention is being given to the chemical and dye trades. In view of the heavy consumption of England's coal supply, effort is being exerted to establish a general policy of conservation after the war.

The problem of atmospheric nitrogen fixation, which has been such a powerful element of Germany's military advantage, is among the problems that the Ministry of Reconstruction is working upon. Another problem under consideration is the demobilization of the vast amount of labor diverted from its original occupations to war trades.

Sank 2 French Ships in Week.

PARIS, March 7.—During last week no French ships of more than 1,600 tons were sunk by submarines or mines, but two vessels under that tonnage were lost. Four merchantmen were attacked unsuccessfully.

PARIS OPINION SCORNS LANSDOWNE'S LETTER

Temps Derides His Assertion That Hertling Is in Accord with Wilson.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 7.—French opinion gives the second letter of Lord Lansdowne a more hostile reception even than the first and flatly refuses to regard his arguments as worthy of serious attention.

A typical comment is printed by the Temps this evening, which remarks that between the writing of the two letters Russia has submitted to treatment of which every one knows, and yet Lord Lansdowne persists in believing that the Allies, to obtain a just peace, ought still to have faith in Germany. It challenges Lansdowne's statement that Hertling is in accord with Wilson as to the basis of future peace, and points out that the President has laid down the proposition that peace cannot be made peacemeal by individual agreements between powerful States, but that all national questions must be settled together.

"Is this," asks the Temps, "the method which the Germans applied at Brest-Litovsk? Is this the method they are applying this moment at Bucharest? When Hertling refuses to accept the judgment of the tribunal of the whole world, which Wilson demands, where is the agreement between the President and the German Chancellor? What must the future arbitration court do in order to be impartial according to the view of Hertling? Must it decide that Germany had the right to invade Belgium? Must it decide that Bethmann-Hollweg had the right to demand the handing over of Toul and Verdun? Lansdowne would accept Hertling's hand for a private discussion before the peace congress; but why does he ask for such an arrangement when Wilson on Jan. 8 called for all negotiations to be conducted in the light of day?"

The paper observes that Lord Lansdowne is an old Secretary of State and knows the risks of disagreement that would arise between the nations concerned in such hole and corner negotiations.

"What would be the advantage of such a plan?" it asks. "We want to know what Lansdowne really means when he wants negotiations of this kind."

LETTER HEARTENS GERMANS.

One Paper Says Lansdowne Shows Fear of Eastern Successes.

AMSTERDAM, March 7.—Some of the German papers, commenting on Lord Lansdowne's latest letter, urge the Imperial German Chancellor to reply in the Reichstag and demand whether Lord Lansdowne speaks for himself or at the request of Premier Lloyd George.

The Cologne Volkszeitung says the letter shows that the English people are beginning to fear the consequences of the Russian and Rumanian peace, and would like peace "before it is too late."

The Rheinische Westfälische Zeitung considers Lord Lansdowne "too clever" in wishing to pacify Germany with paper guarantees regarding Belgium, while Germany needs real guarantees.

START CATHOLIC WAR FUND.

Gift of $1,000 Announced at Meeting of Women.

A meeting of a committee of 150 women who will solicit subscriptions for a Catholic War Fund of $2,500,000 was held yesterday at the Plaza. The committee will ask for subscriptions only from women, and will conduct a campaign preliminary to that of the men, which is to continue between March 17 and March 27. Instructions were given yesterday to the women who will be divided into teams each with a Captain. Mrs. J. Walter Wood, who presided at yesterday's meeting, announced a gift of $1,000 from an unnamed woman to start the fund.

There were addresses yesterday by Father William B. Martin of St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, and by B. M. K. Smith. Contribution sheets were given out and instructions were given to the women to keep carefully within the districts allotted to them.

"Women are not accustomed to taking orders," said Mr. Smith, "but they are as much soldiers as the men in the field in this work. If they work outside of their districts or take subscriptions from men they will take the heart out of the campaign of the men which is to follow theirs. Don't go to a man even if you know he would give you money. There will be time for that later in the campaign. Every woman who does not keep to the rules will be dropped from the lists."

Among the team Captains are Miss Margaret Anglin, Mrs. Nicholas F. Brady, Mrs. Michael Gavin, Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. Frederick Neilson, Mrs. Roland Redmond and Mrs. Genevieve Walsh. The women will meet every afternoon during the campaign at the Plaza.

Acting Chief Inspector John Daly called a meeting yesterday of the Surgeons', Inspectors', and Captains' benevolent associations of the Police Department at which Police Commissioner Enright and Father J. J. Coogan, a police Chaplain, urged support of the Knights of Columbus drive for funds to support its welfare work in military camps. The associations pledged $1,000 and started a movement for inducing every policeman to donate one day's pay to the fund.

WANT STEEL COSTS FIXED.

Manufacturers Ask Government to Regulate Prices of Accessories.

WASHINGTON, March 7. — Steel manufacturers have asked the Government to fix prices on all products entering into the manufacture of steel, in order that the fixed price for steel may be stabilized.

The steel manufacturers urged that it was inconsistent to set a price for the finished product, without at the same time controlling prices of products entering into its manufacture. Raw materials of which steel is made already have come under Government control, but accessories have not.

PROGRESS WITH DENMARK.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, March 6, (Delayed.)—In reference to a London report that a commercial agreement between the United States and Denmark is on the point of being signed, it can be stated that, although no decision has been arrived at, the negotiations on the whole are proceeding satisfactorily, and the prospects of an agreement are regarded as favorable.

DUKE A SUICIDE, FEARING DIVORCE

Adolf Friedrich Preferred Death to Separation from His Morganatic Wife.

WAS TO WED A PRINCESS

Dynastic Claims of Mecklenburg-Strelitz Said to Have Driven Him Insane.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, March 7.—The mystery surrounding the death of Adolf Friedrich, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, has now been cleared up and proves to be a remnant of true German mediaevalism. Many years ago it was agreed between the Duke and his brother, Karl Borwin, that the latter should marry and continue the family, whereas Adolf Friedrich should devote his life to painting. Adolf Friedrich married a lady not of princely family. Karl Borwin was killed in a motor accident. The heir presumptive is the late Duke's second cousin, Karl Michael. In July, 1914, he became a naturalized General in the Russian Army, and so cannot now inherit the title.

At the beginning of the war an effort was made to force the Duke to divorce his morganatic wife in order to marry a Princess of the royal family. Not only did the Duke, who was devoted to his wife, refuse to divorce her, but she herself strenuously opposed the project, although, as German papers assert, the State demanded it, and the situation apparently preyed on the Duke's mind, although, according to reports, he continued to appear before the public as a gay, debonair man of the world. Latterly, however, he had led a more and more lonely life, often wandering about the woods of his estate at night, until finally he lost his reason and committed suicide.

A small Mecklenburg paper publishes a statement, as it asserts, to dissipate many false rumors. This journal says that the Duke intended to become engaged to a Princess of a German house whom he loved, but that before this was possible obstacles had to be overcome in the shape of the breaking of connections with a person of lower rank, and that this affected his reason.

Apparently the Strelitzers wish to remain citizens of an independent federal State, and for this reason would even consent to allowing the Russian General, Karl Michael, to reign in order that Mecklenburg-Strelitz should not be amalgamated with the Dukedom of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, an event which would ensue if the nearest heir were not allowed to succeed. An appeal has been made to them to maintain the independence which they have enjoyed for more than 200 years.

RESUME GUN DUELS IN ITALY

Both Combatants Show Activity—Italian Airship Work Effective on the Piave.

ROME, March 6, (Delayed)—The Italian and enemy batteries on important sectors of the front have again taken up reciprocal firing activity. The statement from the War Office today also reports effective work by Italian airships. The text follows:

There was a lively renewal of reciprocal fire between Lake Garda and the Astico, in the region of Montello and along the coastal zone. Our batteries made effective concentrations of fire on enemy troops in movement in the Asiago basin, south of Primolano, on the back slopes of Col della Berretta, and in the vicinity of Lampol, to the left of the Piave. South of Tierno hostile reconnoissance parties which attempted to reach our lines were repulsed with losses. On the Pasubio we exploded a mine, damaging the enemy's positions.

Our aircraft bombarded the enemy aviation ground at Motta di Livenza and a column of troops marching in the neighborhood of Oderzo. A British aviator brought down a hostile machine.

MERCIER ASSAILS GERMANS.

Denounces to His Clergy the Attempt to Divide Belgians.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Belgian Legation has received a summary of the letter addressed by Cardinal Mercier of Belgium to his clergy, making indignant protest against Germany's attempt to stir up strife between the Flemings and Walloons. The letter, says the Legation, was read in all the churches of his diocese. The summary says:

"The Cardinal begins by expressing his appreciation of the sympathy and support he has received from all his clergy, and adds that the fact that many of the deans of churches have written to him in the Flemish language to voice their protest against the German intrigue to divide Belgium shows that the hearts of the Flemings beat in unison with his own in their desire to maintain Belgium as forever one and indivisible.

"The Cardinal goes on to say that the circumstances of the present time make it difficult for the Bishops to exercise their functions or to speak as freely as they should like to do. He then severely condemns the immoral action of the tools of Germany who are seeking to divide the kingdom, and states that all his Bishops have acted with equal energy in reproving the accomplices of Germany.

"The Cardinal adds that there are many matters, such as the Flemish University at Ghent, the arrangement of the Flemish courses at the University of Louvain, and the creation of a second Catholic University, which involve complex questions, and can be settled only by careful study and collective effort on the part of the competent and responsible authorities when they can meet together, and cannot be settled by the individual Bishops for themselves. He asks that the people put their trust in their Cardinal and Bishops until such time as they can meet to consider the best interests of the Flemish people, the mother country, and the Church. He adds that 'upon reciprocal trust and confidence reposes that sincere union which is our present strength and joy.'"

MORE BELGIAN EXECUTIONS.

Dr. De Nets and Probably Dr. Francois Are Dead.

HAVRE, March 7.—A man who escaped from Belgium reports to the Belgian Government that Dr. De Nets, a prominent Antwerp oculist, was shot by the Germans a few days ago. There is no news of Senator Colleaux, who was recently condemned to death.

It is feared that Dr. Francois of Antwerp has also been executed.

HONORS 4 ADMIRALS IN NAMING DESTROYERS

Daniels Says That New Warships Will Be Called Radford, Montgomery, Boggs, and Kilty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Secretary Daniels today announced that the names of Radford, Montgomery, Boggs, and Kilty had been chosen for four new destroyers of the navy.

The Radford is named after Rear Admiral William Radford, who served in the Mexican and civil wars. He commanded the New Ironsides in attacks on Fort Fisher.

The Montgomery is named after Rear Admiral John Berrien Montgomery, who served under Perry at the battle of Lake Erie and was a participant in operations against the Mexicans, on the Pacific, during 1845 to 1847.

The Boggs is named after Rear Admiral Charles S. Boggs, who took part in the siege of Vera Cruz in the Mexican war and commanded the sloop Varuna at the passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, at New Orleans, in 1862. The Varuna was attacked by two Confederate rams and had to be run ashore, but Boggs fought his vessel to the last.

The Kilty is named after Rear Admiral A. H. Kilty, who saw much sea service, and during the civil war was active in operations on the Mississippi under Admiral Foote.

ARREST GERMAN CLERK OF WAR DEPARTMENT

Checker in Ordnance Bureau Had Charts of Munitions Output and Secret Official Data.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Oswald Robert Kuehne, a checker in the gun division of the Ordnance Department, was arrested here tonight on a technical charge of larceny after several charts, relating to the American output of munitions, and a book of secret War Department data had been found in his personal effects.

District Attorney Laskey made it clear that Kuehne was taken into custody pending an investigation to determine whether he had any connection with the enemy. The arrest was made after the federal authorities had been informed that Kuehne was about to leave for Philadelphia, where his parents, who were born in Germany, live.

Kuhne, who declined to talk, has been an employe of the department since September, his duties consisting of tabulating and checking the output in the Gun Division.

HELD AS A TRANSPORT SPY.

Russian to be Arraigned at Baltimore After Arrest Aboard Ship.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 7.—While their prisoner is lodged in the city jail here Government detectives today made preparations to arraign Edward Otis, 23 years old, a Russian, who is charged with meddling with the machinery on a United States transport carrying hundreds of soldiers through the danger zone. The offense of which Otis is accused is punishable by death.

At least a score of witnesses who are said to have seen Otis tampering with the steering gear of the transport have been summoned from New York and elsewhere by the Government agents. Otis was arrested while the vessel was bound for Europe. He was placed in irons and brought here when the vessel made her return trip to an Atlantic port.

GERMANS NOT STARVING.

But Miss McCann, Who Left There in December, Reports Food Scarce.

AN ATLANTIC PORT, March 7.—Every one in Germany is hoping for an early peace, according to Miss Beatrice McCann, 19 years old, who returned today on the Scandinavian liner Hellig Olav, after being in Germany from the beginning of the war until last December.

She said that, while food was very poor and scarce in Germany, the people were not starving by any means, and were on the whole more contented with the arrangements for food distribution than they had been earlier in the war. She was accompanied by two sisters, but her brother, Frank McCann, 22 years old, has been held in Germany.

Frederick Rente of Detroit, who has been an agent in Hamburg for a Detroit concern, arrived with his wife and daughter. He said that, while food was scarce for the mass of the population, it was always possible to get plenty of it, if you were willing to pay four times the prices which prevailed before the war.

Among the passengers on the Hellig Olav were Richard Bjerle and Lauritz Daurenselt of Denmark, who were sent to this country to seek to arrange diplomatically for larger shipments of food to Denmark. A rigid search of the ship was made by naval and secret service officials on her arrival.

WON'T QUESTION CABINET.

Senate Committee Rejects Motion Prompted by Overman Bill.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Senate Judiciary Committee today, by a vote of 10 to 7, rejected a proposal by Senator Reed of Missouri that members of the Cabinet reveal their views to the committee on the necessity for legislation to reconstruct the governmental departments along the lines suggested in the Overman bill. Senator Reed explained that he wanted to hear from the Cabinet, as there was apparently doubt in the minds of many Senators that further legislation was necessary. His proposal was as follows:

"Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee invite members of the Cabinet, in person or by writing, to inform the committee what statutes so limit or obstruct their powers as to make the repeal or amendment thereof desirable; and also that they inform the committee what, if any, new powers should in their opinion be granted in order that the way may be effectively prosecuted."

The vote on the resolution was: For, Reed, Smith of Georgia, King, Dillingham, Brandegee, Poindexter, and Sterling; against, Overman, Fletcher, Ashurst, Shields, Walsh, Wolcott, Nelson, Borah, Colt, and Culberson.

The Judiciary Committee adjourned until Monday, when the redraft of the Overman bill will be ready.

Five Ships a Day

must be built if the United States is to turn out 1,600 ships of all kinds this year, which the chairman of the Shipping Board is quoted as saying can be accomplished. There are now 130 yards with 790 ways in commission employing half a million men.

This tremendous production, now required for war purposes and to replace losses sustained by submarine warfare, will be available for trade when peace comes. There should then be many opportunities to extend American trade abroad and preparation should be made with that in view.

The Citizens National Bank offers, in addition to the services of a strictly commercial bank of 67 years' standing, the complete facilities of a foreign exchange department to merchants and manufacturers contemplating business with foreign countries.

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW YORK 320 BROADWAY
Established 1851

DUELS OF BIG GUNS RESUMED AT VERDUN

Heavy Artillery of French and Germans Is Active in Upper Alsace Also.

MANY RAIDS IN LORRAINE

Germans Attack the Line Unsuccessfully—Also Fail on the British Front.

LONDON, March 7.—Heavy gunfire in the Verdun sector and numerous raids on both the British and French lines by German troops are the features of recent operations on the west front, according to the official communications.

The enemy paid especial attention to Lorraine in their raiding activities last night, attacks being made near the Forest of Parroy at Neuviller, Bures, and Veho, only to suffer repulses at the hands of the French troops.

Besides lively artillery fighting near Beaumont and Bezonvaux, near Verdun, last night there was heavy firing in Upper Alsace.

On the British front there were German raids east of Poelcapple, near Bois Grenier, and east of Epehy, but all were beaten off, according to the British official report.

The day report of the French War Office says:

There was spirited fighting with artillery during the night in the region of Beaumont and Besonvaux, (Verdun front,) and in Upper Alsace, near Bande-Sapt and east of Largitzen.

In Lorraine the Germans undertook a number of raids, after bombardments, in the region of the Forest of Parroy. Near Neuviller attacking troops were dispersed by the French fire. In the region of Bures there was a spirited engagement. The French repulsed the Germans, who sustained appreciable losses. Near Veho the Germans also were repulsed by the French, who took prisoners.

The night was calm on the rest of the fr

The report of Wednesday night reads:

Rather heavy artillery fighting occurred in the regions of Cormicy and Rheims.

Last night the Germans made raids against our trenches at Avocourt Wood and northwest of Hill 344, (Verdun front.) Our fire everywhere checked the assailants, and prisoners, including an officer, remained in our hands.

Our lines were bombarded intermittently today in the region of Avocourt and north of Douaumont.

At times there was heavy artillery firing at various points in Lorraine and Alsace.

On Tuesday three German airplanes were brought down by our pilots and two by the fire of our anti-aircraft guns.

Today's report of the British War Office says:

A raid attempted by the enemy last night east of Epehy, under cover of a heavy artillery barrage, was completely repulsed.

Other hostile raiding parties which endeavored to reach our lines southeast of Bois Grenier and east of Poelcapelle were equally unsuccessful.

The enemy's artillery has been active in the Scarpe Valley, west of Lens, and east of Ypres, and shortly before dawn developed considerable activity in the Neuve Chapelle sector.

Berlin Reports Successful Raids.

BERLIN, March 7, (British Admiralty per Wireless Press.)—Today's communication from the Headquarters Staff reads:

Army Group of Prince Rupprecht: As a result of an attack on two Belgian farms northwest of Dixmude, our storming detachments brought in three officers, 114 men, and some machine guns. The activity of the artillery was revived in many sectors. Several reconnoitring attacks by the British were repulsed.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince: At many parts of the front the activity of the French artillery increased.

Northwest of Avocourt storming troops penetrated far into the French positions and returned with twenty-seven prisoners, after violent fighting, having destroyed numerous shelters.

Nineteen enemy airplanes and two captive balloons were brought down yesterday in aerial fighting. A great many French civilians were killed by British aviators who dropped bombs on the hospital at Turcoing.

Elsewhere there is nothing to report.

CUTS COTTON IMPORTS.

British Government to Provide Less Ship Space for the Staple.

LIVERPOOL, March 7.—The local committee of the Cotton Association announces that no allotment will be made this month of freight space for cotton owing to more urgent claims on available shipping.

The Government, it is said, intends to provide sufficient tonnage during the rest of the year to meet the requirements of the cotton trade at a reduced rate of consumption.

METROPOLITAN ISSUE BARRED FROM MAILS

Government Action Based on William Hard's Article, "Is America Honest?"

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The Post Office Department has barred the March issue of the Metropolitan Magazine from circulation in the mails on account of an article in that issue entitled "Is America Honest?" by William Hard. The department holds that the issue containing this article is not entitled to circulation under the Espionage act. It is understood that the Department of Justice has also taken cognizance of the matter for the purpose of determining whether the article is entitled to be made the basis for a prosecution under the Espionage act.

It is understood that most, if not all, of the domestic issue of the magazine circulated through the mails had been distributed before the Post Office Department took action, but it was intimated that the foreign mail circulation of the magazine had not been supplied before the department acted.

The article by William Hard is an imaginary conversation between President Wilson, the Kaiser, Prime Minister Venizelos of Greece, and Vincentino Evangelista, a Santo Domingan bandit. The conversation on the part of the Kaiser consists in part of sarcastic praise by him of President Wilson's utterances, the German monarch pointing to such alleged inconsistencies between the President's words and the country's acts as the national treatment of Porto Rico.

Henry James Whigham, President of the Metropolitan Magazine Company, said last night that, though the magazine had been officially barred, the action would have no physical effect, as all of the proscribed issue had passed through the Post Office before the action was taken. He said he understood the action was because of the Hard article, though no reason was assigned. In Washington, Mr. Whigham said, he was told that there was no intention to interfere with future issues of the periodical unless they contained matter considered objectionable.

The head of the publishing company also said that George Creel, head of the Committee on Public Information, writing in The Independent, had criticised the Metropolitan for an editorial in the same issue in which Dr. Garfield was attacked for the shutdown of industries recently, to save coal. He added that he had sent a reply to Mr. Creel which would be made public today, but that he did not think that editorial had anything to do with the magazine falling under official censure.

William Hard, the writer of the article, was born in New York State and has been a well-known magazine and editorial writer for some years. He is a member of the American Association for Labor Legislation and the Beta Theta Phi fraternity.

GERMAN AGENTS ACTIVE.

Paris Thinks America Should Be Secretive About Inventions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, March 7.—There are rumors here of fresh activity everywhere by German agents.

According to opinion here, every precaution should be taken in America to safeguard information, especially regarding mechanical inventions for war use, and to keep blue prints and drawings under lock and key at all times.

AEOLIAN HALL

A few exceptionally desirable offices in Aeolian Hall can be had with May 1st occupancy. One or two suites are immediately available.

ELLEN & JEFFERY
Agents for Aeolian Hall
Telephone Vanderbilt 897

ROOT CALLS IT A WAR AGAINST PAGANISM

A Struggle to Defeat the Power of Darkness, He Asserts at Carnegie Hall.

HONOR YORK'S ARCHBISHOP

Visiting Prelate Says That the Submarine in a Few Months Will No Longer Harass.

The war against Germany was called a war of defense for the principles of Christianity by Elihu Root, the chief speaker last night at a patriotic meeting held at Carnegie Hall in honor of the Archbishop of York. With the prelate, who ranks second in the episcopacy of the Church of England, as the guest of honor, speaker after speaker asserted that religion as well as patriotism and the ideals of free nations called for war to the end, until complete victory has been obtained over Prussian militarism.

"This is not a war for Serbia, for Alsace-Lorraine, for Poland, even for Belgium," said Mr. Root. "It is a war between Odin and Christ." And later the Archbishop himself, reminding the audience that the American people had in every war felt the personal influence of a great leader, brought the audience to a moment of absolute and reverent hush by his declaration that all men fighting for freedom today should be heartened by the example of Jesus, the leader of every struggle for liberty.

Mr. Root, after reviewing the common heritage of liberty belonging to the English and American peoples, continued:

"But the struggle is more than political. It is a struggle for the overthrow or the maintenance of all the progress that the civilization of a century has made toward Christianity. Every step by which kindly and enlightened men during the past hundred years have striven to bring the practice of the nations into harmony with the principles of the Christian religion must be retraced if Germany wins. It would mean the ascendancy of a brutal and conscienceless power, of the dark and horrid past, of the wicked and heathen past, taking the place of that Christianity which we had fondly hoped we were, little by little, approaching in these recent years.

"So, if it be thought that it is strange for a minister of Christ to come here on a war mission, we say that there is no one who has so much right to cry the alarm, to rally his people, to urge resistance as the man who gives his life that God's kingdom may come on earth.

"Not a War About Boundaries."

"This is not a war about boundaries or districts of territory; it is not a war that we are entering because ships have been sunk, because plots have been laid within our boundaries, because attempts have been made to foment attacks upon us and partition our territories. It is a war to determine whether this world shall go back under the dominion of the Power of Darkness, back out of the light, back again to the days of despair and ignorance and slavery, or whether the good God, who is just and compassionate, may still smile on a world where He is worshipped in spirit and in truth.

"There can be no half-way measures. There is no other issue but this—shall the German principle of evil, dark, cruel, pagan, control this world and oppress us and our children? No, it shall not. My Lord, please tell your people when you return that the hundred millions of America are not weaklings. They are awake at last—slow to part with their peace, but awake at last and preparing to fight, going to fight, beginning to fight, and will continue to fight with all the dogged persistency, all the bulldog courage, the incapacity to realize defeat, and, therefore, the capacity for victory which we rightly inherit from the men who made the liberty of the Anglo-Saxon race."

The Archbishop, who followed Mr. Root, said that he could speak to Americans "not only as your comrade in this great cause, but as your countryman in that league of free nations which we hope after this war to establish on the earth." His three outstanding experiences in the war, he said, were his visit to the British Grand Fleet in 1913, to the British Army in France and Flanders last year, and to America at present. "People ask sometimes," he said, "where is this British Navy? I would answer that question by another—where is the vaunted German Navy? It is enough to say that it is not where any self-respecting navy would wish to be.

Overcoming the Submarines.

"We know the menace of the submarine, but I have every reason to say that within a few months, while it will always remain, it will no longer be a thing to harrass, and still less to daunt, the people of America and Great Britain.

"You here are eager for your place in this war. The soldiers I have met are one and all longing for it to end, for they know what war is; and it is the thought that an aggressive and ambitious Germany has brought into the lives of decent citizens a thing so vile that fills them with indignation. But while they are, to use their own phrase, 'fed up with the war,' there is prevalent among them the spirit of a friend of mine who said: 'I'd give £10,000 not to go back, for I know what is waiting for me; but if any man offered me £10,000 not to go back I'd knock him down!'"

He said that some people in England had been impatient at America's late entry, and quoted the story of the Englishwoman who served to one of the first American soldiers to reach England what the Archbishop called "an innocuous beverage." The American, according to the story, remarked, "It's a bit stale." "Yes," said the Englishwoman, "it's been waiting for you for three years."

"But I have never held this attitude," said the Archbishop. "I have always felt that your President was doing a wonderful service in educating all classes of your nation to the meaning of the war. A divided America would only have added to our troubles; a united America, please God, will save us from them. It is no good thinking that the present powers in Germany are going to be chained by words and by high ideals, either in England or America; but I am not sure but that the greatest service you can render is to maintain the great moral ideals expressed by your President, which alone can redeem this war. Nothing but a clean peace, a peace that leaves no open sores, that settles once for all the victory of right over might, can settle the future of the world."

Dr. Manning Assails Pacifists.

The same demand for a thorough victory was expressed by Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity, and Governor Whitman.

"Whoever now talks of peace," said Dr. Manning, "is no real friend of peace, no true friend of freedom, no loyal son of America. Our danger today is not from the Germans in the trenches, but from the so-called pacifists, the American Bolsheviki, who are seeking by peace talk to break down the morale of our fighting men. We want no talk of negotiation or indemnity, no restatement of war aims; we have only one war aim, the complete and decisive overthrow of the Prussian military machine, its crushing defeat on the field of battle. Till then any talk of peace is dangerous fanaticism or thinly disguised treason. Till then no treaty is worth the paper it is written on. Victory first—negotiation, indemnity, peace talk afterward."

"Wherever you go," said Governor Whitman, addressing the Archbishop, "you will find here, as at home, a people united and determined that, however long the time, however great the cost, there shall be no peace for the world until the principles of eternal justice are vindicated once for all; no peace for the world until the forces of absolutism are forever subjugated, no peace except with an absolute, complete, and final victory. And we believe that that victory can only be brought by the sword."

Eugenius H. Outerbridge, who presided, said: "The blessed peace of a hundred years which since the signing of the Treaty of Ghent has been maintained between Great Britain and ourselves, instead of being celebrated as we had intended to do it, by the erection of great monuments, is being perpetuated by our navy fighting with their navy, by our armies fighting side by side with their armies, and by all our people willingly offering to share the sacrifices and the sorrows of their people. And together we shall raise a spiritual monument for the benefit of all mankind by fighting until we have achieved the triumph of justice, liberty, and democracy."

ARCHBISHOP CALLS ON MAYOR AT CITY HALL

Mr. Hylan Tells Him of His Fight for the "Masses of the People."

The Archbishop of York called upon Mayor Hylan at the City Hall shortly before noon yesterday. The visitor was escorted by Lieut. Col. George W. Burleigh of Governor Whitman's staff and by the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity and a chaplain in the army. The Archbishop and his escort arrived at the City Hall in automobiles and were ushered into the Mayor's reception room. At the time the Mayor was presiding at a public hearing of the Franchise Committee of the Board of Estimate, and with his private secretary, Grover Whalen, he hurried to meet the Archbishop.

Colonel Burleigh introduced the English prelate to the Mayor and the two shook hands warmly. The Archbishop said:

"Through you, Mr. Mayor, I want to shake the hand of the citizens of this great city and I want to thank you, busy as I know you are, for letting me come here to greet you. I should have been sorry not to see you before my return home."

"Yes, we are always busy," replied the Mayor, "but I am delighted to see you."

"I am much interested in the bustle of life in this great cosmopolitan city," went on the Archbishop. "You feel the war's effects, of course. Do you think that the masses yet understand the reasons for the war?"

"Yes, I think the people are beginning to understand this great conflict," answered the Mayor. "My sympathy is with the people in all things. Of course, my sympathy could not lie otherwise. Even if I wanted to interest myself in other classes my early training and environment would compel me to think only of the masses of people and their well-being."

"That is commendable, commendable," said the Archbishop. "The betterment of the masses in sanitary ways, in matters of health, is a great service. I hope you preserve the good health necessary to carry through such a service."

"The trouble with us," went on the Mayor, "is that there are a few men trying to exploit the people."

"The Archbishop is going to the noonday service at Trinity," interjected Colonel Burleigh.

"My great fight is against those men who would take advantage of their power and position to the injury of the masses of the people," said the Mayor, feelingly.

"Let me introduce Dr. Manning," interrupted Colonel Burleigh, and Dr. Manning and the Mayor shook hands.

"I shall take back to England a wonderful vision of this wonderful city," said the Archbishop, again addressing the Mayor, "and I want to bestow through you my benediction upon the people of this community."

The Mayor expressed his thanks, and, as the party started for the door of the reception room, the Archbishop called back:

"Good-bye, Mr. Mayor. Thank you for receiving me."

"Good-bye, good-bye," replied the Mayor.

On the way to their automobiles Dr. Manning introduced to the Archbishop William Kennel, the Police Lieutenant who has guarded the outer office of the Mayor's room for twenty-three years. Shaking the Lieutenant's hand, the Archbishop said:

"You are a parallel for our faithful Robert, who for thirty-four years has guarded the entrance to the House of Lords. He was always on post, always watchful, always considerate and cheerful. He received a week's leave, and in that week it seemed as though thousands of persons asked for him. When he returned it was as though the sun had shone again."

Archbishop Calls for Ships.

Speaking before the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York yesterday afternoon, the Archbishop turned from a eulogy of the Chamber, and from compliments to its members for their zeal and enthusiasm for the war, to make an eloquent appeal for the speeding up of America's shipping program as the most urgently needed contribution to the war.

"I am speaking here not so much," he said, "for our statesmen or for our soldiers or for our sailors, but for the great mass of our hard-working people at home. You know how important it is that we should have all the shipping resources by which you can help and sustain us. You have an immense problem in the transporting and maintaining of your own army, but, believe me, anything that you can do to facilitate and hasten the construction and the filling of ships immediately and directly for our aid will do more than anything else to put fresh heart and life into our people after the strain of these three and a half years of war. It would be idle to disguise the fact that the cry which comes to us is ever the same, 'Ships, more ships, and still more ships.'

"Gentlemen, you will not suppose for a moment that I am here in the guise of a suppliant either for sympathy or for help. No. Our old country has many abuses. A chimney that has smoked so long must needs have some soot in it. We are less able, I dare say, in some ways to adapt ourselves quickly to a new situation, but I know that the old country, with all its difficulties, is still, in heart and mind, strong and resolute, and it is not as a suppliant but rather as a comrade who, because he is fighting as strongly as he can, wants the grasp of a hand stronger and fresher than his own, that I would ask you—but I know that it is unnecessary to ask—that I would ask you to do everything you can with all your resources, to hasten and speed the help that you can give us."

Before this the Archbishop reviewed briefly some phases of England's war effort; the 4,500,000 Englishmen who are in the army, the immense sums of money raised by loans or taxes, and so on.

"The Government war arsenals," he said, "have increased from 5 to 150. There are not less than 5,000 huge establishments entirely under the control of the Government, devoted to the manufacture of munitions of war. And besides these there are 10,000 contractors ceaselessly engaged in the same great enterprise.

Food Production Increased.

"Meanwhile, in all this great strain on our womanhood and our manhood, there is our effort to improve our production of food. I think—I do not know about Germany—we are the only country in Europe that in spite of the war has increased enormously its production of food. We have determined to lay down under plow one new acre for every four previously cultivated. Three millions of acres are scheduled, and of that task one-third has already been accomplished. You know as well as I do how, in spite of this, people have begun to feel real privation in the matter of food. It is not a thing to exaggerate. Our people, gentlemen, like our soldiers, cherish our national birthright of the right of grumbling, but all our grumbling is only on the surface.

"How is it possible, gentlemen," the Archbishop concluded, "that, having been brought as close as we are, speaking the same language, sharing these common memories, and uniting in this common sacrifice for common ideals, we should ever trouble ourselves again with the memories of misunderstandings of times long passed?"

President Outerbridge in his address of welcome alluded to the circumstance that the Archbishop's visit came on the eve of the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Chamber of Commerce, under a charter granted by an English King. It was announced that the anniversary would be celebrated on April 5 by a special meeting. There will be a routine business meeting of the Chamber on April 4. Addressing the congregation which assembled yesterday for the Trinity midday service, the Archbishop said that the present was the turning point in human history and that a new world would be born out of the mighty conflict. The war must be won, he said. Thereafter an even greater task awaited the world.

The Archbishop will deliver the last of his midday addresses at the service in Trinity today.

ACCUSED OF PRIMARY FRAUD

Emanuel Semansky, Election Inspector, Placed on Trial Here.

Charged with certifying a false count of ballots at the recent Mayoralty primaries, Emanuel Semansky of 2 East 108th Street, one of the Republican election inspectors in the Fifth Election District of the Seventeenth Assembly District, was placed on trial yesterday before Justice Goff and a jury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

Evidence was produced showing that Semansky's board gave John Purroy Mitchel 42 votes on the returns certified to by the Board of Elections and gave William M. Bennett only 7 for the Republican nomination for Mayor. As exhibited to the jury, the ballots showed that 20 votes had been cast for Bennett and 24 for Mitchel. Three were blank.

On the stand Semansky said that the last primary day was the first time he acted as a poll clerk and he swore that he marked down the tally as it was called off to him by Michael Silberstein, the Republican Chairman of the board. Silberstein was found guilty in January of a similar offense. All of the evidence as to the irregularity of the count was admitted by Isadore Wasservogel, the defendant's counsel, who confined himself to taking testimony to show that his client had no knowledge that the count as certified was false.

ASK AID FOR WAR WORKERS.

Doctor Says Occupational Diseases in Munition Plants Are Increasing.

Occupational diseases of workers in munitions plants were discussed by physicians at the New York Academy of Medicine last night. Scientists who had made a special study of the subject urged general vigilance on the part of the profession and preventive measures by the employes themselves. Dr. David Lin Edsall, Professor of Clinical Medicine at Harvard, said that such diseases are on the increase to an alarming extent and that in a special clinic which he had established for their investigation, it had been found that out of 50,000 persons exposed, 2,500 were afflicted more or less, 500 of them seriously.

Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, Emeritus Professor of Medicine at Cornell Medical College, illustrated with lantern slides some of the perils to which workers in munitions plants are exposed. He said some "bad war industry diseases" result from the handling of T.N.T. and that nitrite poisons used in making high explosives even will soak through the shoes and injure the workman. He declared the effects of T.N.T. are particularly serious and that workers in mills where it and similar compounds are used should wear gloves and a respirator or gas mask and avoid the fumes which arise from retorts.

Dr. Joseph W. Scheschewsky, Assistant Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, told of a bill now before Congress for the combating of these diseases. Dr. Alfred Stengel, Professor of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, also urged doctors to do their share towards minimizing the dangers.

BARNARD OPENS WAR HUT.

Gould Boathouse Turned Over for Recreation of Men in Uniform.

The Barnard College Central War Relief Committee opened the Barnard "war hut" in the Gould boathouse at 115th Street and Riverside Drive yesterday. The boathouse, which is the property of Columbia University, is fitted out like a regular Y. M. C. A. hut, with facilities for reading, writing and entertainment. At present only a simple menu will be served to soldiers and sailors in uniform, at a price as near cost as possible. Later it is hoped to increase the amount and variety of the food served.

Money for the project has been contributed by the Faculty and students at Barnard and their friends. Plans are making to keep the boathouse open throughout the Summer.

GETS INDIGO BLUE SECRET.

Du Pont Firm Solves German Formula for Expensive Dye.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The dearth of dyestuffs in the United States, owing to the stoppage of the German supply, appears likely now to be met substantially by production at home.

The Government has been advised that the du Ponts have successfully made the first run of indigo blue and produced an article quite up to the German or Swiss standards. This result has been attained by long and painstaking experimentation, starting from the patented German formulae, which, as an incident of the war status, citizens of the United States may utilize. Owing to the peculiar manner in which the Germna patents were taken out and the incomplete statement of the formulae themselves, it has been a tedious process to get the desired results, but this has been accomplished, it is understood, with entire success.

The achievement has come none too soon, as the entire supply of indigo dyes is limited all over the world. This dye is now worth $17,000 a ton.

READING SEES IN US HOPE FOR SHORT WAR

Tells 1,500 Merchants Nothing Can So Hasten Victory as Knowledge of Our Plans.

BECK URGES ALL TO DUTY

A Place for Every American in the Struggle for Justice, Freedom, and Civilization.

Lord Reading, the British High Commissioner, who was the guest of honor at a luncheon of 1,500 New York business men, given by the Merchants' Association at the Astor, said yesterday that, while the war might be a long one, nothing would tend more effectively to shorten it than the knowledge of the preparations which America was making and would continue to make.

The Ambassador refused to accept as a personal tribute the great enthusiasm with which he was greeted, but sought to credit it wholly to the fact that he was the representative of America's partner in the war. His address was broken repeatedly by applause, especially when he paid a tribute to the power of the words of President Wilson in setting forth the ideals which the Allies were pursuing.

"We have been in the war for three and a half years," said Lord Reading. "We have thrown everything we possess into this struggle. I doubt sometimes—if you will forgive my saying it—when I talk with some of your citizens, and when I hear some of the views that are expressed—always sympathetic, always full of enthusiasm—but at times I think not quite realizing the extent of the sacrifices which we have made. I am not here to talk of them, least of all should I, as a British representative, expound them to you. I will content myself only with saying this, that there is nothing which we could put into the war that is not there already. All our treasure, as you know, is being expended in this struggle. What is far more important, our life's blood is being soaked into the trenches of France and elsewhere, together with France, who has played so great, so heroic, so noble a part in this war.

"It has gone on a long time. I will not dwell—indeed I would not trust myself to dwell upon what it has meant to us in England, and throughout, indeed, the British Empire. I will not speak of the families who have lost their dearest, of the sacrifices which the country has made, and is still making. I will only say to you—and that is the sole reason why I am referring to it—that we have put everything that we hold dear into the struggle, and I will say more—we have done it, as I know, every one of us giving up his best, not only of his labors, not only of his fortune, but of that which counts most—given it to his country and given it cheerfully—cheerfully only because we have realized what the conflict means.

"But We Have No Doubts."

"Why, gentlemen, if only we had any doubt about this contest, if only we doubted the truth of our ideals, if only we had for one moment had any notion that we were on the wrong line, why, I hesitate to think what would happen to all of us who have daily poured our very souls into the struggle, as we believe, for liberty.

"But we have no doubts; we never have had them. I do not believe that we saw them as clearly at the beginning as we see them now. The entry of America into the war has, at least, apart from all its great resources and the moral inspiration that it has been to the Allies—it has clarified our vision for us. It has enabled us to see truly, clearly, the goal for which we are striving. It has enabled us to realize, perhaps even better than we did, that our ideals are the same as yours.

"It is not only that we have the same traditions of the past, that is not only that we have the same language. It is not only that we have the same training. It is also because we are striving, both you and we, to attain a higher moral elevation for humanity. That is the great bond between us. As I come more and more into contact with you here in America I realize even better than I did from the first moment that I came to America, how great, how signal a force is the moral force in this country, whether it has been quite realized abroad. I am not sure that even in my own country we have quite understood until this war upon the high spiritual level for which we are striving.

"But I will say this to you, that day after day I am more and more impressed with it, that we see the same vision, that we are striving for the same goal, that we are working together for liberty, that is, for freedom for humanity, and also that when we speak of liberty we understand not license, not absolute freedom to do as you will without regard to your neighbor, but we understand it as meaning liberty with order preserved according to the will of a majority of the governed.

"We are now working together. We are here in the closest co-operation. It is my daily task to meet members of your Administration at Washington. Nothing can exceed the desire which they manifest to help in every possible way. I wish to state that as the plain simple truth, which, of course, you all know. Your President has voiced on more than one occasion the high ideals which you have entered the war. No human being has the faculty of stating in better language the true nature of those ideals than your President, who speaks for you.

Wilson Speaks for Aerica.

"We in Europe have learned to look to those words of his, and to cherish them, as representing to us the unalterable determination of America, once it has commenced to war in vindication of right, never to sheathe the sword until it has conquered. We know that words spoken by the head of the administration of this country, by your President, as representing the voice of America, are words which we can take and upon which we can build. We do. They are messages of hope and comfort to us when they are spoken, they cheer us in the task that we have undertaken. They teach us that although, of course, you, who have been in the war now only some ten months, that you cannot have an army in the field particularly with this 3,000 miles separating you, that we have managed to place in the trenches; but your armies are there, and they are growing every day; they will take their places more and more, and every man that you send over is more than one American; he is more than one soldier going to the trenches; he is a message from you to us over there to be of good cheer, to remember after all that there is a population of one hundred and ten million men behind them.

"You will, of course, have to suffer as we have suffered. You will not shrink from it as we have not shrunk. I pray that your sacrifices never will be as great as ours, but if they are, I know that you will bear them as we have had to bear ours; and I say to you gentlemen that when I find myself addressing an audience of business men here in this great business city, and I see the attention which you are good enough to pay to words which I am uttering, perhaps with no care of the precise word that I use, for the reason that I prefer to speak from my very heart, when I do speak to you, and I realize all that this means, all of you sitting here ready to help, more than that, eager to help, I say to myself that I have a message again to send home to my own people. And I draw this inspiration from it, that you, like we, will never falter; you will never hesitate in the course which you are steering; you will pursue the path until the just and lasting peace for which you are striving has been attained. You will continue until you have managed to achieve the victory for democracy.

America Fights for Humanity.

"And, Mr. Chairman, may I add as the last word that I will say to you today, We realize that this war may not be, even from now, a short war. I am not venturing to prophesy; I am only speaking, after all, with the same judgment which you can form when you read the news of the day. But I am convinced of this, that the way to make a short war is to prepare for a long war, and that nothing will be nearer to bringing the war to a conclusion than the knowledge of the preparations which you are actually making and which you will continue to make. In the end, we shall together be able to say that we have conquered for liberty and for justice. You will be able again to assert that that passion for liberty and for justice which has characterized the American people ever since they have been a people has once more triumphed as it has in the past. Once again you will have attained the high ideal; you will have taken this time a place among nations which possibly many of you never thought would be taken; but you will have done it holding on high the banner of liberty, calling to all to follow that banner—pointing out that when America does fight, it is not for aggression, it is not for territory, it is not for conquest, it is not for vanity or for any dynasty, but that it fights alone for liberty for the benefit of humanity."

William Fellowes Morgan, President of the association, who opened the meeting, and William C. Breed, the Chairman, both spoke briefly. Following the address of Lord Reading, James M. Beck paid a warm personal tribute to the British High Commissioner and described the great parts which England and France had played in the war and in the creation of the American nation. He concluded with a warning against a spirit of dreamy optimism or the religious feeling that, whatever might happen, the war was certain to be won merely because it was just.

"We are naturally an optimistic people," said Mr. Beck. "We say, as I heard said the other night at the Pilgrims' Society, that of course we are going to win; that it was only a question of time. My friends, I can't so read the lessons of history; I can't read that merely because a cause was just it has necessarily triumphed. On the contrary, history, so far as we can gather it in one sweeping generality, is generally a struggle and the consequent survival of the fittest.

Work for Every Man.

"The hour is a dark and a black one, the obstacles cannot be overestimated, the danger cannot be sounded too insistently. It is now or never. It is exactly as Abraham Lincoln said in the darkest hour of the civil war: 'We cannot escape history. We will either nobly win, or we will ignobly lose this vital conflict.' And, for my part, the only fear that I have of America is the fact that we do not realize the imminent character of the peril, and, moreover, the vital element of time. Time, human endurance, will not permit this war to go on endlessly. It will end in a compromise unless America shall sense the supreme peril of the hour and throw all of its supreme energies into the mighty task. It can do that, it will do it if it sees the peril. We are never lacking in courage, we are never lacking in idealism, but we do not see the vital nature of the present hour, and it ought to be seen.

"It is the duty of every man here—we cannot go to the firing line, we cannot take up a rifle, we cannot perhaps do the deadly work of the armed field. But every man here, if he is worthy of America, if he is worthy of civilization, if he is worthy of being a man, can throw his own soul into his immediate surroundings, into making more vigorous the appeal with which we shall ultimately conquer. The great question will be when this war is over, as a Canadian poet beautifully said: 'The question will not be will he come back, but did he go?' and while there are different ways of going, while there can be a going behind the lines as well as in the lines, for God's sake, men of New York, you men of the greatest cosmopolitan city of the world, you men of the city into which the world has poured its treasures, arouse yourselves to the fact that these are the times that try men's souls, that these are the times when the very basic principles of civilization are being determined."

Lord Reading retired to his apartment at the Hotel Plaza early last night and left word not to be disturbed until morning. It was announced at the hotel that he would return to Washington on Saturday afternoon.

TEUTON CONCERNS TO BE AMERICAN OWNED

Continued from Page One.

amendments will largely extend this power and make it possible for the Alien Property Custodian to convert into cash enemy interests in this country.

"The Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd docks are owned by New Jersey corporations, in which the stock is entirely enemy owned, and has been turned over to the Alien Property Custodian, who is placing his representatives on the Boards of Directors of those companies.

"There is no thought or purpose of changing the character of the ordinary investment in America of the enemy subject residing in enemy territory. Such investments will be continued as at present, except when necessary to prevent waste or protect the property, when sales may take place. If the intervention power between the Senate Appropriations Committee shall become law the power of sale will only be exercised by the Alien Property Custodian in cases similar to that of the steamship lines, where the enemy ownership of great industrial and commercial concerns in the United States indicates a close affiliation with the financial and political powers in the enemy country."

The amendment to give authority to the President to take over the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American piers in Hoboken was urged upon the Appropriations Committee by Mr. Palmer as needed in the development of the Government's war shipping program. The United States, he said, finds it necessary to have all the pier facilities it can command. To put the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American piers into use, he said, would require vast repairs. If the Government is to take them over, it wants to make sure that it will not be expending a huge sum of money on property that is only to revert to the German owners later on.

Text of the Amendments.

Mr. Palmer submitted the following draft of an amendment covering the taking over of the piers, and it was promptly accepted by the committee:

The President is hereby authorized to acquire the title to the docks, piers, warehouses, wharves, and terminal equipment and facilities on the Hudson River now owned by the North German Lloyd Dock Company and the Hamburg-American Terminal and Navigation Company, two corporations of the State of New Jersey, if he shall deem it necessary for the national security and defense.

Provided, that if such property cannot be procured by purchase, then the President is authorized and empowered to take over for the United States the immediate possession and title thereof; that, if any such property shall be taken over as aforesaid, the United States shall make just compensation therefor, to be determined by the President, and if the amount thereof so determined by the President is unsatisfactory to the person entitled to receive the same, such person shall be paid 75 per centum of the amount so determined by the President and shall be entitled to sue the United States to recover such further sum as, added to the said 75 per centum, will make up such amount as will be just compensation therefor, in the manner provided for by Section 24, Paragraph 20, and Section 145 of the Judicial Code.

Upon the taking over of said property by the President, as aforesaid, the title to all such property so taken over shall immediately vest in the United States;

Provided, further, that Section 355 of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall not apply to any expenditures herein or hereafter authorized in connection with the property acquired.

The proposed amendment to the Trading with the Enemy act follows:

That Section 12 of the Trading With the Enemy act be and it is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

That all moneys, including checks and drafts payable on demand, paid to or received by the Alien Property Custodian, pursuant to this act, shall be deposited forthwith in the Treasury of the United States and may be invested and reinvested by the Secretary of the Treasury in United States bonds or United States certificates of indebtedness under such rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe for such deposit, investment, and sale of securities, and as soon after the end of the war as the President shall deem practicable such securities shall be sold and proceeds deposited in the Treasury.

All other property of an enemy, or ally of enemy, conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered, or paid to the Alien Property Custodian hereunder shall be held and administered by him except as hereinafter provided; and the President is authorized to designate as a depository or depositories of property of an enemy, or ally of enemy, any bank or banks, or trust company or trust companies, or other suitable depository or depositories located and doing business in the United States.

The Alien Property Custodian may deposit with such designated depositary or depositories, or with the Secretary of the Treasury any stocks, bonds, notes, time drafts, time bills, or exchange, or other securities, or property, (except money, or checks, or drafts payable on demand, which are required to be deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury,) and such depository or depositories shall be authorized and empowered to collect any dividends, or interest, or income that may become due and any maturing obligations held for the account of such custodian. Any moneys collected on such account shall be paid and deposited forthwith by said depository or by the Alien Property Custodian into the Treasury of the United States, as hereinbefore provided.

The President shall require all such designated depositories to execute and file bonds sufficient in his judgment to protect property on deposit, such bonds to be conditioned as he shall direct. The Alien Property Custodian shall be vested with all the powers of a common law trustee in respect of all property, other than money, which has been, or shall be, or which has been or shall be required to be conveyed, transferred, delivered, or paid over to him, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, and in addition thereto, acting under the subdivision and direction of the President and under such rules and regulations as the President shall prescribe, shall have power to manage such property and to any act or things in respect thereof and make any disposition thereof, or any part thereof, by sale or otherwise, and exercise any rights or powers which may be or become appurtenant thereto, or to the ownership thereof, in the manner which though he were the absolute owner thereof.

It shall be the duty of every corporation incorporated within the United States and every unincorporated association, or company, or trustee within the United States issuing shares or certificates representing beneficial interests to transfer such shares or certificates upon its, his, or their books into the name of the Alien Property Custodian upon demand, accompanied by the presentation of the certificates which represent such shares or beneficial interests. The Alien Property Custodian shall forthwith deposit in the Treasury of the United States, as hereinbefore provided, the proceeds of any such property or rights sold by him.

Any money or property required or authorized by the provisions of this act to be paid, conveyed, transferred, assigned or delivered to the Alien Property Custodian shall, if said Custodian shall direct by writing, paid, conveyed, transferred, assigned or delivered to the Treasurer of the United States with the same effect as if to the Alien Property Custodian.

After the end of the war any claim of any enemy or of any ally of enemy to any money or other property received and held by the Alien Property Custodian, or deposited in the United States Treasury, shall be settled as Congress shall direct.

Provided, however, that, on order of the President, as set forth in Section 9 hereof, or of any court, as set forth in Sections 9 and 10 hereof, the Alien Property Custodian, or the Treasurer of the United States, as the case may be, shall forthwith convey, transfer, and assign any pay to the person to whom the President shall so order, or in whose behalf the court shall enter a decree, any property of any enemy or ally of enemy held by said Custodian or said Treasurer, so far as may be necessary to comply with said order of the President or said final judgment or decree of the court; and provided, further, that the Treasurer of the United States, on order of the Alien Property Custodian, shall, as provided in Section 10 hereof, repay to the licensee any funds deposited by said licensee.

Already Mr. Palmer, as Alien Property Custodian, has seized many millions of dollars' worth of German property in this country under the authority given him under previous legislation. For the most part these seizures have been of German returns on investments, money received from royalties on German inventions, and dividends on stocks. The legislation contemplated today, as an amendment to the Trading with the Enemy act, would give him the widest latitude in taking all sorts of tangible property German owned or German controlled.

It was pointed out tonight that the United States could use the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American piers at Hoboken to great advantage in an after-the-war commercial war. In like manner the property of tremendous industries owned by German capital could be turned to the same practical use.

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WOULD RAISE NAVY TO 180,000 MEN

New Appropriation Bill Calls for $1,030,000,000 Expenditure in 1919.

MARINE CORPS OF 50,000

With Another Major General—To Transform Naval Militia and Naval Volunteers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The House Committee on Naval Affairs next week will report out the Naval Appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1919 beginning July 1. It calls for approximately $1,030,000,000. This is about $17,000,000 less than was asked by Secretary Daniels in his estimate for the coming year, which called for $1,047,914,027.

The total appropriations for the navy for the last year were $1,596,936,455, but a large part of this amount was carried in two Urgent Deficiency bills, one passed June 15, and the other Oct. 6, 1917.

The most important item in the bill is the authorization for increasing the enlisted strength of the active list of the navy from 87,000 to 180,000—more than double the present war strength.

The number of apprentice seamen also is increased from 6,000 to 24,000 and the Marine Corps is raised from 30,000 to 50,000.

Under the terms of the bill, the rank of Major General of the Marine Corps is created, and the President is authorized to nominate, with the advice and consent of the Senate, one Major General of the Marine Corps. As there is already one Major General in the Marine Corps, it is assumed that the organization, under the increased strength, will have two divisions.

All laws relating to the Naval Militia and the National Naval Volunteers are repealed which automatically transfers members of the latter organization to "the naval reserve" of the Naval Reserve force, but permits them to retain the rank they hold in the present organizations.

The bill also repeals all laws relating to the Medical Reserve Corps and the Dental Reserve Corps, with the proviso that members of these organizations may be enrolled in the Naval Reserve force in their present grades and ranks.

The item for "increase of the navy," calling for $184,897,000, includes appropriations for torpedo boat destroyers, torpedo boats, armor, and armaments and ammunition.

The largest single item in the bill provides for paying the navy, $227,372,-940 being appropriated for this purpose, as against $51,023,776 for the past year, although a deficiency appropriation of $75,568,672 was passed last October as an emergency measure.

The next largest item is that for provisions, which calls for $75,500,000 as against $41,750,000 in the bill of last year, including a deficiency appropriation of $31,740,000.

CALLS FOR 5,000 NURSES.

Gen. Gorgas Estimates That 30,000 Will Be Needed During the Year.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—A call for 5,000 nurses to enroll between now and June 1 for service in military hospitals at home and abroad has been made upon the Red Cross by Surgeon General Gorgas of the army. Nearly 7,000 nurses already have been supplied by the Red Cross. Of the eighty or ninety thousand registered nurses in the United States, General Gorgas estimates that approximately 30,000 will be needed for service in army hospitals during this year.

Miss Jane A. Delano, Red Cross Director of Nursing, issued an appeal for volunteers today. She pointed out that such nurses would be eligible to participate in the army and navy insurance at nominal rates.

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SEE HAND OF GERMANY IN METHODIST COURSES

Jersey Conference Condemns Training of New Ministers Chosen by Study Board.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 7.—Declaring that the courses of study laid down by the commission which maps out the teachings for new ministers of the faith are "nothing more than another form of German propaganda teachings that have their organization in Germany," leaders of the New Jersey Methodist Conference this morning adopted resolutions condemning the Commission on Course Study, demanding its abolishment and placing its powers in the hands of the House of Bishops. The resolution further demanded "pitiless publicity" in all church organs with relation to the work of the commission, which is headed by Bishop Edwin Hughes of Boston.

Lively attacks on the commission were heard from all parts of the meeting, the tenor being that the "new theology" propounded in the course of study threatened the very foundation of the Church. The resolution called for laying the entire matter before the General Conference in 1920, forwarding to it a complete report, and petitioning it to abolish the Commission on Course Study, return that interest to the Board of Bishops, and to take such action as shall tend to establish the Church in its fundamental beliefs, as they were guaranteed by the constitution. The secretary was instructed to forward at once copies of a complete report to all conferences on Methodism, together with the request that they join in calling upon the General Conference "to safeguard the Church against these new teachings that deny the very essentials of our holy faith, and that would, if they could be successful, reduce the blessed Gospel of Christ to a mere system of ethics."

The report of the committee, of which Harold P. Sloan of Red Bank is Chairman, follows:

The matter involved in this protest and memorial we find to be of prime importance; for, concerned as it is with the issue of keeping Christianity what it has been for nineteen centuries or making it wholly different in its whole theory and pressure, we hold that it is of prime importance, not only to Methodism, but to the whole world.

Whatever may be the belief of any group of leaders in the Church as to the worth of these statements, we hold that annual conferences have shared with the General Conference the responsibility for directing the Church in its chief and most fundamental interests, and should be fully accorded the use of the organs of our common Methodism through which to bring to its thought their earnest convictions as to its perils and needs.

The committee, which has been fighting to get the matter to a decision for two years, took it to the House of Bishops last year and demanded the authority to go before the conference for action. This brought the matter to the front today.

OFFERS TO SUMMON KAISER.

Henry E. Davis Willing to Serve Subpoena If Escorted by the Navy.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—W. M. Biermans of the Belgo-Canadian Paper Company, testifying today at the Federal Trade Commission's newsprint inquiry, explained that he was handicapped because his books were behind the German lines in Brussels.

Somebody suggested that the Kaiser be summoned to bring them, and Henry E. Davis, counsel for the publishers, offered to take the job if Secretary Daniels would give him an escort.

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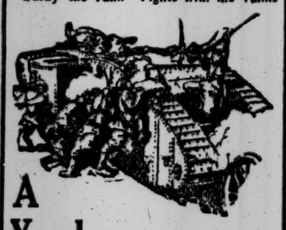

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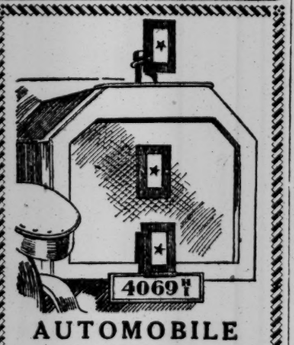

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AMERICAN COLONEL CAPTURES OFFICER

Raiding with French on New Sector of Our Troops, He Takes Lieutenant in Trench.

GERMANS LOSE IN SKIRMISH

Guns on the St. Mihiel Front Pound the Foe—Missing Patrol Returns Safely.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, March 6, (Associated Press.)—Going out with a French raiding party to obtain information a few days before American soldiers took up their positions in their new sector on the Lorraine front, an American staff Colonel met a Prussian Lieutenant in an enemy trench and captured him.

The Colonel, with an American Captain, brought the Prussian officer back to the lines. This was the first instance of an officer being taken prisoner by the Americans and also the first occasion on which an American officer had captured an officer or soldier in that sector.

During the German raid on the new sector on Monday night (first mentioned in the French War Office report) a sharp fight took place in which the Germans suffered a repulse, with losses. In it a unit which was among the most recent arrivals in the trenches displayed the customary American fighting energy and apparently gave the enemy a much warmer reception than they expected.

The American troops here are training with French troops as at the Chemin-des-Dames position. This makes the third American force now facing the enemy.

The casualties in the several days' service of Pershing's men there have been extraordinarily slight, as the sector is one of the quietest. The lines are half a mile apart at some points and the position is held by strong positions rather than by continuous trenches.

The American patrols have been operating nightly in conjunction with the French, working between the lines with the greatest freedom. The artillery has been only intermittently active.

On the original American front northwest of Toul today the American guns effectively shelled the enemy's first lines and also a town behind the German lines, where buildings which their troops were using were destroyed. There was much aerial activity, the American anti-aircraft batteries driving off several enemy machines.

An American patrol consisting of an officer and eight men, who had been missing since last night, suddenly emerged from a shell hole close to the German lines at noon and made a dash across No Man's Land without a shot being fired at them.

The missing men's comrades, looking on, expected every second to see them wiped out, and their safe return was an agreeable surprise. They explained that they had lost their way in the dark.

PARIS, March 7.—The official statement of the French War Office on Tuesday night reported the repulse of Germans in Lorraine in these words:

"In Lorraine a German raid on trenches held by American troops was repulsed. Patrols of our allies operating in this region took some prisoners."

WAR WORK FOR HAMLETS.

Organization of National Defense Council to be Minutely Extended.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—A plan has been formulated by Walter S. Gifford, Director of the Council of National Defense, for the extension of that organization to the smallest communities.

"Our plan," he said, "is to provide the organization for mobilizing the whole country for the effective prosecution of the war. To this end the plan of the Community Council has been worked out for the various State Councils of Defense. This organization is not expected to interfere with other Federal departments in their war activities, but to work in co-operation with them.

"We want to have formed a purely local unit in every hamlet in the country in which every man and woman can be enlisted for all forms of national service. To the people in every nook and corner of every State we must bring directly home the war needs, the magnitude of the war, and what must be done to win it."

At the outbreak of the war there was formed in each State a Council of Defense. These State councils have become highly organized throughout the country and have created subsidiary defense councils covering practically all the counties of the nation, and innumerable towns, townships, and smaller communities. The present step calls for extending the county organization down through every city and town throughout the country so as to create in each school district or other unit, as may best be decided by local conditions, the community council, whose membership in turn is expected to reach practically every family.

CONSUL DETAINS SHIPS.

Wants Them Returned to Spain After Cargoes Are Delivered.

A GULF PORT, March 7.—Three Spanish steamers loaded with general cargo for European ports and which were granted coal licenses yesterday by the War Exports Board after being held up for many weeks, still were at their piers tonight, having been ordered by the Spanish Consul to remain in port. The authorities said the Consul refused to allow the vessels to sail unless it was agreed they return to Spain after discharging their cargoes in Europe. He asserted the sailors in the crews were under contract to be returned to Spain.

Federal officials said that before fuel licenses were granted the steamers' owners promised to return the vessels to America immediately after delivering their cargoes.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Negotiations between Spain and the United States looking to an economic agreement between the two countries still are in progress and in the meantime the War Trade Board is dealing with the case of each Spanish ship seeking to sail from this country on its merits. Such ships must obtain licenses for coal, which are refused unless they agree to comply with regulations of the War Trade Board.

SANK MORE U-BOATS IN MONTH THAN BUILT

Campaign, with Aid of American Naval Forces, Makes Record in December.

HOPE TO END THE MENACE

Our Naval Officials Satisfied That Needed Weapons Will Be Forthcoming.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—More submarines were destroyed by the Allies, including the American naval forces, in December than Germany was able to build during that month, according to information reaching Washington. This fact developed today in discussions of the statement made to Parliament by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the British Admiralty, that the submarines were being checked.

Whether succeeding months have shown a net loss in German submarines is not known here. It is believed, however, that the anti-submarine campaign has proved so effective that increased efforts this Spring will see a steady decrease in the number of U-boats available to prey on shipping.

What officials know of plans for pressing home the attack with increasing vigor explains the feeling of optimism that now prevails in official circles, despite continued heavy drains on ship tonnage through the U-boats. The gradual decline in tonnage losses was graphically pictured to Parliament by Sir Eric with curve charts.

American naval officials appear to be satisfied that the weapons with which they expect to crush finally the submarine menace are forthcoming. Increased numbers of patrol vessels of various types, appliances and devices to make them more effective against underwater craft, and increased skill of navy personnel are among the things upon which they count. It has taken time to devise and build the weapons, but they are beginning to become available now.

When the United States entered the war, the navy contributed promptly all that it had available to join in the submarine hunt. Sir Eric paid high tribute in his remarks to the spirit and efficiency of American naval units, crediting them with a fair share of what had been accomplished. Vice Admiral Sims's destroyer forces have constituted only the advance guard of what the American Navy planned to furnish for the fight. Even with that limited aid, the allied navies have held the enemy and are now destroying one out of every four or five U-boats that put to sea.

Now America's real contribution to the naval warfare is about to be felt. With every passing week the strength of the force will grow, for it is embodied in the most extensive construction program ever undertaken for the navy of any power.

The new destroyers and other craft must be added to the patrol fleets gradually as they are completed. Therefore, no sudden falling off of tonnage losses is to be expected. It has been stated publicly by high British naval authorities, however, that next August will show beyond question that the U-boats have been overcome. There are officials here who are hopeful that decided results will be apparent before that, perhaps as early as May or June.

SLAIN BY U-BOAT SAILOR.

Belgian Skipper Who Refused to Leave Ship Wantonly Shot.

LONDON, March 7.—How the crew of a German submarine brutally killed the wounded master of a Belgian fishing smack who refused to leave the vessel is described in a Press Association dispatch from Penzance.

The submarine attacked the smack with gunfire. The skipper was wounded severely. He urged his men, including his son, to save themselves. The submarine commander forced the fishermen to row German sailors to the smack, to place bombs aboard. One of the Germans drew a revolver and shot the helpless skipper through the head in the presence of his son.

FORD WILL BUILD "TANKS."

New Small Type for Two Men Will Be Produced by Wholesale.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, March 7.—While Ford Motor Company officials refuse to discuss the subject, it is understood from good authority that the company will make light "tanks" for the United States and the Allies on a wholesale scale.

Work on the first model is under way, and with formal approval of this by the Government, production will be pushed. The first tank will be ready for shipment within sixty days, it is expected.

The Ford "tank" is to be much smaller than the British and French machines. It will carry a driver and a machine-gun operator and be driven by two gasoline engines of standard type. It will have the usual caterpillar traction.

City's Thrift Stamp Sales in February

Sales of Thrift and War Savings Stamps in New York City during the month of February amounted to more than $3,400,000, according to a statement given out yesterday by the local committee. The Treasury Department in Washington reports sales of stamps amounting to $75,944,417 up to March 1.

WANTS SKILLED MEN AS EMPIRE RECRUITS

General O'Ryan Plans a New Style Campaign to Enlist 3,000 Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., March 7.—With the winding up of the intensified training already started, recruiting officers who are to conduct a drive from Buffalo, Albany, and New York City to fill the gaps in the Empire Division, left here for their posts tonight. Major Gen. O'Ryan, discussing the campaign, said that 3,000 instead of 1,900 men would be needed, and that all volunteers must be outside the draft age.

Every officer and man was urged today to write letters to friends asking them to enlist. Veteran associations of the various regiments will be asked to act as auxiliaries, and the chaplains have been requested to line up the New York State clergy in the movement.

"New methods will be adopted in connection with the recruiting work," said General O'Ryan, "for I believe the old style recruiting is a thing of the past. A great deal of time, energy, and money has been wasted by soldiers standing on the corner attempting to drag unintelligent men into the recruiting office. The Empire Division does not want such men. It wants clear-headed fighting men to match the personnel of the men now in the ranks.

"It wants volunteers—men who enter the service thoughtfully rather than those who are gathered in by what may be termed 'mental duress.' It wants men who have had prior service in the guard, training in military schools, and men of all professions and occupations, so long as they are mentally and physically apt. They must, however, be outside the draft age.

"We want, particularly, skilled workmen to take the places of the skilled men who have been transferred for special work in other units, and in order to get these men special methods will be used in the recruiting. Many of the soldiers now in the division are what may be termed 'veteran campaigners.' They have had six months of training in Texas and now six months of training here in the newer methods of warfare."

The New York City office for recruits will be at 25 Third Avenue, and men enlisted there will be assigned to the Manhattan, Bronx, and Brooklyn former guard regiments. Recruits obtained at 298 Main Street, Buffalo, will go into upState units, as will the volunteers who join at 467 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

First Lieut. Charles P. Franchot, aid to General O'Ryan, has been transferred to Company A, 102d Military Police, and his place has been taken by First Lieut Juan M. Ceballos, now with the police. It is understood that Lieutenant Franchot will soon be promoted to a Captaincy.

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MEN AND SUPPLIES GOING TO PERSHING

Continued from Page One.

ly 30,000 men known as corps troops. These comprise artillery units, engineers, and all types of service battalions for work on the communication lines of their own corps. A similar organization comprising about 130,000 men is necessary for each field army of three corps. These field army troops maintain the lines from the advance base of the army back to the sources of supply. In the case of General Pershing's forces this line connects with the ocean transport service.

Included in the corps troops are many units of heavy artillery, equipped with guns up to 10 and 12 inches in calibre, for both fixed emplacement and mobile artillery. This comprises the artillery reserve of the corps. The general artillery reserve of the field army is under direct command of the army commander and included in his "army troops."

Huge Gun Supply Planned.

The organization schedules show that General Pershing is to be equipped eventually with artillery of all calibres on a scale not dreamed of before. The proportion of artillery to army rifles, adopted by the War Department, is larger than that of either the British or French army and the tendency of the department is to increase the big guns.

Included in the heavy artillery assigned to corps or field army commanders will be whole brigades of anti-aircraft guns, mobile howitzers of six, eight, ten, and even twelve inch calibre; rifles of similar size, including heavy long range naval guns, and probably, as soon as they are available, batteries of the American 16-inch naval rifles, recently developed. With this array of guns enemy depots twenty miles or more in the rear of the German trenches can be kept under bombardment.

FRANCE HONORS AMERICANS

Confers "Medals of Gratitude" on Many for Their War Work.

PARIS, March 6, (Delayed.)—The first list is printed today in the Journal Officiel of the names of the recipients of the new decoration "Medal of French Gratitude" issued since the war to recognize services rendered France by foreigners. The Queen of the Belgians is named first among those who received the first-class silver-gilt medals. Among the recipients of twenty-nine first-class medals are the following Americans:

Henry O. Beatty, Director General of the American Relief Clearing House of New York; Mrs. Sophie Coolidge, founder of the Detroit group of the American Hospital at Neuilly; Mrs. W. A. Edwards of Los Angeles of the American Red Cross; Mrs. Hermann Hall, James Hazen Hyde, Mrs. Anne Penfield, wife of the former American Ambassador to Austria-Hungary, in recognition of her devotion to French soldiers interned in that country, and Mrs. Sharp, wife of the Ambassador here, for her untiring war work since her arrival in France.

The second class medals are of silver and have been given to fifty-eight persons, including these Americans:

Walter Abbott, director of the American Clearing House; Fernand Behn and Sosthene Behn, bankers; William Bowers Bourne of San Francisco, and Mrs. Bourne, Mrs. Brunswig of Los Angeles, Mrs. Francis Carolan of Burlingame, Cal.; Mrs. Helen Coolidge, John Jacob Hoff, Dr. Landetta of Cuba, Mrs. Mason Smith of New Orleans, Mark Peixotto, Mrs. de Roaldes of Louisiana, and Raphael Weill of San Francisco.

Seventy-two third class medals of bronze have been distributed. The following Americans are among those decorated:

Louis Adoue of Galveston, Miss Blanche Cahen of San Francisco, Ridgely Carter Mrs. Casserly of San Mateo, Cal.; Miss Chloe Dirings, George Fusenos of Los Angeles, Persifar Gibson, Dr. Walter Clines, Miss Rebecca Godchaux of San Francisco, Hugh Reid Griffin, Mrs. J. P. Jones of Los Angeles, John Howard Jordan, Miss Elvine Neeser of New York, Robert Neeser, Mrs. Claire Sisco, Howard Sturger, Mrs. Jeannette Watson, and Miss Marion Will.

Henry O. Beatty, who has received the first class Medal of French Gratitude, is Director General of the War Relief Clearing House for France and her allies, which was organized in 1915. He has been stationed in Paris and has been active in war relief and in the work of rebuilding the devastated districts of France.

James Hazen Hyde, formerly First Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, founded by his father Henry Baldwin Hyde, has lived in Paris since the investigation of the management of the company by the Hughes Committee in 1905. Ever since his college days he has been active in promoting the study of French literature in America, and founded the Cercle Français at Harvard and the Alliance Française, with branches in many American cities. In the war he has been active in support of closer relations between France and America, both before and since this country entered the conflict.

Mark Peixotto, who received the second class medal, is President of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

AVENGES DEAD OF FRANCE.

American Soldier Jots Down Number from Gravestone as a Reminder.

The Courrier des Etats-Unis publishes this morning this incident, told by the Paris Matin's correspondent on the American front:

"When the Americans recently took possession of the sector to which they had been assigned, they began, before entering the line, by visiting in a neighboring field a military graveyard where the glorious victims are buried.

"One 'Sammy' hastened to set down in his notebook the number inscribed, in place of a name, on the grave before which he was meditating.

"'In this way,' he explained, 'I do not fight for an ideal alone; I shall know that I have a dead man to avenge.'"

When Tired Of Common Corn Flakes TRY THE CHOICEST says Bobby

POST TOASTIES

CONFEREES AGREE ON RAILROAD BILL

Continued from Page One.

is unwise and unjust, according to Judge Walter H. Knapp, Chairman of the State Tax Commission.

"I haven't seen the provisions," he said, "but, if I am correctly informed that they are intended to prevent increased assessments on railroad property, I think it is bad in the matter of local assessments and will be injurious throughout the State."

Judge Knapp said that on the face of it the proposition seemed to be absolutely unwise, and he asserted that if Congress adopted it, it would be done "through the influence of the corporations."

"It would be a gross injustice to localities throughout the State," he said, "if a rule should be adopted by the Congress that a State cannot increase railroad taxes above the assessment prior to the Government's taking control. The fact is that in many districts railroad property is assessed low. The same holds true in some instances on other property assessed in the same districts; but the State Tax Commission is requiring tax districts to assess on the full value basis, as required by the statute."

Judge Knapp cited a case in which he said, if the provision was adopted, an injustice would be worked. He said that the town of Hancock, in Delaware County, practically two-thirds of which was railroad property, had assessments of only 30 per cent. It was proposed there, he said, to put the local assessment up to 100 per cent.

The State Tax Commission holds that the State does not regard the railroads as actual Government property, but as only controlled by the Government, and that the State can tax them as before the assumption of Federal control.

FINANCE EXPERTS FOR ROADS.

Government to Select Three, and Three Authorities on Purchases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Announcement was made tonight by the Railroad Administration of the plan under which the Division of Finance and Purchases, of which John Skelton Williams, Comptroller of the Currency, is director, will operate.

It is intended to give the divison complete supervision of purchases of rolling stock and other new equipment in connection with the Government's determination to standardize the various lines.

Provision is made for the selection of an advisory finance committee of three, representing the North, West, and South; for a similar advisory purchasing committee, and for the formation of various other committees of railroad officials and experts.

In giving his approval to the plan Director General McAdoo made public this outline:

"Finance Section.—The director of the division will be assisted in the work of investigating and providing plans to meet the financial requirements of the railroads throughout the country, whether these needs relate to the taking up and renewal of maturing obligations and the issuance of new securities, or providing for betterments and additions, by an advisory committee of three men, experienced in finance, who will be selected, one from the North, one from the West, and one from the South. These men, whose names will be announced later, will serve the Government without compensation and will have offices in Washington.

"The gross earnings from operations of the railroads of the country for the calender year 1917 amounted to something over $4,000,000,000; but the requirements for new capital, outside of revenue from earnings, for new equipment, betterments, and additions, have usually called for from $250,000,000 to $750,000,000 per annum, according to the activity of business and the condition of the money market.

"Purchasing Section.—In the matter of purchases for the railroads, which will amount to between $1,000,000,000 and $2,000,000,000 per annum, the director of the division will be assisted by an advisory committee of three, which will be composed of the general purchasing agents or Vice Presidents in charge of purchases of three leading railroad systems, who will be detailed to Washington for this work, under the supervision of the director of the division.

"There will also be constituted three additional committees; these committees to be composed of three or more general purchasing agents, or men experienced in this work, to be known as the regular purchasing committees, with headquarters in New York, Chicago, and Atlanta in touch with the Regional Directors of these three districts.

"All purchases of locomotives, passenger, freight, and other cars and steel rails will be made directly through the office of the director of purchases.

"Fuel.—In the New England territory fuel purchases will be made by a special committee appointed by the Regional Director under the direction of the Washington office. In other sections, each railroad will be expected to handle its requirements, under the immediate direction of the respective regional purchasing committees, either collectively with other companies, or separately, as may be directed by that committee. The details of all contracts already made and of all other contracts as made will be scrutinized and checked by the regional purchasing committees, which will act under the general direction of the central committee.

"Cross Ties and Lumber.—Cross ties and lumber which can be obtained along the lines of the respective roads will be negotiated for and purchased through the purchasing department of each road, under the supervision of the regional purchasing committees. Cross ties needed by the various roads which cannot be obtained on their own lines will be purchased through the Washington office.

"All other supplies needed for current operations will be purchased, for the time being, through the purchasing departments of the respective roads, but all contracts for periods of six months or longer must be approved by the regional committees before completion.

"Information as to the prices paid for all supplies will be furnished monthly by all roads to the regional purchasing committees, so that the prices paid by each road for all articles may be carefully compared and checked, both as to prices, standards, qualities, and places of delivery.

"The regional purchasing committees will address themselves, as soon as possible, to consideration of the opportunities for standardizing and consolidating purchases of every kind that may admit of such treatment, with a view to increasing efficiency and economy.

"The regional purchasing committees will submit to one another and to Washington, as information and for criticism, full statistics as to cost prices of materials used in railroad operations, and these prices will be carefully compared and checked.

"The names of the advisory committee in the Section of Finance, and of the advisory committee in the Section of Purchases, and the names of the three regional committees will be announced in a few days."

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SAYS JAPAN'S DUTY IS TO PROTECT ASIA

Dr. Iyenaga Pictures Germany as Likely to Penetrate China Eventually.

REGARDS AMERICAN ADVICE

Declares Japanese Intervention Would Stiffen Backs of Russian Patriots.

Predicting that Germany would remain on the defensive on the western front, while bending all her energis to the subjugation of Russia and to striking at England in India by way of Persia and Afghanistan, Dr. T. Iyenaga, Director of the East and West News Bureau, declared at a meeting of the Southern Society at the Waldorf-Astoria last night that Japan was called upon to aid the Allies by checking Germany in Siberia.

Dr. Iyenaga pictured Germany, if undefeated on the western front, as eventually penetrating French Indo-China and finally China herself, as well as Eastern Siberia. Besides saving to the Allies munitions heaped "mountain high" at Vladivostok, Japan, by sending armies into Siberia, would be acting for her own defense, according to Dr. Iyenaga. He asserted that, under German control, the Siberian railroad would be enabled easily to transport armies from Russia to the Pacific Coast of Asia in two weeks for attacks on China and Japan.

Dr. Iyenaga said that Japan's reasons for not sending armies to Europe were that it would impair the hard-won military prestige of Japan to put comparatively small forces into the European battlefields, and that the 4,000,000 tons which would be required to support an effective Japanese army of 1,000,000 men did not exist. Another reason, he said, was that Japan was anxious not to reawaken another "Yellow Peril" propaganda, with the old one almost dead. Japan's part in the war, which had been properly the Eastern waters and the Orient, would be extended to participation in the war against Germany in Siberia, he said, only as an effort to aid the Allies in their struggle in Europe or to check a German advance which threatened a conquest of Asia.

Dr. Iyenaga said:

Question Should Be Studied.

"I know not where the proposal of Japan's intervention in Siberia originated, whether it was planned at the request of Japan's allies, which is very likely, or at her own initiative. Nor have I knowledge of the exact nature and scope of the proposition. Taking its broad outline as communicated in the press dispatches, the question should be carefully studied from various angles.

"That Japan has been extremely cautious and prudent in dealing with the Russian situation is attested by the attitude she has consistently assumed during the past year of most stirring events in Russia, leading to the now pending final act of her tragedy. The rumor so often circulated that Japan has landed troops at Vladivostok to protect the war materials stored therein received an official denial every time. It has not come true. The reason is obvious. Japan never wanted to take any step that might prove offensive to the Russian people at large. It is, then, apparent that Japan is no less solicitous than America to remain the sincere and trusted friend of Russia.

"The question, therefore, resolves itself ultimately to this: Has the time arrived when it would be advisable for our common cause to adopt a more positive policy than that of 'watchful waiting'? In discussing it I must be permitted to talk plainly and frankly.

"The Government now in power in Russia overthrew the old order with the avowed purpose of giving peace and social equality to the country. Instead, they have brought perfect chaos and class hatred of the vilest form. That is, however, Russia's domestic affair; it is none of our business to meddle with it. But how fares it with Russia's international relations and obligations? The Bolshevist Government has torn up the solemn agreement to make no separate peace as a 'scrap of paper'; it has thrown into the waste basket other treaties contracted with Russia's friendly powers; it has so completely demoralized the splendid armies that more than once carried terror into the hearts of the German military leaders that the eastern front is no more; it has carried its madness to the extent of stopping the manufacture of munitions and of leaving war materials to rot on the highways, and has adopted instead the impossible weapons of tongue and phrases to cope against the Krupp guns. To cap all, their delegates have signed the treaty that sounds a death knell to the great Russian nation.

"It is reported that the Moscow Congress to be held on March 12 will repudiate the infamous treaty. Who but the Germans will know what will be the price of that repudiation, when we remember that Trotzky's breaking off of peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk cost Russia the alienation of the rich provinces in the Transcaucasus? Peace or no peace, Russia has definitely ceased to be a factor in this war. Nay! Worse than that. She will do the bidding of Germany, and the tremendous potential resources of Russia will now be mobilized to suit the purposes of the war lords in Berlin.

"I have been skeptical about the much advertised German great offensive on the western front. Her true strategy is, I believe, being gradually disclosed. After the Russian collapse Germany can stand pat on the western front, making the Allies pay at an enormous cost of blood and treasure for every inch of ground gained as the Germans retired toward the Rhine. In the meantime the Teutonic Powers will settle at leisure the questions of Russia, Rumania, the Balkans, and Asiatic Turkey.

"Article 7 of the newly signed treaty reads:

> Starting from the fact that Persia and Afghanistan are free and independent States, the contracting parties undertake to respect their political and economic independence and territorial integrity.

Germany's Eye on Asia.

"It reads colorless on the face of it, but does it not presage a deep plan of Germany to strike at the most vital part of the British Empire? Persia and Afghanistan are the gateways leading to India. If we let our imagination play more, who can obstruct the advance of German legions into French Indo-China, and the vastly rich soil of China itself? These may be remote contingencies, but the fact of German domination gradually extending toward East Siberia would not be so remote, for Germany in control of Russia could easily utilize the Trans-Siberian Railway to reach the Pacific. At present Germany might not be able to spare forces to undertake such a gigantic task as that of fighting Japan across the huge expanse of land. But how about the economic exploitation of Siberia? How about the taking in of valuable munitions and other materials lying alongside and at the terminal of the Trans-Siberian road? The task is not difficult. Have not the Germans gathered in a good crop of war materials on the road of their new advance toward Petrograd?

"I have stated on other occasions the duty of Japan to maintain peace in East Asia. This duty, together with the vital question of self-protection, makes it incumbent upon Japan to take such measures as she would deem fit to adopt in concert with her allies.

"It seems, therefore, that the time has come for each of the Allies to do whatever lies in its power to check the gradual advance of German domination, and thus safeguard the common interests. It is certain that among 180,000,000 of Russians there are a great number of patriots who remain true to the allied cause. Is there no way of giving them a strong support? The proposed Japanese intervention must have this stiffening of the back of Russian patriots as its ultimate aim.

"Otherwise the titanic task of safeguarding the Trans-Siberian road and countermanding the inroad of German influence into East Siberia will meet with tremendous difficulties. Japan seems to believe that her enterprise will not meet much opposition. America seems to fear that the effect of the undertaking upon the Russian people at large would be bad. It is, therefore, a simple difference of opinion about the Russian sentiment. We are one in doing our best to defeat the purpose of German militarism. Japan may respect the wishes of America, as Nippon has always shown the highest regard for American advice. Whatever may be the final conclusion reached, no one can now charge Japan with lukewarmness toward the common cause."

Van Antwerp a Lieut. Commander.

William C. Van Antwerp of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Van Antwerp, Bishop & Fish, has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Commander, assigned to duty on the Pacific Coast. He has been in the naval service for about a year, holding the office of Lieutenant. Mr. Van Antwerp is a graduate of Annapolis and has been a member of the Stock Exchange since 1900.

WAR WORK STRAIN KILLS J. M. BOWERS

Continued from Page One.

minority party, the Democrats, in the Constitutional Convention which framed the present State Constitution. He succeeded his partner, James F. Platt, as head of the law firm which he entered as a student, a score of years ago. Shortly afterward the firm became Bowers & Sands. It was changed again recently to Bowers & Gerard when Mr. Gerard decided to resume the practice of law after his return from Berlin.

Mr. Bowers was married twice. His first wife was Miss Susan B. Dandridge, granddaughter of Governor Spottiswood of Virginia. She died in 1906. In 1911 he married Miss Katherine Starkweather of Cooperstown, who survives him. His children who survive are S. D. Bowers, a member of his father's law firm; Henry M. Bowers, William C. Bowers, Mrs. Mary Coppelle, and Mrs. Dandridge Bowers.

Mr. Bowers was a member of the Union, Manhattan, Metropolitan, Riding, National Golf Links, Downtown, Racquette and Tennis, Brook, and Garden City Golf Clubs, Automobile Club of America, Sons of the Revolution, Whist Club, and the Society of Colonial Wars.

The funeral will take place at Cooperstown, in Christ Church, next Sunday. On Saturday morning at 10 o'clock a private service will be held at Mr. Bowers's New York home.

DEPORT CHILDREN OF 13.

Germans Also Continue to Wreck Industries in Belgium.

HAVRE, March 6. (Delayed.)—The Germans continue to dynamite the engines, machines and foundations in factories around Mons, according to Belgians recently escaped from Belgium. They are also carrying off the rails from street and local railway tracks. The rails on one line have disappeared entirely. It is said the rails are being shipped to Germany.

Deportations of Belgians continue and have extended to children 13 years of age.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Announce for Friday and Saturday

Women's Suits for Spring

at prices most remarkably low

$35 $25 $35

At $25—Newest of Sports suits—brimful of originality; dainty Etons and Pony effects with all the charm of much higher-priced models; and simple but most effective tailleur models. Developed in colorful Tweeds, Men's Wear Serge, Gabardine and Wool Jersey. Silk lined; sizes 34 to 44.

At $35—Man tailored suits of unusual charm, reflecting the genius of Bernard as seen in exquisite importations; also dressy models, trimmed with Braid and Hand-embroidery, showing clever vestees of Silk Khaki-Kool, Pique or Satin. All wanted materials, including Tricotine, Silvertone, Shepherd Checks, and rich Oxford cloths.

New Tailored and Dressy Suits for Stout Women

are now being shown on the fourth floor in a splendid selection of models, in almost every fashionable material and coloring. They are properly proportioned for large figures, yet possess all the chic of regular size suits. Sizes to 52½.

Prices $29.50 to $75

Fourth Floor.

For Friday and Saturday Only

Women's Smart Spring Coats

Special at $29.50

Stunning straight-line and full sweep belted models, youthful and delightfully individual. Fashioned of Silvertone, Wool Velour, and Gabardine in all the most fashionable colors, such as

Nile Green, Monaco Blue, Sand, Dark Fawn, Navy Blue and Black

lined in color to match, or with contrasting color Peau de Cygne; some half lined. Fourth Floor.

For Immediate Clearance

85 Women's Fur-Trimmed Coats Reduced to $18.50

Formerly $35 to $39.50

In fine quality Velour, a highly favored material.

Important Values Friday and Saturday in

Women's Fashionable Skirts at $7.95, $9.75, $16.75

Divided into three special groups, each representing many new and exclusive styles. Strictly tailored, smart pleated, and straight-line effects, skilfully developed in Wool Plaids, Striped materials, novelty and Plaid Silks, Wool Poplin, Men's Wear Serge, and Silk Poplin. Sizes 25 to 36. Fourth Floor.

LOUISON MODEL.
Copies and adaptations range from $12.75 to $22.50.

Looking Forward To the New Millinery Modes

From

LEWIS	MARIE CROZET	HERMANCE
CAROLINE REBOUX	GERMAINE	MADELEINE
GEORGETTE	LUCIE HAMAR	JEANNE LANVIN
SUZANNE TALBOT	MARIA GUY	NADIA
LOUISON	MARTHE YERLES	PAULETTE & BERTHE
EVELYN VARON	JEANNE DUC	VASSELIN-VILLETARD
MARIE-LOUISE	MARIE LANCRET	MANGIN-MAURICE
MARGUERITE & LEONIE	ODETTE	VIMONT
LEONTINE	ROSE DESCAT	

Copies and Adaptations of Paris Creations Range from $8.75 to $22.50

See GIMBEL Millinery. It's worth a careful examination.
GIMBEL Millinery Salons—Third Floor.

Gimbel Brothers
31st St.-BROADWAY-33rd St.

R. H. Macy & Co. — Attractions Are Prices—Quality—Service.

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

We Sell Dependable Merchandise at Prices Lower Than Any Other Store, but for Cash Only.

Whatever the Car We Have The Robes

Robes which harmonize with the fittings of any car—so varied is our assortment. Robes that meet your own conception of price—yet priced much lower than elsewhere.

Cloth Robes
Of good quality tan and gray covert cloth. Size 54 x 72 inches. $6.94

Plaid Robes
Steamer rug style, of all wool, plaid patterns on both sides. Size 54 x 72 inches. $12.74

Green and Black Plush Robes
Well made robes of animal hair-plush, green on one side and black on the reverse side.
50 x 60 inches. $3.49
54 x 72 inches. $5.74
54 x 84 inches. $6.24

Wool and Mohair Robes
Your choice of four color combinations, maroon and tan, mustard and tan, blue and gray, black and mustard.
Size 54 x 72. $14.74
Size 54 x 84. $16.74

Rubber Robes
Two qualities, each in a different size, the lower priced one black with black and white check lining, the other with plain back is a softer grade.
54 x 72 inch. $1.96
54 x 84 inch. $2.24

Macy's—Fifth Floor, 34th St.

There's Nothing Too Fast for Graflex Cameras

Under good light conditions you may make exposures as rapid as 1-1000 of a second—so accurately is the lens and shutter adjustment made.

Our Graflex Cameras are fitted with Reflex Special Anastigmat Lenses—which have not increased in price as the other speed lenses have.

Graflex Cameras

	Price Elsewhere with Tessar F-4.5	Our Price with Reflex Special F-4.5
3¼x4¼ Auto	$96.50	$65.25
3¼x5½ Compact	133.50	92.50
4x5 Auto	113.00	78.75
3¼x4¼ Telescopic with revolving back	138.00	102.25

Macy's—Fifth Fl., 35th St.

A Help To Commuters

When you leave your train in the morning place your order for such things as you may need at one of our Order Booths at either the Grand Central or Hudson Terminal. Your purchases will be ready for you to pick up on your way to the late afternoon train. Try shopping this way some time.

R. H. Macy & Co.

An Announcement

For Those Who Play Golf, Whether Pros or Amateurs, and for Golf Clubs Generally.

HERE are three hundred dozen British made Golf Balls with depressed markings, that were made to order for a big Western Sporting Goods Store. When these Sinkers and Floaters arrived the original purchaser was overstocked and could not take the shipment. He turned to us to buy the lot.

We selected several of the balls at random and cut them in half to test the rubber. This experiment closed the deal. The rubber was new, live, active stock and the balls all built right.

They are so good that we will sell them in dozen lots only. An opportunity for real golfers who appreciate an active ball to obtain a year's supply—If They Shop Early.

IN DOZEN LOTS.....$4.49

Macy's—Fifth Floor, Centre.

R. H. Macy & Co.

Herald Square New York

For Today and Saturday

Saks Silk Lined Spring Overcoats Very Special at $21

¶ Any man who gets one of these coats may rest assured that he has something which cannot be had very often at twenty-one dollars. Cut along conservative lines.

Silk Lined and Silk faced; others silk lined with plain lapels

tailored by our own craftsmen, differing so much from topcoats of the usual ready-for-service variety that there remains absolutely no basis for comparison.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Stern Brothers
West 42nd and 43rd Streets

Men's and Young Men's Suits and Overcoats

have been reduced to

$19.50

All of our Kirschbaum garments made for this season's wear—offered at less than wholesale prices now prevailing.

It would pay you to make next season's selections now.

FOES SURRENDER TO GOV. WHITMAN

Senate Unanimously Confirms His Nominations for Farms and Markets Council.

WOULDN'T COMBAT FARMERS

Indorsement by Them Proves a Trump Card—Personnel of the New Board.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—The fight over the Farms and Markets Council, which was fast developing into a factional issue, ended today with the surrender of Governor Whitman's political foes within the Republican majority in the Senate and the confirmation by unanimous vote of all his nominees for the council, although the names were sent in only last night.

Elon R. Brown, President Pro Tem of the Senate, who has been the leader of the anti-Whitman faction, quit the Chamber and left Senator Henry M. Sage of Albany as his proxy, to conduct the surrender. Senator Sage, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, moved that the nominations be confirmed immediately.

The motion took the Senate by surprise. Robert F. Wagner, the minority leader, fairly gasped with astonishment. When he could get his breath, he said:

"It looks as if the Republican majority in the Senate were better at running than fighting."

"The Finance Committee has not had an opportunity to meet since these nominations were sent in," said Mr. Sage. "The only object in having these nominees confirmed is to get the Agricultural Department working. The agricultural interests have been kept in turmoil long enough."

"We of the minority will do all in our power to put an end to this most disgusting political contest between the Governor and the legislative majority of his own party," said Mr. Wagner. "I am sure the farmer will resent in November the attempt by both factions in the Republican Party to use him as a vehicle on which to ride to political success."

Senator George A. Slater of Westchester in a perfectly grave manner, said there were no factions in the Republican Party.

"It is a great, glorious, and harmonious party, and you will find that out in November," he warned the Democrats.

Republican Senators launched eulogistic speeches in support of the nominees from their respective districts. There is one member of the Farms and Markets Council from each judicial district. Senator George F. Thompson of Niagara was the sole exception.

"My district, the great fruit-growing section in the United States, apparently has been overlooked by the Governor in making these appointments," he said.

"I a mnot going to oppose confirmation, however."

Here is a list of the council, the districts they represent, and the terms for which they are appointed:

At large, John Mitchell, Mount Vernon, ten years.

First District, Miss Mary B. Van Arsdale, New York, three years.

Second District, James H. Killough, Brooklyn, seven years.

Third District, Lewis L. Morrell, Kinderhook, term to expire April 1.

Fourth District, Datus C. Clark, Peru, one year.

Fifth District, Frank W. Howe, Syracuse, five years.

Sixth District, John G. Pembleton, Owego, six years.

Seventh District, William B. Dana, Avon, two years.

Eighth District, William F. Pratt, Batavia, eight years.

Ninth District, John Y. Gerow, Washingtonville, four years.

Except for the explanation made by Senator Sage, no public announcement was forthcoming from the Governor's opponents to shed light on the precipitate shifting of their position. It was learned, however, that before making the appointments Governor Whitman had taken council with leaders in the State Grange and other agricultural organizations and had received their approval of the appointees, a majority of whom are identified with the agricultural interests of the State in some way. Under the circumstances there was nothing for the Senate leader to do but to call off the fight.

Charles H. Betts, Secretary of the Farms and Markets Council, who, after Governor Whitman had withdrawn his first nominations, declared that "I and the law are all that is left on the council," is to be sacrificed as an additional peace offering to the farmers. Mr. Betts, it was stated at the Executive Chamber, would resign within forty-eight hours. With a brand new membership his tenure would be uncertain at the best. Mr. Betts did not deny this report. It is understood that he will retain his post as Secretary of the Food Control Commission, which pays $6,000 a year.

FOSBREY ESCAPES AGAIN FROM PRISON

Gets Out of Auburn, Where He Was Serving 25-Year Term For a Murder.

BROKE OUT OF TOMBS HERE

Made Bomb While at Dannemora with Which to Blow Up Prison —Confessed One Killing.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 7.—Reynolds Fosbrey, serving a twenty-seven-year sentence in Auburn Prison for murder in the second degree, committed in New York City, escaped from an isolation cell tonight and is still at large. Fosbrey, since his first escape from prison last April, has been in solitary confinement. He obtained a saw in some unknown manner and sawed his way out.

Fosbrey is known as one of the most desperate men ever confined in Auburn Prison, where he was taken from Clinton Prison, at Dannamora, N. Y., after an attempt to dynamite that institution.

Reynolds Fosbrey, a pale little man, 33 years old, who has confessed to one murder and is suspected of having murdered three other men, has a criminal record extending back to his early boyhood, the startling feature of which is a series of daring and almost unbelievable escapes from some of the best prisons in the State. Fosbrey first attained wide notoriety in September, 1912, while he was in the Tombs charged with the murder of Morris Schwartzkopf and Walter Meseritz. Margaret Ryan, a young Brooklyn woman associated with him, smuggled muriatic acid and a slender steel saw into his cell. The prisoner was caught with the means of escape in his possession, and after he had been deprived of them he was put in solitary confinement. Four days later he escaped in some manner which neither prison officials nor police ever could determine.

The baffling part of the escape was his descent from the high wall which surrounds the Tombs—a descent which he always was believed to have negotiated without the aid of rope or ladder.

After a time he was found living in a Bronx flat with the woman, was rearrested after a fight and convicted of the Schwartzkopf murder, which, he said, he committed under the influence of cocaine. He was sent to Sing Sing for from twenty-five years to life. Because of his record he soon was transferred to Dannemora, where it was thought he could be more closely guarded. While working in the tin shop there he manufactured a bomb which he intended to explode in order that he might escape in the ensuing confusion. The bomb was found just in time to prevent its explosion. In December, 1918, while he was confined in a dark cell as the result of his escapade, Fosbrey was found working on the iron bars in the slit of the window with an iron leg which he had loosened from his bed. Then he was transferred to Auburn, where, in April of last year, he assaulted an aged keeper, knocked him unconscious, took his pistol, keys and uniform, and a few moments later strolled through the gates to freedom. After a few hours he was found in a barn on the outskirts of Auburn and brought back.

Austrian Chemist Held.

The police learned yesterday that Theodore Erdos, 29 years old, an Austrian chemist employed in the Medical School of New York University, who was arrested on Wednesday night and was said to have germs in his possession, had been working in a candy factory in addition to his employment at the Medical School.

Erdos was held for examination when he was arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday.

FOUR WOMEN DIE IN FIRES.

Negro Tenement House in Harlem Swept by Flames.

Three women were burned to death and one died as the result of suffocation in fires in New York and Brooklyn yesterday. In the afternoon the twenty-four families of negro tenants at 144 West 139th Street ran to the street as flames swept through the five floors of the building. By means of extension ladders Captain Githens of Hook and Ladder 30 carried a dozen negro children to safety.

Firemen found the charred remains of two women, one believed to be Miss Mabel St. Claire, who boarded with a family on the fifth floor, and the other Miss Fredericka Miller, another boarder.

In a fire which destroyed the three-story rooming house at 235 West Twenty-second Street, Miss Ada Ryan, a music teacher, was found dead in her room. Several rescues also figured at this fire, and Michel Fetzke, an elevator operator in the Hotel Chelsea, was removed to New York Hospital in a serious condition after he had been found unconscious in an attic room.

John Dunleavy, a laborer of 1,008 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, returned home in the evening, and, smelling smoke in the hall, opened the door of the kitchen of his apartment to find his sister lying dead on the floor. It was thought that her dress ignited while she was preparing the evening meal on a gas stove.

HAVE YOU A BUILDING TO ERECT?

The fact that we have handled over three hundred millions of dollars worth of building construction with satisfaction to the Owners who employed us is a good augury of what we can do for you.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

FIRST

In January and February The New York Times published 1,897,464 agate lines of advertisements—the only New York newspaper showing an increase in advertising thus far in 1918.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

"There aint going to be anycore"

Cesare's War Cartoons

Cesare's war-monster is an original conception,—depicting the brutality, bestiality and hideousness of war. He has created a new and intensely striking symbolism to show why America fights.

Cesare believes that America is in the war with every ounce of power, to the last dollar, and with every sacrifice necessary to win.

Every cartoon has behind it the power of keenest intellect,—an intellect that puts into simple picture-language the war-aims and realities which words alone can not fasten in your mind.

Kaiserism, militarism, Teuton diplomacy, Bolshevikism, America's duty toward justice and democracy—Cesare makes you see them all.

And Cesare the thinker is ably supplemented by Cesare the artist. His technique is as individual and bold as are his ideas,—and withal truest art.

Follow Cesare every day in The Evening Post exclusively. He'll hold you to "doing" in the war.

New York Evening Post

More Than a Newspaper—a National Institution

Now 2 cents, the same price as the other N. Y. Newspapers

The Toastmaster says:

"Every man at this dinner used to smoke some "other" brand of cigarettes.

"Tonight, all of you smoke Helmar—because Helmar is made of Pure Turkish Tobaccos, Put together right, and Pure Turkish Tobacco is the *Mildest* and *Best* tobacco in the world for cigarettes.

"That's why you all changed to Helmar." (*Great Applause*).

Goodness gracious how good!

Quality - Superb

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

FIVE BIG FEATURES

For You Next Sunday

NEXT Sunday's New York American contains five big features that will interest you and every member of your family.

1 *Pictorial Gravure Section*

A HANDSOME section showing pictures of prominent American women active in war work; a page of new Spring hats by the foremost milliner; stars of the stage and society leaders.

2 *Four Full Page Pictures on Ambassador Gerard's "My Four Years in Germany"*

FOUR pages of pictures from the Film illustrating Ambassador Gerard's great book. These pictures lend even greater interest to the sensation created by the daily instalments of Gerard's second book, now running in the New York American.

3 *Map of the AMERICAN Fighting Line*

A FULL-PAGE map in colors showing the four positions on the French front now held by American soldiers. Drawn on a large scale to show every detail of the positions held by our boys.

4 *Fullerton Sizes Up Baseball Champions*

HO, fans! Fullerton is publishing the Spring dope already! He picked the winners last year and with one or two minor exceptions named the order of the October finishes. Read Fullerton and you'll have a clear idea of what's going to happen on the diamond this season.

5 *Rider Haggard's Great New Story "Yva"*

"YVA" (pronounced "Eva") is an even greater story than "She" or "King Solomon's Mines." Get in on it now while the story is young. There's a long instalment next Sunday.

These five big features make a good day's reading. Place your order now for

Sunday's

New York American

GREGORY BACKS UP ARMY ZONE ORDER

Suspends Attorney and Deputy Marshal for Permitting Saloons Near Arsenal.

BLAMES TOWN AUTHORITIES

Attorney General Puts Special Agents on Watch—Annapolis Saloon Keepers Ask for Respite.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The determination of the Government to protect its military forces against the menace of intoxicating liquor and social vices, as exemplified by the action of Secretary Daniels yesterday in establishing five-mile zones around the Naval Academy at Annapolis, the Training Station at Newport, and other points, was still further demonstrated today when Attorney General Gregory announced the suspension of two Federal officials for failure to strictly enforce the law dealing with these matters.

The Attorney General's announcement followed his action today in suspending for a period of thirty days John E. Dougherty, Assistant United States District Attorney at Rock Island. The Attorney General at the same time directed the United States Marshal at that place to suspend Deputy Marshal Williams for a similar time.

A hearing will be granted to the two men pending consideration of their removal from their jobs.

This action came as a result of an investigation made under the Attorney General's personal direction into conditions at Rock Island which adjoins the United States Ordnance Training Camp.

Found Conditions Deplorable.

"This action," said the Attorney General, "has been taken because of what appears to have been a lack of sympathy on the part of these two officials with the settled policy of the Department of Justice to enforce the law strictly with reference to the liquor and vice zones created by the President, adjacent to army camps. The deplorable conditions found to exist at Rock Island have been caused largely by the neglect of the municipal authorities to preserve order and decency, and this has imposed an added responsibility upon Federal officials in that jurisdiction. For an indefinite period the cities adjacent to the camp at Rock Island will be held under strict surveillance by special officers of the Department of Justice."

Under the action taken by Secretary Daniels yesterday three places—Newport, Annapolis, and Vallejo, Cal.—are to be made dry, as the five-mile circles to be drawn around naval training schools and stations at those places will include all of the adjoining towns. Secretary Daniels made it clear today, however, that it is not the intention of the Navy Department to establish similar zones around the navy yards at Brooklyn, Boston and elsewhere. It is the purpose to confine the zones to the territory covered in yesterday's announcement all of which were used for permanent naval training of young men.

The saloon interests of Annapolis appealed to Secretary Daniels today for a month or six weeks in which to close out their business before the dry order was put into effect. This appeal was taken up with the Secretary through Representative Mudd of the Fifth Maryland District.

Later in the day Mr. Daniels announced again that he had not fixed a time when Annapolis saloons were to be closed, but he intimated clearly that he would not allow them to remain open for the period of time asked for by the saloon keepers. He said that he would confer with the Department of Justice tomorrow, also with the Judge Advocate General of the Navy, and might be in a position within the next twenty-four or forty-eight hours to indicate when the order became effective.

Order to be Issued Soon.

Meantime the regulations are in the course of preparation and will be publicly issued not later than Monday, Mr. Daniels said. The regulations will give the date when the dry rule must be put in operation in each of the eight zones.

Mr. Daniels said today that the enforcement of the order would be placed in the hands of the Department of Justice, as was the case of all anti-liquor regulations issued either by the army or navy.

The Secretary also explained why he had created barred zones around eight of the naval training stations and not around all stations where seamen are being instructed. He said that the eight named in yesterday's order were the permanent training camps of the navy and Marine Corps, whereas all others were merely temporary. Most of the others, he added, are not encamped in training recruits, but are specializing certain men in some particular line of work, such as gunnery or work aboard merchant vessels.

The army has the same authority to create dry zones as that given to the navy, but so far Secretary Baker has taken no step to force prohibition upon any incorporated town which happens to be within five miles of a training camp or military reservation.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., March 7.—As the result of an investigation of vice conditions around the Rock Island Arsenal, where several hundred soldiers are encamped, all saloons within half a mile of the entrance to the arsenal and all disorderly houses within a five-mile zone were ordered closed on Feb. 23. The enforcement of the order put fifty-three saloons and twenty-seven wholesale liquor houses out of business. Forty-two saloons and twelve wholesale liquor houses were left in operation. The district affected by the five-mile zone includes all of Rock Island, Moline, and East Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa. Soldiers stationed at the camp have been restricted to the half-mile zone.

PEORIA, Ill., March 7.—"I welcome an investigation," Walter Williams, Deputy United States Marshal, said this afternoon when told of his suspension in connection with the Attorney General's inquiry into conditions in Rock Island.

ARMY TO CLEAN UP HOBOKEN

Women Found in the Street at Night to Face Military Court.

Captain R. C. Craig, Chief of the Military Police of Hoboken, announced yesterday that he was going to extend the authority vested in him by the proclamation of President Wilson to end the vice conditions which are said to prevail in the furnished-room houses, which, it is said, constitute a menace to the safety of soldiers and sailors in the city.

According to Captain Craig, he has unlimited power to act to suppress vice. He said the order will be issued if conditions do not improve. Under the order all women found in the streets after a certain hour will be arrested if they are unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves. They will be taken to army headquarters and tried by military tribunal. If found guilty they will be fined $1,000 or sentenced to a year's imprisonment, or both.

Chop suey restaurants will be ordered to close nightly. As these places do most of their business from midnight to 4 o'clock in the morning, their earlier closing will practically force them out of business.

There is considerable speculation in West Hoboken attached to a flying visit made to that place yesterday afternoon by two regular army Lieutenants and three privates. They rode into the place in an automobile, visited several places, most of them saloons, and from one of these took a prisoner away.

It was at first believed that the soldiers may have been looking for deserters, but later the impression prevailed that they were principally interested in running down rumors that soldiers in uniform were able to get liquor in the upper part of Hudson County. The soldiers went to the saloon at the corner of Montgomery Lane and Hoboken Street, West Hoboken, where they had a whispered conference with Nestore Voresora, the proprietor, in a rear room, and then took him away with them in the automobile.

DISABLED SHIP ASHORE.

Crew of Chalk Freighter Taken Off at Toms River.

An American steamer, bound from a European port to New York, went ashore at 2 o'clock yesterday morning about a mile from the Toms River Coast Guard Station. The Coast Guard crew put off and removed the crew. Although heavy seas were breaking over the ship she had suffered no injury, and the cargo was dry. It was reported that the vessel would be refloated without difficulty, unless the weather grew much worse.

The crew of the steamship said that the engine had broken down five times, causing prolonged periods of drifting while repairs were being made. The ship carries a cargo of chalk.

Stolen Bonds Recovered.

Brooklyn detectives yesterday recovered in the Manhattan financial district registered bonds valued at $3,500 stolen recently from the room of William Flannigan, an Eastern District High School teachers, in the Eastern District Y. M. C. A. The detectives said Louis Levy of 118 East 116th Street, Manhattan, and Reuben Weinrich of 207 Grand Street, Brooklyn, who are under arrest, admitted the theft and that one of them tried to sell the bonds to curb brokers.

BETSY ROSS SEWING PARTY.

Sunset Club Makes a Flag for the Land Ship Recruit.

The Betsy Ross sewing party was duplicated in the McAlpin roof garden yesterday afternoon, when the members of the Sunset Club completed the big American flag which they are to present to Captain Evans, the Commander of the U. S. Battleship Recruit, Sunday afternoon. The flag of silk is 6 by 9 and has been beautifully decorated by the members.

Mrs. C. A. H. Rugg is the President of the club, which was organized at the time of the Preparedness Parade, and which has now many hundred members in various cities of the country. Having lived through several wars the women, who will not be called old, feel that they can best direct the wartime efforts of the sex. Hundreds of knitted garments, surgical dressings, French trench candles and other war supplies have been prepared by the club members, and they are now forming for a drive in the sale of war savings stamps and for the next Liberty Loan.

TRANSFER ELLIS ISLAND.

Buildings to Provide a Hospital for the Army and Navy.

Word was received in New York yesterday that the Department of Labor in Washington had transferred the Ellis Island immigrant station to the army and navy, thus making effective a project considered for several months for converting the island's buildings into a hospital for soldiers and sailors. It is expected that facilities will be provided for caring for 7,000 soldiers and 3,500 sailors.

The plant on the island has been little used since the war began because of greatly diminished immigration. The use of the island as a detention camp for interned enemy aliens practically was abandoned some time ago, largely because of the difficulty of providing either recreation or work for the detained men.

Plattsburg's Fine Thrift Record.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., March 7.—Total sales of Thrift Stamps and War Savings Certificates here in a five days' campaign amounted to $57,740, or $5.10 for each man, woman, and child in the city, it was announced tonight. This is believed to establish a new record for the entire country. The result of the campaign has been telegraphed to President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Announce, Beginning Today, a Remarkable

Sale of 6,000 Pairs Men's Silk Half Hose

Regularly 65c a pair

Special at 50c

¶ **Six pairs for $2.90.** These are hose of excellent quality silk with lisle thread soles, made by a manufacturer whose standard of making is unusually high. Both plain and plaited styles included, in Black, White, two-tone effects, and a wide range of plain colors. All sizes.

Also—2,000 Pairs Men's Lisle Thread Hose at 40c

¶ **Six pairs for $2.25.** The finest quality lisle thread full fashioned half hose obtainable. Will give excellent service and may be had in Black, White and Grey.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th St.

Will present to-day in an important display of

"Hats Exquisite" at $10.85

The very newest modes in trimmed millinery of the highest order, as reflected in the latest and most exquisite importations

¶ In this collection of "Hats Exquisite" at $10.85 will be found the most charming styles created by European and American designers for Spring—hats that are more beautiful, more exclusive than has ever been known at anything near this price before. Included are:

Small, Jaunty Hats, Smart Transparent Effects, New Turbans, Medium Brimmed Effects, and most Delightful Flower-Trimmed Hats that are really works of art. One model illustrated.

The Spring Display of

FRANKLIN SIMON

Clothes *for* Boys

is the handsomest showing we have ever made

THERE are more fabrics, both domestic and imported, more latitude in the style treatment of the models, finer workmanship all around and that assurance of fit which fine tailoring gives. And the values are just as unusual as the clothes. We know the trend of prices and are doing our utmost to keep them down. And it does not matter whether you buy your Boy a topcoat or a suit, if it comes from the Franklin Simon Shops it is beyond question the best value to be had in New York.

New and Exclusive Models in

All-Wool Boys' Norfolk Suits

with two pairs of trousers

$12.50 to $27.50

A splendid assortment of Norfolk models, made of all-wool Homespuns, Cheviots, Tweeds, Worsteds, Serges, and Gabardines, in an attractive array of the wanted colors. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

The Newest Ideas in Practical

All-Wool Topcoats for Boys

$12.75 to $24.50

A wide range of belted models, in colorful all-wool Homespuns, Cheviots and Tweeds, handsomely tailored and finished. Sizes 8 to 18 years.

All-Wool Small Boys' Reefers

$9.75 to $17.00

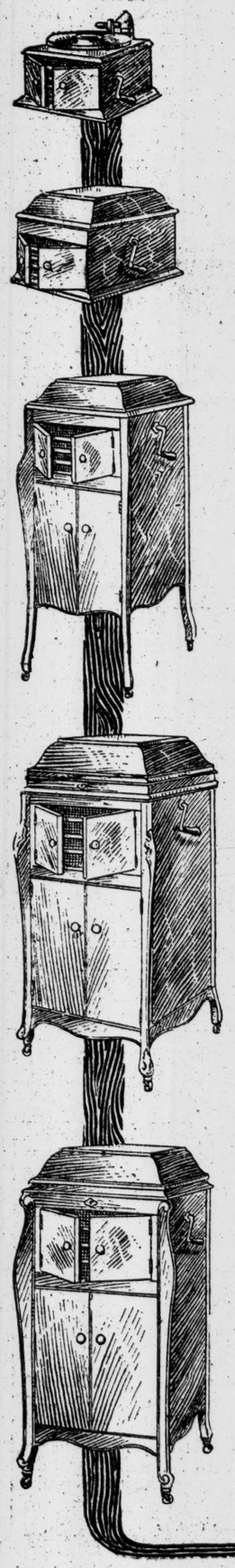
Sturdy, handsomely tailored garments, in a large variety of colors, shown in all-wool homespuns, cheviots, tweeds, worsteds, serges, and gabardines. Sizes 3 to 10 years.

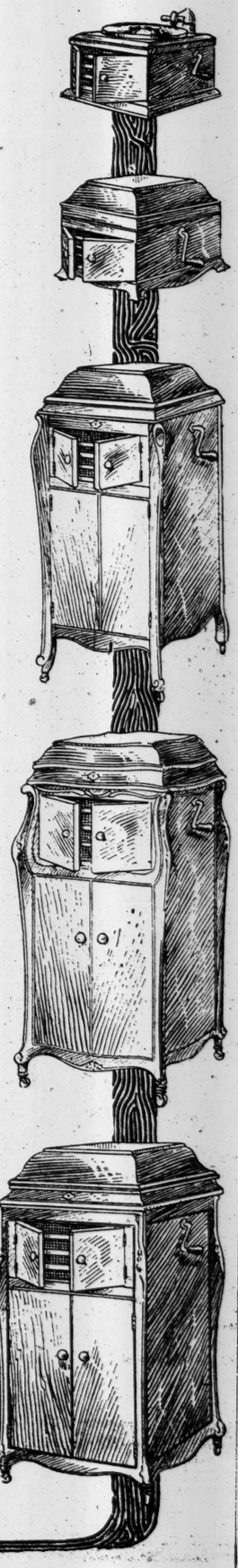
Boys' Shops—Fifth Floor

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue—37th and 38th Streets

Gimbels *for* Victrolas





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YANKEES BUY BODIE FROM CONNIE MACK

Hard-Hitting Fielder Added to Local Team Through Three-Cornered Trade.

BATTED .291 LAST SEASON

Pacific Coast Italian Welcomed by Huggins as Asset to Team—High Signs His Contract.

On the eve of his departure for the Southland yesterday, Manager Miller Huggins startled the town with the most surprising bit of news that has oozed out of the Yankee offices this Winter. Ping Bodie, the Pacific Coast fence-breaker, will play in the Yankee outfield during the coming season. Huggins had to pursue and gum-shoe his way on a roundabout course to land Bodie. He bought Firstbaseman George Burns from Detroit and then presented Burns to Connie Mack in return for Bodie.

Thus it happened that at the eleventh hour, the hard-hitting outfielder which Huggins has been looking for ever since he took command of the Yanks has at last arrived. Huggins has intimated right along that he was after Outfielder Clarence Walker, who went to the Athletics in a trade with Boston. In Bodie, however, the Yankee manager has a much harder hitter than Walker and one who should drive in a great many more runs.

Bodie had a batting average of .291 with the Athletics last season, which was a higher mark than any member of the Yankees attained. The best batsman of the Yankees was Frank Baker with .282. It is as a long hitter that Bodie should be of value to the Yankees. Last year he had 28 two-baggers, eleven three-base hits and had seven home runs to his credit. The only American Leaguer who was better than Bodie at hitting home runs was Walter Pipp, who made nine while Ty Cobb was tied with Bodie with seven.

Bodie has had a varied career since he came from the coast to join the Chicago White Sox a few years ago. Out in San Francisco, where Bodie comes from, he was a baseball character and made a great reputation for himself as a fencebreaker. He did well with the White Sox for a while, but slowed up and went back to the minors. He came back last year to the Athletics and became one of the most valuable players on Mack's team.

Bodie was asked to accept a cut in salary, and has been a holdout. He informed Mack that he would not sign his contract at the figure which was offered him. As Mack has decided to cut down all his players during the coming season, he decided that he would let Bodie go.

Bodie is not as fleet of foot as he might be, but he more than makes up for this drawback by the fact that he can everlastingly hit the ball. Bodie is the kind of a player that will be an attraction with New York baseball fans. The Yanks have never had a player of such individuality.

Bodie is an Italian, and his right name is Francesca Pizzola. He is one of those players with a world of confidence. He honestly believes that he is a great ball player, and, no matter how much fun is poked at him, his belief in himself has never been shattered.

Bodie is spending the Winter at his home in San Francisco, and it was recently brought to his attention that the Philadelphia newspapers were bemoaning the fact that Connie Mack had gotten rid of all his stars. Bodie commented on this as follows: "Lost all his stars, eh? Where do they get that talk? How about me? Ain't I one of his stars?"

Bodie has also proclaimed in his own picturesque way that Mack made a big mistake when he asked him to accept a cut in salary. When Mack submitted a contract to Bodie he asked the player to accept a cut and offered him a share in the gross receipts. This prompted Bodie to ask: "Who is this guy Gross anyway?"

"Can you beat it?" continued Bodie, "offering me a part of the gross receipts. I ain't a fighter working on a percentage. I'm a ball player. Now, I ain't bragging about myself or anything like that, but I got to admit that I'm the only real ball player Connie's got. I and the Liberty Bell are the only attractions left in Philadelphia."

The Yankees have received the signed contract of outfielder Huckey Hich, and are all ready to wait for the few players who have not signed to come to terms when they reach Macon next week.

Manager Miller Huggins, pitchers Ray Caldwell and Thormahlen, Coach Hal O'Connor, and Trainer Doc Woods left town this morning for Macon. They will be joined at Macon by Truck Hannah, Muddy Ruel, catchers; Monroe, McGraw, and Slim Love, pitchers; Camp and Vick, outfielders, and Aaron Ward, infielder. Scouts Joe Kelley and Bob Connery will also join the squad at Macon. The second party of veterans will leave here for Macon on March 14.

SUTPHEN NAMED PRESIDENT

Chosen to Head National Motor Boat Organization.

At the March meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, Inc., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Henry R. Sutphen, President; John J. Amory, First Vice President; Percy C. Jones, Second Vice President; Charles A. Criqui, Third Vice President; James Craig, Treasurer.

Mr. Sutphen, as Chairman of the Exhibition Committee, reported upon the results of the recent national motor boat show. More public interest had been aroused by the exhibition than had been anticipated, and this is interpreted as meaning that upon the termination of the war there will be a tremendous revival of motor boating activities.

Burns Subject to Draft.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—George Burns, who comes to the Philadelphia Athletics in exchange for Ping Bodie, is subject to the national army draft. Connie Mack of the Athletics tonight said he did not know whether Burns has been placed in Class 1 under the new classification, but he did know that his draft number was "well back."

Slow Billiards in Title Play.

A. Romberg won the only match that was played in the metropolitan Class C amateur billiard tournament at the Broadway Billiard Academy yesterday. He defeated Richard Howe by a score of 150 to 87. Averages were low, that for the winner being only 2 40-55. Tonight George Spear will play John Low.

EASY VICTORY FOR ERASMUS

St. John's Five Overwhelmed at Basket Ball, 22 to 5.

Playing consistently the Erasmus Hall High School basketball quintet trounced the St. John's College Prep five yesterday afternoon by the score of 22 to 5. The contest was played on the Erasmus Hall court and the wearers of the Buff and Blue, in defeating the St. John's representatives, avenged a defeat suffered earlier in the season. Erasmus held the upper hand throughout.

The lineup:

Erasmus, (22.)	Position.	St. John's, (5.)
Barnes	R. F.	Egnie
Boohecker	L. F.	Conway
McMullen	C.	Byrnes
Scharmann	R. G.	Wood
Gilliam	L. G.	Mulholland

Field goals—Barnes, 4; Boohecker, McMullen, 4; Scharmann, Egnie, Byrnes. Foul goals—Scharmann, 2; Byrnes. Substitutions—For Erasmus Hall: Depew for Boohecker, Linoki for McMullen, Goebel for Gilliam; for St. John's Prep: Cassazza for Byrnes. Referee—W. Stratton, New York University. Time of halves—15 minutes.

PROJAN ELECTED CAPTAIN.

Leading Scorer of City College Five Honored with Leadership.

The basket ball team of the College of the City of New York has elected Irving Projan Captain to succeed Morris Holman who will graduate in June. The newly elected Captain is a member of the Class of 1919. He made the most tallies of any member of the team during the last season. His record was 112 points in eleven games, which includes shots made from the field.

BERKELEY WINS IN TANK.

Pawling School Swimmers Are Beaten by a Score of 37 to 16.

The Berkeley-Irving School swimming team defeated Pawling School in a dual event at Pawling yesterday by a score of 37 to 16. Leo Giebel was the chief point winner of the Berkeley boys. He captured first place in three events, the 100-yard swim, the 20-yard swim, and the plunge for distance, and in addition was on the winning relay team. Only one first place in the meet was won by the Pawling swimmers.

The summaries:

160-Yard Relay.—Won by Berkeley-Irving, (Chase, Byrne, H. McAleenan, Giebel;) Pawling School, second. Time—1:29.

Form Dive.—Won by Bontecou, Pawling, with 90 points; Branwell, Pawling, and McAleenan, Berkeley-Irving, tied for second with 88½ points; Byrne, Berkeley-Irving, fourth with 80 points.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Giebel, Berkeley-Irving; Rosencrest, Pawling, second; Chase, Berkeley-Irving, third. Time—1:01 2-5.

20-Yard Swim.—Won by Giebel, Berkeley-Irving; McAleenan, Berkeley-Irving, second; Newhart, Pawling, third. Time—0:09.

50-Yard Swim.—Won by Chase, Berkeley-Irving; McAleenan, Berkeley-Irving, second; Rosencrest, Pawling, third. Time—0:21 1-5.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by Giebel, Berkeley-Irving, 60 feet; Rubel, Pawling, 58 feet, second; Lammert, Pawling, 54 feet, third.

LEVINGRUB FIRST IN RUN.

Leads Field in Lower Manhattan Athletic Contest.

Leading a field of ten harriers over the entire course of the Lower Manhattan Athletic League H. Levingrub of the Boys' Club last night won the weekly road run of the organization. He was aided by a handicap of 3:30, but won with such a margin to spare he hardly need his large handicap. M. Bohland of the Paulist A. C. was second.

The order of finish follows:

H. Levingrub, Boys' Club, (3:30,) 23:20; M. Bohland, Paulist A. C., (scratch,) 20:23; W. Schippel, Paulist A. C., (2:15,) 21:08; H. Cunningham, Paulist A. C., (1:00,) 22:24; A. Hulsebosch, Paulist A. C., (0:45,) 22:31; J. Walters, Paulist A. C., (1:45,) 23:13; J. Murray, Paulist A. C., (2:15,) 23:59; A. Chalken, Clark House, (2:15,) 24:29.

HARTE LEADS IN ROAD RUN.

Takes Yorkville A. L. Contest from Large Field.

Taking advantage of a 4:30 handicap W. Harte of the East Side Y. M. C. A. last night won the weekly road run of the Yorkville Athletic League in a four and three-quarter mile contest held from the Hungarian-American A. C. Harte kept in the van of thirty-five contestants and never was seriously threatened.

The order of finish follows:

W. Harte, East Side Y. M. C. A., (4:30,) 28:12; J. Bascomb, St. Thomas A. A., (3:00,) 28:03; C. Sweeney, St. John's Club, (3:00,) 28:04; J. Davadhazy, Hungarian-American A. C., (4:30,) 29:45; B. Bernstein, Hungarian-American A. C., (2:15,) 27:28; M. Katz, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., (1:30,) 27:48; S. Frerisch, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., (scratch,) 28:04; L. Zimmerman, Ninety-second Street Y. M. H. A., (1:30,) 27:52; W. Stokely, St. Christopher A. C., (scratch,) 26:25; L. Vass, Hungarian-American A. C., (2:15,) 28:43.

TURF AND FIELD ELECTS.

Racing Club Names Officers for Year at Annual Meeting.

A resolution exempting members who are in the United States service or in the service of any of America's allies, from paying dues during the war was unanimously adopted yesterday afternoon at the annual meeting of the Turf and Field Club. The meeting was held in the board room of The Jockey Club. A number of new members were admitted to the organization, which was regarded as encouraging for the coming racing season.

F. K. Sturgis, who has been President of the Turf and Field Club for a number of years, was re-elected to the office, and Henry W. Bull was re-elected Vice President. John E. Cowdin was chosen Treasurer, and Lieutenant John G. Livingston Secretary. The members of the Executive and House Committee are J. Searle Barclay, Jr., Chairman; Henry W. Bull, Lieutenant John G. Livingston, and Madison Grant. Lieutenant Livingston is now at Governors Island.

Two new members of the Board of Governors were elected to replace Frederik Kernochan and the late R. B. Van Cortlandt. The new members are Andrew Miller and F. C. Bishop. Other Governors are Charles L. Appleton, Francis R. Appleton, J. Searle Barclay, Jr., August Belmont, Perry Belmont, Henry W. Bull, Winthrop Burr, Middleton S. Burrill, John E. Cowdin, Lawrence L. Gillespie, Lawrence Greer, Madison Grant, William A. Hazard, F. R. Hitchcock, A. Iselin, Jr., H. K. Knapp, Lieutenant John G. Livingston, Alfred B. Maclay, Ogden Mills, E. C. Potter, John Sanford, Joseph S. Stevens, F. K. Sturgis, F. S. Von Stade, W. K. Vanderbilt, Edward F. Whitney, Harry Payne Whitney, and Richard T. Wilson.

MIXSELL CONQUERS ELLS WITH RACQUET

Princeton Club Player Gains Place in Final Round of Class B Squash Tourney.

When the final round of the national Class B squash tennis championship tournament is played at the Columbia University Club tomorrow afternoon, the rival contestants will be H. R. Mixsell of the Princeton Club and Felix Jenkins of the Montclair A. C. Mixsell won his place in the final round yesterday when he defeated A. E. Ells of the Harvard Club in a brilliantly played match, the score of which was 9—15, 15—12, 15—10.

For a time it appeared as if the Harvard Club contender would earn the victory, in fact, he almost had it within his grasp, but just as he was about to clutch the laurels Mixsell put forth a rally that tided him over the crisis, and he managed to forge to the front in the third game.

No match of the tournament has been more furiously played. Both Mixsell and Ells bent every endeavor to playing good squash tennis, and the rallies were many times long extended and sparkling. There was never a wide margin of difference in points between the players. It was literally a nip and tuck struggle.

In the first game Ells managed to hold the advantage most of the time. He ran off a cluster of five points at the outset, and thereby placed Mixsell in the position of playing an uphill struggle. The Princeton man trailed along, never far behind, until near the close, but he could not halt the progress of his rival, no matter how hard he tried.

It was in the second game that Ells came within speaking distance of victory. He still managed to keep ahead of Mixsell by a scant margin, and then, when he led at 10—6 as the game neared its close, seemed certain to clinch matters. The score went to 12—8, when, with only three more points to go, Ells was called to face a determined rally on the part of his opponent. Mixsell made greater use of his straight up and down shots, which were propelled at terrific pace, and began to overhaul the Harvard Club contender. How strong was Mixsell's game at this point is indicated by the fact that he was able to run out seven aces for the game against determined opposition on the part of Ells.

In the final game Ells again gained the lead at the outset, but Mixsell forged to the front at 5—3. The score was tied at 8 all, and again at 9 all. Then Mixsell once more staged an impressive rally. He made good use of shots to the back corners, which appeared to puzzle Ells. The next four aces by Mixsell were gained on such placements. With the score 13—9 against him, Ells tried hard to improve his position in the contest, but without avail. A few minutes later the Princeton Club man secured the two aces which gave him the decision.

BOSTON TENNIS TEAM WINS.

Miss Eleanora Sears and George Wightman in Palm Beach Final.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., March 7.—In the semi-final round of the mixed doubles invitation tennis tournament this afternoon the Boston team of Miss Eleanora Sears and George Wightman won a victory in straight sets over Miss Harriett McCook and Gregory Bryan with the score 6—3, 6—1. The victors will be called upon to face Mrs. Rawson L. Wood and Fred C. Inman, both of New York in the final round of the tournament tomorrow.

Following this event there will be an exhibition doubles match with Fred Harris of Brattleboro, Vt., former New England champion, and either Malcolm D. Whitman, former national singles champion, or George Agutter, the Palm Beach professional, on one side, and Fred Inman and George Wightman as the opposing pair.

SQUASH PROS IN MATCHES.

Four Players Will Compete in Event at Columbia Club.

Two professional squash tennis matches will be played at the Columbia University Club tomorrow, in which some of the leading experts hereabouts will be contestants. Walter A. Kinsella, squash tennis professional at the Squash Club and holder of the world's professional championship, will compete against Frank Lafforgue, professional at the Yale Club, and Harry Harris, the Montclair A. C. professional, will play a match against William S. Gray, professional at the Columbia Club. The matches will be played for the benefit of the Red Cross.

ST. NICKS BEAT CRESCENTS.

Loutrell Scores Four Goals in Hockey Victory.

Loutrell, coverpoint on the St. Nicholas hockey team, was chiefly responsible for the defeat which his seven administered to the Crescent A. C. players at St. Nicholas Rink last night. The final score was 5 to 2 in favor of the St. Nicks, and four of the goals were sent flying into the Crescent cage from the stick of Loutrell, who was a factor in every sortie against the Brooklyn men. The fifth goal for the St. Nicks was made by Gelatly, but Loutrell also figured in the scoring of this, for it was from his pass that the disk was pushed into the rival net.

The teams maintained a fast pace from the time the rubber was first put in play until the close. The attack of the St. Nicholas players was centred around the play of Loutrell, who skated brilliantly and held the disk under fine control when the rival players attempted to stop the attack. At the end of the first half Loutrell had scored two goals and the Brooklyn players had to be content with one, this scored by Shirreff from a scrimmage in front of the St. Nicholas cage.

The lineup:

St. Nicholas.	Position.	Crescent A. C.
Turell	G.	Lang
Swenson	P.	Kennedy
Loutrell	C. P.	Shirreff
Gelatly	C.	Hall
Winter	L. W.	Fife
Pierron	R. W.	O'Rourke

Referee—G. H. White, Hockey Club of New York. Goal umpires—T. Britton and P. G. Stuart, Hockey Club of New York.

Goals.—First period—Loutrell, from face-off, in 0:8; Shirreff, from a scrimmage, in 1:50; Loutrell, on a pass from Gelatly, in 8:45.

Goals.—Second period—Loutrell, on a pass from Gelatly, in 3:00; Loutrell, from a scrimmage, in 4:30; Shirreff, unassisted, in 6:40; Gelatly, on a pass from Loutrell, in 10:12.

Substitutions—Myers for Pierson, Von Bernuth for Swenson.

Player penalized—Swenson for tripping.

MILBURN WINNER WITH CUE.

Defeats Elmslie in Championship Tourney, 300 to 211.

Standing of the Players.

	Won.	Lost.	H. R.	H. Av'ge.
C. Huston ...4	1	74	12	12-24
C. Heddon....4	1	74	14	6-22
E. Milburn....4	2	49	8	20-35
D. McAndless.3	2	61	10	10-29
C. White 2	4	75	8	12-36
T. Clarkson...1	4	40	8	4-37
E. Elmslie....1	5	39	7	34-38

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., March 7.—Eugene Milburn of Memphis won easily over Alex Elmslie of Milwaukee in the afternoon match of the national amateur 18.2 balkline billiard tournament by a score of 300 to 211. Milburn took the lead in the eleventh inning with a run of 23, and was never in danger thereafter.

The score:

Milburn.—0 13 1 0 0 3 7 9 3 3 23 0 0 5 1 1 9 0 7 21 48 3 1 2 32 0 48 1 3 3 17 1 0 0 15 1 1 2 7 9—300. High run, 48. Average, 7 20-40.

Elmslie.—1 1 11 0 1 0 21 2 6 5 8 4 0 0 6 0 1 10 0 1 5 15 8 18 3 29 26 1 1 6 0 3 0 2 0 12 0 8—211. High run, 29. Average, 5 11-40.

It required only twenty-four innings for Charles Heddon of Dowagiac to defeat Charles White of Brooklyn in the evening game of the tournament, the Michigan man winning, 300 to 190. Heddon made a whirlwind finish, scoring 233 in the last eleven innings for an average of 23.

The score by innings:

Heddon—2 0 2 25 2 5 0 2 0 5 0 0 4 42 47 1 33 3 46 13 11 38 11 8. Total—300. High run—47. Average—12 12-24.

White—3 5 2 8 9 10 4 39 7 0 0 0 4 17 1 0 0 19 1 23 8 14 7 9. Total—190. High run—39. Average—7 22-24.

PROS IN BEST-BALL MATCH.

Morrison and Anderson Win Preliminary Golf at Belleaire.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIRE, Fla., March 7.—Thomas Morrison of Pittsburgh, paired with Carl Anderson of New York, today won the best-ball contest played as a curtain raiser to the West Coast Championship with a card of 69. They were forced to get birdies on the last two holes to beat a 70, the score turned in by I. S. Robeson of Rochester and Alex Smith of Wykagyl.

Third laurels were split between James Barnes, paired with E. E. Husted, and Eddie Loos of Philadelphia, paired with Dr. F. L. Kea of Rochester, each with 78.

TITLE AT SKATING TO MRS. BERESFORD

Judges Decide Against Miss Weld in Figure Skating Championship Event.

The women's international figure-skating championship was won at the St. Nicholas Rink last night by Mrs. Seton R. Beresford of London, in a competition with Miss Theresa Weld of Boston which was so close that the judges were in session for nearly an hour before the decision was reached. In the free skating program Miss Weld gave a perfect performance and was loudly applauded by the crowd.

Mrs. Beresford's advantage in the competition was scored on Wednesday evening in the school figures, which she skated with almost perfect execution. According to the rules of the International Skating Union, these compulsory figures count two-thirds, and the free-skating program of last evening counted only one-third. The judges decided that in the fundamentals the Englishwoman had the advantage, although Miss Weld gave a more graceful and more finished performance last night. Mrs. Beresford's exhibition in the compulsory figures gave her such a decided lead that the Boston girl last night was not able to overcome the advantage.

The judges were Irving Brokaw and Paul Armitage of New York, Louis Rubenstein of Montreal, Gunnar Stenberg of Stockholm and W. L. Hildburgh of London. Four of the judges favored Mrs. Beresford, with one voting in favor of Miss Weld.

Nathaniel W. Niles of Boston won the men's figure skating championship from three other competitors with a performance both in school figures and in free skating that brought forth prolonged applause from the spectators. Karl Engel of New York was second in this event, with Edward M. Howard of Boston third and Joel B. Liberman of New York fourth.

In the open event for women, first place went to Mrs. Channing Frothingham of Boston, with Miss Rosaline Dunn of New York second and Mrs. Lillian Cramer of New York third. One of the best skating performances of the competition was done by Sherwin C. Badger, a 17-year-old Boston boy, who won the open event for men from Emil Fuchs, the artist.

The pair skating championship was won by Miss Theresa Weld and Nathaniel W. Niles of Boston, who defeated another Boston pair, Mrs. Channing Frothingham and Sherwin C Badger.

Bror Meyer, Arthur Held and Miss Emmy Bergfeldt, the professional skaters, also gave exhibitions of figure skating.

REACH GOLF SEMI-FINALS.

C. B. Fownes, Gates, H. C. Fownes, and Pierce Survive at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 7.—The second match round in the Spring golf tournament was disposed of today, and the event has now been brought down to the semi-final stage. Charles B. Fownes of Pittsburgh and Franklin H. Gates of Broad Acres survive in the upper bracket of the first sixteen, and H. C. Fownes will meet Leslie Deane Pierce in the lower bracket.

Charles B. Fownes came through to the semi-finals by defeating E. H. Wiswell by 5 up and 3 to play, and played out the round for a 79 by coming home in 37 after taking 42 to go out.

PIERCE ARROWS

REBUILT 48 Six Limousine, newly painted and nickeled, Westinghouse Air Springs and complete equipment—guaranteed mechanically as we do new cars—price $2750. Extra touring body can be furnished if wanted.

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ARROW FORM-FIT COLLARS

ARE CURVE CUT TO FIT THE NECK AND SHOULDERS.

LEONARD IN BOUT TONIGHT.

Champion to Box with Reese in Bronx Benefit.

Benny Leonard, world's lightweight boxing champion, will be seen in an exhibition bout this evening in the Bronx Armory, where a benefit boxing, wrestling, and vaudeville show will be held, under the direction of Billy Gibson, for the members of Battery D, Second Field Artillery, now stationed at Spartanburg, S. C. Leonard will box Freddie Reese, his sparring partner. No admission fee will be charged, but a collection will be taken up during the entertainment.

RECORD GOLF BY MRS. HURD

Former Champion Has 79 in Round at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., March 7.—Not content with her 81 at Pinehurst, Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd established a new record today, going out in a remarkable 36 and coming home in 43 for a 79. Playing in a foursome match in which Miss Elaine Rosenthal, the North and South champion, also took part, Mrs. Hurd had a birdie 4 at the first hole, and the other eight holes to the turn were all played in par with the exception of the seventh, where she took a 6.

LEWIS TO MEET ZBYSZKO.

Leading Wrestlers Sign for Bout in Garden March 19.

Final arrangements for a wrestling bout between Ed "Strangler" Lewis and Wladek Zbyszko were completed yesterday at a meeting of the respective managers of both grapplers. The men will meet at Madison Square Garden March 19. This announcement was made yesterday by Jack Curley, manager of Zbyszko, who will promote the bout.

Lewis recently charged that the other top-notch grapplers were dodging the issue, in refusing to agree to a bout in which the Southerner would be permitted to employ his favorite head lock. This hold caused the defeat of Zbyszko in the first local meeting between the two wrestlers, but in their second match, in which Lewis agreed to dispense with his head lock, Zbyszko was victorious.

Chess Masters to Play.

Nine of the foremost chess masters now in this country will compete in a rapid transit tournament at Marshall's Chess Divan, 118 West Forty-ninth Street, tomorrow afternoon. The contestants include Marshall, Janowski, Hodges, Kupchick, Jaffe, Bernstein, Chajes, Black and Helms.

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A cabaret that cracks laughter shrapnel over you with every act. Evenings, seven to one.

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Broadway and 43d St.—Tel. Bryant 346

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ALSO A LA CARTE AND AFTER THEATRE SPECIALTIES.

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EXCELLENT KITCHEN TABLE D'HOTE AND A LA CARTE

BEAUTIFUL MUSIC. DANCING AFTER 8 UNTIL CLOSING.

STRAND ROOF B'way at 47th Street No Admission Charge.

TABLE D'HOTE DINNER DE LUXE 5:30 to 9 P. M. $1.25 Per Cover

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26 GRAMERCY PARK SOUTH

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SPECIAL—Parlor, bedroom and bath, with meals for two, $40 week and up. C. E. McGINN, Manager. Facing only Private Park in N. Y.

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Exclusively for Women

2 ROOMS and Private BATH WITH MEALS, $25 WEEKLY AND UP

Extra person in room, incl. meals, $10 weekly.

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14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

Cheer Up!

¶Here's good news!

¶While there may be a scarcity of Liquors and Wines and an over-abundance of high prices elsewhere—it's a different story in Hygrade Stores.

¶Here, Variety is complete.

¶Here, Quality is maintained.

¶Here, Values are exceptional.

¶Our great reserve stocks purchased long before the advent of present conditions make these unusual offerings possible:

	Per Bottle
Dubonnet (Wine Tonic)	$1.40
Burke's Three Star Irish Whiskey	2.25
Bacardi Rum	2.10
Martell Three Star Cognac	2.55
Benedictine—Quarts	3.50
Benedictine—Pints	2.00
King Cob Scotch (The kind you would drink if you lived in Scotland)	1.75
Aristocrat Port (Medium dry and fruity)	1.50
Hygrade Straight Maryland Rye (A fine old Whiskey—Full Quart)	2.00

Duff Gordon & Co.'s Sherries (Imported in Glass)

Flor de Jerez Sherry (Full bodied and rich—10 years in wood)	1.50
Valiente Grande Sherry (Rich and fruity—16 years in wood)	2.00
Amontillado Sherry (Very old and dry—20 years in wood)	2.50

Quality same as Always

Quantity same as Always

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SERVICE COURTESY

Look in the telephone book for address of our store in your neighborhood.

60 Stores in Greater New York

John Jameson

Three Star Whiskey

Is sold to the trade at a price which enables all dealers to retail it at

$2.25 Per Bottle

Making it the *best whiskey value* in the market today

Striking scene from "Electra," with Margaret Anglin, in the Rotogravure Section of The New York Times next Sunday. Order today.—Advt.

A THEATRIC VERSION OF THE BOOK OF JOB.

A Richly Colored and Impressive Production by Stuart Walker at the Booth.

BISPHAM AS 'THE VOICE'

George Gaul as Job and Walter Hampden as Elihu Are Highly Effective.

The Book of Job has been slowly emerging of late in its quality as drama. In the text of the King James Bible there is considerable confusion. Several speeches or parts of speeches are attributed to the wrong speaker, and the whole is further obscured by the typographical divisions into chapter and verse. The Revised Version clears up many matters; and upon this as a base Richard Moulton, in his series of separate texts, has presented the whole in the form of a poetic drama.

Yesterday afternoon at the Booth Theatre, Stuart Walker gave it a richly colored and impressive stage rendering, which was witnessed with deep interest by an audience that crowded the house to the doors. Another performance is announced for next Thursday afternoon, and it is highly probable that there will be several repetitions.

The Book of Job has long been recognized as a philosophic poem of very high quality, and has been declared by many to be *the* masterpiece of its kind in the literature of the world. With great boldness, and with a frankness very remarkable in the fifth or sixth century before Christ, it copes with the problem of the origin of evil and its persistent flourishing in this world—the creation and the ordinance of which we attribute to a Good at once all-good and all-powerful.

Job, the most upright and godly of men, is plunged from the pinnacle of prosperity to the utmost depths of woe and degradation. And, like every sufferer the world has ever known, he raises his anguished voice to ask why. Friends who have come to comfort him are firm in the ancient belief that God's law squares with human conceptions of what is just, arguing that as Job is suffering greatly he must be a great sinner. Job declares that the world gives endless examples of evil men who flourish to the end of their days, as it does of good men who are crushed to the last. The final appeal is to God, who speaks in answer from the whirlwind, and bids men trust and revere His wisdom, though it passes understanding.

What most deeply impressed yesterday's audience was not the profundity of the thought; it was the intense drama, the vivid struggle of wills, that underlies the poem. If the philosophic speculations of this Job lacked clarity and constructive development it was because he was one quivering agony of soul suffering, and could only cry out to his friends and to his God to be consoled. His "comforters" were likewise less remarkable as disquisitionists than as dramatis personæ—saliently, if quite simply, characterized as pharisaical exponents of ancient wisdom that rides roughshod over present suffering. Even the Voice from the Whirlwind did not greatly impress one as accounting for evil and human woe; but it came as a stunning climax. Let those who can enjoy the Book of Job as philosophy. To yesterday's audience it was high poetic drama.

The hero was presented by George Gaul, who is the negro Genesis in Mr. Walker's dramatization of "Seventeen." His advance from Genesis to Job is as marked histrionically as Biblically, the present performance being wholly adequate, and in many ways really memorable. His voice may be somewhat lacking in depth and mellowness; but it is clear and pure, and he used it with an admirable effect of range and power. As far as the rather straightened limitations of the play permitted, he developed remarkable plastic variety. Whether crouching in abject misery, rising to confront his harsh comforters, or briefly striding away from them, every movement was eloquent. The moment in which he faced heaven with the triumphant cry, "Yet I know that my Redeemer liveth!" was truly great acting.

Walter Hampden was the young philosopher Elihu who intrudes his views upon his elders, and he gave a very lively and picturesque rendering of the part. David Bispham spoke the words of The Voice out of the Whirlwind from off stage, and made them deeply sonorous and awe inspiring. As the narrators of the prologue and epilogue, Margaret Mower and Judith Lowry spoke from two niches at the side of the main scene.

The effect of the whole would probably be considerably heightened by a drastic cutting of the text. Excellent as the play is dramatically, it lacks the merely theatric quality; and so it fails at times to hold attention.

Dirk Gootjes Makes His Debut.

Dirk Gootjes, a Dutch violinist, appeared for the first time at the Punch & Judy Theatre yesterday afternoon, assisted by Richard Hageman of the Metropolitan, in a performance of Dirk Schaefer's sonata No. 4, a work and a composer new to New York. The two Hollanders gave their countryman's music with enthusiasm, and the violinist made a better impression in it than in his later solo, the familiar Bach chaconne. The program included also a sonata by Guillaume Lekeu.

WANTS SHIPPING PERIL MADE PLAIN TO PUBLIC

Baron Inchcape Urges That More Information Be Given to Arouse the Nation.

LONDON, March 6.—At the meeting of the Chamber of Shipping today, when Sir John R. Ellerman, steamship owner, stated that the output of shipping since the war was not sufficient to make good the losses by marine causes alone, Baron Inchcape complained of what he termed the unpromising outlook.

He said that not a sound had been heard along the Clyde since noon on Saturday. It might be, he suggested, that no war was going on, and that no new ships or destroyers to hunt submarines were required. He thought more information about shipping losses might be given to the people to make them appreciate the gravity of the situation, and added:

"Our tonnage is being sunk at a rate of which the people have no conception. There is a curious lack of realization in many parts of the country as to the grave situation with which we are faced."

INSURED FOR 12 BILLION.

More Than 1,500,000 Americans in War Service Are Thus Protected.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—More than $12,000,000,000 worth of insurance has been written on the lives of American soldiers, sailors, and nurses by the War Risk Insurance Bureau, Secretary McAdoo announced today. Up to the close of business March 6, 1,392,324 applications, representing insurance of $11,-256,448,500, had already been received at the bureau, and late reports from the American forces in France, together with those of applications for insurance now in transit from distant points, indicate that the total written to date is well above $12,000,000,000, covering more than 1,500,000 persons in the military or naval service. In February alone more than $5,000,000,000 worth was written.

The average amount of insurance applied for is $8,085. The maximum permitted is $10,000, and the minimum $1,000.

Final figures show that the United States Army, both here and abroad, is well above 90 per cent. insured. In many camps 99 per cent. of the personnel is protected by Government insurance.

The Secretary said that in the five months from Oct. 6, when the military and naval insurance was approved, the life underwriting section of the War Risk Bureau had grown to be the largest life insurance company in the world. The insurance now on the books of the bureau is more than three times as great as the ordinary insurance held by the largest commercial company in the world.

MISS WILSON AT UPTON.

President's Daughter Sings for 3,200 Soldiers.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., March 7.—Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, sang for 3,200 officers and men in the auditorium here tonight. She spent the afternoon touring the cantonment and had dinner with Brig. Gen. Johnson, the division commander, and his family.

Miss Wilson requested the Y. M. C. A. officials to waive the usual custom of reserving the front chairs for officers, and asked that they be made available for the men in the ranks also. She sang eighteen songs in groups of three, one with harp accompaniment by Melville Clark. Miss Wilson's piano accompanist was Mrs. Jessie Davis. The entire audience sang the chorus of the "Long, Long Trail" with Miss Wilson, at her request.

Sergeant David Hockstein of the 306th Infantry, violinist; Jaeff Rossanoff of the same unit, 'cellist; Mario Rodolfi, 305th Field Artillery, tenor, and Sergt. Major Frank Bibb, 304th Field Artillery, accompanist, also took part in the recital.

Ratan Devi Sings Folk Songs.

Ratan Devi, long resident in India and known here as an artistic singer of quaint folklore of the East, made her first essay at Aeolian Hall last evening in a so-called "European program," wherein the songs most congenial to her while were also folk songs, English, Irish, and Scotch, in a final group to which she played her own accompaniment. With Richard Epstein at the piano she sang an opening group, also in English, from a "First Book of Ayres" of the sixteenth century. There were early Italian pieces, modern Russian, and some of Brahms, of which the "Feldeinsamkeit" was encored.

Caruso Again in "Samson et Dalila."

Signor Caruso sang for the fourth time this season in "Samson et Dalila" last evening at the Metropolitan, the cast including Mme. Matzenauer, Messrs. Amato, Schlegel, Rothier, and others, led by Conductor Monteux. The audience, as for some time past, was all the great house could hold, and there were many turned away, an unusual happening on successive nights, following the previous evening's sensational production of "Coq d'Or." From Boston yesterday came reports of another large advance sale for the Metropolitan performances to be given on tour in the closing week of April.

'OH, LOOK!' OPENS THE VANDERBILT

A Cheerful Musical Version of James Montgomery's Farce, "Ready Money."

HARRY FOX AND LOUISE COX

The Seemlier Sort of Show Once More Gives Promise of Succeeding.

OH, LOOK! A musical comedy in two acts. Book by James Montgomery, lyrics by Joseph McCarthy, music by Harry Carroll. At the Vanderbilt Theatre.

Stephen Baird	Harry Fox
Sidney Rosenthal	George Sidney
Sam Welch	Clarence Nordstrom
William Stewart	Alfred Kappeler
James E. Morgan	Alexander F. Frank
Hon. John H. Tyler	Albert Sackett
Jackson Ives	Frederick Burton
Captain West	Harry Kelly
Ethel Bennett	Frances Grant
Nell	Charles Mussett
James Clark	Jed Wing
Grace Tyler	Louise Cox
Genevieve Tyler	Genevieve Tobin
Mrs. John H. Tyler	Amelia Gardner
Margy Elliott	Florence Bruce
Claire Dainton	Betty Nope Hale
Peggy Warburton	Mildred Sinclair
Frances Huntley	Betty Hamilton
Ida Montaine	Emily Morrison

There really seems to be something in this new school of musical comedy, beginning with an Oh and ending in an exclamation point or two. "Oh, Look!" is as decent in dialogue and seemly in costumes as the Oh! plays at the Princess. It has a real plot, which consists of the indestructible residuum of James Montgomery's farce, "Ready Money." There are plentiful neat verbal twists, happy little tricks in stage business, tuneful tunes, and lilting lyrics. The audience which assembled to witness the opening of the Vanderbilt Theatre, and packed it to the doors, seemed amused even while it was growing palm callouses in behalf of its friends on the stage.

The only occasion on which it did not smile was when it tried to get out of doors in the entr'acte. The crowd from the floor encountered two descending streams from the balcony in a particularly narrow passage, with the result of making one read again the fire notice on the program, newly revised and signed by Commissioner Drennan: "In case of fire do not try to beat your neighbor to the street." That was an obvious impossibility. The idea, one gathered, is to beat him to the floor and climb over him. But there was no fire last night, and only one entr'acte; so a mainly cheerful time was had by all.

Harry Fox was the principal of the occasion, impersonating the high society swell who had lately broken on Long Beach and was ebbing fast. With one hand he flung dispatches to his last quarter, while with the other he fairly tried to let slip the roll of supposedly counterfeit bills that had been wished on him. He got the usual number of laughs out of his state of deadly broadness, and his friends, who thronged to buy into his once despised gold mine, got a similar response out of their frantic haste in stampeding him. Really, they must have practiced crowd psychology in the house exit.

But to return once more to Harry Fox. He has an infectious smile in the early manner of Douglas Fairbanks, and a comedy manner of William Collier's middle period. Yes, he is a good comedian, if not in the top notch. And he sang about it. Always. Chanting Rainbow" with an expressiveness of manner that is the best of substitutes for a voice.

Louise Cox was his running mate, and very charming, with a likely face and some vocal power. There were times when "power" was the only word. Harry Kelly as a comic detective and Frederick Burton as the original issuer of thousand-dollar bills made up the combination of principals.

A word must be said for an ostensible chorus girl, name unknown. As happened last Saturday on the Forty-fourth Street Roof, the audience singled her out and, for the moment, elevated her to the station of a principal. She was worthy of the distinction—much more agile and gracefully grotesque than her predecessor of "Follow the Girl."

But the event confirmed a suspicion that this sort of occasion has a technique of its own. Miss Godfrey, from the first, was manhandled so she could catch the eye, and this young person was clad in a costume all her own, with stockings of the complexion of Booker Washington pie. Ars celare artem, and all that sort of thing. There is nothing an audience likes better than to strike the attitude of Christopher Columbus discovering his Circle; and there are few things it hates worse than to discover a flat plant.

Meina Irwen in Descriptive Dances.

Meina Irwen gave a program of dances at the Princess Theatre yesterday afternoon, appearing to music of "Anitra's Dance" by Grieg, "Pierrot" by Heere de Vos, and the "Valse Triste" of Sibellus, as well as an original interpretative dance called "The Dagger." Her work was highly descriptive in character and met with general approval of the audience. She was assisted by Jaques Pintel in piano solos, and by Phyllis La Fond, soprano, and Michael Penha, 'cellist.

Guiomar Novaes to Play for Benefit.

Guiomar Novaes, the Brazilian pianist, is to give a recital tomorrow afternoon at Aeolian Hall for the benefit of Manassas Industrial School for Colored Youth. Mrs. James Byrne, Mrs. William Mitchell, Mrs. Hugo Reisinger, Mrs. Felix Warburg, Mrs. George Gordon Battle, and Mrs. Henry Villard are among those who have taken boxes.

MAYOR BACK AT WORK.

Reaches the City Hall Twenty-five Minutes Ahead of Time.

Mayor Hylan, who has been spending a vacation at Palm Beach, Fla., with William R. Hearst, returned to the City Hall yesterday. Accompanied by his bodyguard, Lieutenant O'Hara, who is also his brother-in-law, the Mayor reached the City Hall in his automobile at 8:35 A. M. As he ascended the steps of the building a photographer asked him to pose for a picture.

"Hurry up, I have much work to do," urged the Mayor, as he assumed a pose.

"Now, Mr. Mayor, don't move," cautioned the photographer.

"I am liable to move any time," was the Mayor's quick retort, accompanied by a smile.

Reaching his office, the Mayor took up a mass of routine work that had accumulated during his absence. Later in the day he presided at a public hearing on the application of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company for an extension of its franchise. While no decision was reached, the company received the promise of an extension of its permit to operate to 168th Street, which expires on March 15. The Mayor during the hearing again expressed his opposition to the granting of any more contracts to private corporations, on the ground that they were monopolies and did not have proper consideration for the people who were obliged to use the lines.

MITCHEL FLIES ALONE.

Goes Up in a Rainstorm After Hour's Flight with Instructor.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN DIEGO, March 7.—Major John Purroy Mitchel, New York's former Mayor and America's oldest flying cadet, demonstrated today that he has all the qualifications of a military aviator. For sixty-five minutes this morning, with Edmund Kruss, his instructor, the Major flew in the face of a heavy wind and rainstorm at an average altitude of 6,000 feet. Major Mitchel handled the controls and executed a number of evolutions in the air.

After facing the stinging rain for more than an hour, the Major was instructed to take the plane aloft six times alone. The forty-mile wind blowing across the aviation field did not prevent him from making the get aways in fine style. His chief fault at present is his judgment of distance in landing. He is expected to rectify this after a few more hours of instruction.

Up to today the Major has officially been under flight instruction six hours. It invariably takes a cadet from twelve to sixteen hours to qualify for flying.

ASK WOMEN'S SUPPORT.

Brother of Secretary Daniels Appeals to Democratic Organization.

C. C. Daniels, brother of the Secretary of the Navy, in speaking before the Women's Regular Democratic Organization last evening at the Hotel Martinique, said the administrators in Washington needed the sympathy and support of the country in their work.

"There never was so little graft in the preparation for a war as there has been under the present administration," he said.

Mr. Daniels told the women that he had always believed in women voting since he and his wife had voted together in Wyoming in 1896, and that they must join a party. "You have got to have your party, you have got to have your organization, you can't be nonpartisan," he said; "you have got to have results."

Judge Robert H. Luce, another speaker, said: "It is presumptuous to come before a woman's organization and try to teach them practical politics after they have shown by their recent experience what they can do. You have excited the envy and admiration of every old-time politician."

He told the women how to prepare a ballot and get it into the ballot box.

"And when you have done that you have done your duty," he said, "provided you have voted the straight Democratic ticket. It is as important to join the party as to join the church. You will get no results outside it."

INCLUDE WOMEN IN DRY LAW

Hotel Refuses to Serve Drinks to Those in Uniform.

The lid was clamped down in the serving of alcohol beverages to women in uniform, or to members of parties containing women in uniform, by George C. Brown, proprietor of the Park Avenue Hotel, yesterday.

Mr. Brown's decision backed up the action of his headwaiter, C. May, who declined to allow two cocktails and a bottle of beer to be served at a luncheon party of five persons, one of whom was a woman in khaki, who said she was a Red Cross doctor awaiting orders to sail for France. One of the men in the party indignantly appealed to Mr. Brown.

"The Government's regulation is perfectly plain," he answered. "A uniform is a uniform, whether worn by a man or a woman. We can't differentiate between them. If a woman is in uniform, it is impossible for her or any member of her party to have liquor in any form. It is not up to us to ascertain first if she is regularly enrolled in the United States service—the mere fact that she is in uniform is enough. We have no discretion in the matter."

Hereafter, women doctors, nurses, motor drivers, yoemen, and telephone operators, and all other women in khaki or blue, will do exactly as the men wearing the uniform of the army or navy of the United States or any other country they will drink "soft drinks," or nothing.

SEIZE WIRELESS OUTFIT.

Secret Service Finds Apparatus Stored in Bethel Home.

Army intelligence officers yesterday took a wireless outfit from a building at 122-4 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, occupied by the Bethel Home organizations founded by the late Pastor Russell. The same officers recently took from the home and offices a collection of books and papers. J. F. Rutherford, who succeeded Pastor Russell, said last night that the wireless was erected some years ago by young friends of the late pastor, and that it had been dismantled and stored away about two years ago, when the Government ordered all private wireless plants taken down. He said it had not been used since.

Commenting on the seizure of the books and papers, Mr. Rutherford said efforts were being made to convey the impression that the organization was inimical to the Government and friendly to its enemies. He denied this in a statement in which he praised President Wilson, upheld the United States, and denied that he or his followers opposed war further than to ask that, because of their beliefs, those who were drafted should be placed in noncombatant service. This had been granted, he said, everywhere in the United States except in Brooklyn.

TO RAISE TRUCK EFFICIENCY.

Jersey Cities Will Establish Return Load Bureaus.

TRENTON, N. J., March 7.—The State Council of Defense today sent to the Mayors of New Jersey cities of 10,000 or more word that the Council of National Defense wanted all municipalities to establish "Return Load Bureaus," so that motor trucks carrying loads from one city to another will always have return cargoes.

Under the plan, the driver of a motor truck, after delivering his load, may telephone to the "Return Load Bureau" and obtain information as to where he may find a return load.

Bureaus will be located in Asbury Park, Atlantic City, Bayonne, Belleville, Bloomfield, Bridgetown, Camden, East Orange, Elizabeth, Englewood, Garfield, Gloucester, Hackensack, Harrison, Hoboken, Irvington, Jersey City, Kearny, Long Branch, Millville, Montclair, Harristown, Newark, New Brunswick, Orange, Palmyra, Paterson, Perth Amboy, Phillipsburg, Plainfield, Trenton, Union Hill, West Hoboken, West New York and West Orange.

Wealthy Woman Declared Insane.

Mrs. Helen N. Clark, who was prominently identified with New Rochelle society and who is now an inmate of Bloomingdale Asylum, was declared insane and incompetent by a jury in Justice Keogh's part of the Supreme Court at White Plains yesterday, and her husband, Henry Bogert Clark, a New York lawyer, was appointed a committee of her estate, which is valued at $150,000.

FRIEDA HEMPEL TO MARRY.

Soprano Again Says She Is to Wed Wm. B. Kahn of New York.

Frieda Hempel, the Metropolitan soprano now in California on a concert tour, announced in Los Angeles yesterday, as she had previously done elsewhere here in the East, her engagement to marry an American and a New Yorker, W. B. Kahn of 158 East Seventy-fourth Street, head of the W. B. Kahn Silk Company at 95 Madison Avenue, this city.

Mr. Kahn and his mother, Mrs. H. Kahn, accompanied Mme. Hempel to Providence, R. I., last Nov. 8, when excitement ran high against artists of German origin, and a concert of Mme. Hempel was held up by local authorities until it was arranged that she should sing "The Star-Spangled Banner." Mr. Kahn, a week later, went to Youngstown, Ohio, where a women's club threatened to cancel a concert until persuaded that Mme. Hempel intended to become an American.

Mme. Hempel has made no secret of her matrimonial plans since then, but it was said that should she marry before the end of the war she would forfeit considerable property in Berlin, the earnings of her operatic career before she came to the Metropolitan. Mr. Kahn was again the singer's champion last January, when she complained to the courts here of an alleged attack in a Western musical paper as to her "loyalty" to this country.

"Let's Go" Put Off Till Tomorrow.

A postponement of the first performance of "Let's Go," the musical revue which was to have been seen at the Fulton Theatre last night, was made necessary by the illness of Frances White. The opening performance, it is now announced, will take place tomorrow night.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. GREATEST MUSICAL SHOW ON EARTH. THE COHAN REVUE 1918. ALL THE HITS IN ONE.

ZIEGFELD NEW MIDNIGHT FROLIC. TONIGHT 11:30. Cocoanut Grove Atop New Amsterdam Theatre.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Tom'w & Wed., 2:15. SMARTEST AND BEST ACTED COMEDY OF THE YEAR. ETHEL BARRYMORE in The Off Chance

GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20. "Laughing Hit of the Spring."—Globe. SICK-A-BED. Biggest LAUGH Maker in Town

HUDSON West 44 St., n'r B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tom'w & Wed. (Pop.) 2:30. Arnold DALY in "THE MASTER"

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STANDARD B'way & 66 St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today, 25c & 50c. GUY BATES POST in "THE MASQUERADER." EXTRA MATINEE TODAY (FRIDAY). Next Week, Alexandra Carlisle, "Country Cousin."

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CARNEGIE HALL, MONDAY, 3:15 P. M., MARCH 11TH.

HELEN MOLLER

and Her Pupils in Greek Dance-Pantomime Creations. Accompanied by THE ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. Max Jacobs, Conductor.

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MOTION PICTURES. The Kaiser —"The Beast of Berlin"— is coming to the BROADWAY. Theatre, Broadway at 41st St. TOMORROW NIGHT. Saturday Evening, at 8:30.

LYRIC THEATRE, 42d St., West of Broadway. William Fox Presents R. A. WALSH'S DRAMA. WOMAN AND THE LAW. Based on the Sensational Jack De Saulles Case. DAILY MATS. 2:30 | EVENINGS 8:30. 25c to $1. | 25c to $1.50.

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PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK. JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor. Carnegie Hall, This Afternoon, at 2:30. Soloist, SASCHA JACOBINOFF. BLOCH, Symphony (new). To-morrow (Sat.) Eve. at 8:30. BEETHOVEN—WAGNER—LISZT. Eighth Symphony, Overture Leonore No. 3; Tristan und

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President.
B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Office, Times Square, (Tel. Bryant 1000)
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem..2,100 Seventh Av., near 125th St.
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1918.

AFTER THE ELIMINATION OF RUMANIA.

Bitter is the cup of humiliation held to the lips of King FERDINAND of Rumania by the Kaiser. When Wallachia was lost to Rumania and the Government retired to Jassy, the King, addressing Parliament on Dec. 22, 1916, renewed his pledge to support the cause of the Entente with all the resources of his kingdom. "We maintain," he said, "a complete trust "in the final victory of our allies; "and, in spite of difficulties and suf- "ferings, we are determined to strug- "gle by their side with energy to the "end."

At that time Russia was still militant, and the Czar reigned at Petrograd, but over a volcano, as King FERDINAND, who had been lured into the war by treacherous assurances of Russian co-operation, must have suspected. The fall of the Provisional Government in Russia destroyed his last illusion. When the traitorous Bolsheviki surrendered to Berlin, his hopes lay in the dust. The preliminary peace treaty with the Central Powers, which Rumania must accept under duress, even if the King refuses to sign and abdicates, not only eliminates Rumania from the war but makes her, passively at least, an ally of the abhorred enemy. Her army, except a "police force" for the Russian border, is to be demobilized under the eye of Field Marshal VON MACKENSEN, and—this is the most sinister agreement—"the Rumanian Govern- "ment undertakes to support with "all its strength the transport of "troops of the Central Powers "through Moldavia and Bessarabia to "Odessa."

The Dobrudja was practically lost to Rumania before its cession had been written into the "preliminary peace treaty," for a new offensive by MACKENSEN or FALKENHAYN would have wrested the Black Sea province from her at the first assault. But those conditions that convert what is left of Rumania into an ally of the Teutonic Powers for the carrying out of their designs in the Balkans and in Asia Minor could hardly have been anticipated by King FERDINAND. To exact such conditions from him, or from his people, was like making a prisoner work in a munitions factory to fashion shells to destroy the enemies of Germany, including his own countrymen.

With the possession of Odessa, which Germany obviously intends to annex or use, whether the Ukrainians assent or not, the Black Sea will become a German lake. Constanza, the port of Rumania, passes, as it were, under the imperial flag. The Turks recently reoccupied Trebizond. Germany a few days ago staked out a claim to Batum, the Caucasian seaport. Already the hunger of the Turkish forces is being relieved by shipments from Odessa. In due course, unless Germany can negotiate peace with the western allies on her own terms, campaigns will be organized to drive the British from Asia Minor and to wrench Saloniki from the allied forces in Macedonia. The possession of Saloniki would reduce Greece to vassalage and shake Great Britain's hold on Egypt.

To suppose that Germany, having thrust Rumania out of the war and made the resources of Southern Russia tributary to her plans, having in fact taken the place of the great Slav Power in the Near East, will let the opportunity slip to launch her armies in campaigns of conquest against the enemy in Macedonia and in Palestine and Mesopotamia, would be a reflection upon that initiative and iron resolution which she has never hesitated to put to the test in marching toward the realization of her destiny as she conceives it. Great Britain would have no alternative but to fight for Saloniki and the territory she now occupies in Asia Minor, and France and Italy would be only less determined (they, too, have spheres of influence in Africa) on defending Saloniki to the last ditch.

Standing on the defensive on the western front, Germany could marshal her allies in a great drive from the north and east on the coveted Greek seaport; Asia Minor might wait until the issue was decided. In England and France the "Easterners" have steadily maintained that the final struggle of the war would be on the shores of the Aegean. They would no doubt bring Japan into the area of combat by way of the Suez Canal. Japan's prowess thrown into the scale would certainly give the Western Allies a palpable advantage.

LA FOLLETTE REBUKED.

Both branches of the Wisconsin Legislature, the Senate first and the Assembly second, have declared the loyalty of their State and have condemned Senator LA FOLLETTE. The loyalty so declared is no vague profession of Americanism; it is loyalty specifically devoted to the bringing of "the present war to a successful end." The condemnation of LA FOLLETTE is for his failure "to see the righteousness of our nation's cause" and for his failure "to support our Govern- "ment in matters vital to the winning "of the war." With him in this condemnation are included all others who have followed his example, and this refers to the Wisconsin Congressmen who have supported him. Finally, the resolution denounces "any attitude or "utterance of theirs which has tended "to excite sedition among the people "of our country and to injure Wiscon- "sin's fair name before the free peo- "ples of the world."

This resolution is as thoroughgoing as could be asked. The men who adopted it had no easy task. The path to political success in that State has been LA FOLLETTE'S road. Many of the men who voted to condemn him have been La Follette men hitherto. The choice was a hard one, but it was made in the manly and American way.

It leaves LA FOLLETTE in such a position as no Senator has ever occupied. His own State has disowned him for failure to support his country in time of war with a foreign enemy. There is no parallel in American history; never before, in any foreign war, has any Senator conducted himself in such a fashion as to earn this dreadful rebuke at the hands of his own people. It is obvious that he should not continue for a day longer to misrepresent the State that elected him and that disowns him, and whose commission he now misuses to thwart "our Gov- "ernment in matters vital to the win- "ning of the war."

It is a most unfortunate thing that there are two loyalist candidates for the Republican nomination for Senator at the primaries on March 19. It is only by this division of the loyal vote that LA FOLLETTE'S candidate, THOMPSON, has a chance to win the nomination, and it would be a shameful anti-climax if he did so. Either Mr. LENROOT or Mr. MCGOVERN should withdraw from the race, so that the loyal Republican vote can be consolidated against the candidate of Wisconsin's discredited and repudiated Senator.

FINANCIAL CONTROL IN WARTIME.

Congress voted that we were at war with Germany a long time ago, but it seems to regard its action as theoretical. If there were submarines off Sandy Hook, or if the wounded were being brought in trains through the capital city, there would be quicker action upon measures proposed by those responsible for the offensive against the enemy. The leisurely action upon the War Finance Corporation and Government Control of Railway bills, and their amendment upon a scale which would amount to votes of lack of confidence in countries where there is responsible Ministerial Government, put Congress in the position of an amateur gunman among cowboys. The real fighting man is quick on the trigger, but slow on the draw. Congress "drew" on Administration legislation long ago, but is still holding on the trigger. There is no objection to talk, but in times like these it would be well to put the speeches in the Record, and get on with the voting. There is still dispute between the houses whether our Commander in Chief can be overruled by the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding railway rates in time of war. The proposal to give the force of law to Treasury control of issues of capital competitive with Government war loans is made dependent upon public opinion, rather than upon law, by dropping the penal provisions. The bill is not weakened as much as may be thought, for the Treasury is more esteemed outside Congress than within it, and the expression of opinion by those in charge of public and private finance will be strong, and may be sufficient. But the dropping of the penalties against unauthorized capital issues throws a revealing light upon the good faith of the Congressional critics who object that the bill is inflationary. It is more so since their action, but the debate serves to show that the bill depends for its character upon its administration. It might be inflationary with inflationists in control, or it might be contractionary with contractionists in control, in either its amended or original forms. There is no way of giving power to do anything without danger of something objectionable to somebody being done. Banking is business, and business is a matter of discretion which cannot be controlled by statute to best advantage.

There is as much doubt about the omniscience of Congress as Congress entertains about the omnipotence of the Director of Railways and Treasury member of the control over capital issues. Mr. MCADOO'S readiness to accept amendments shows his submission to the opposition, and readiness to do his best with whatever tools he gets to work with. But the work is delayed more by the absence of any tools than by the refusal to provide the tools the workman asks for. Congress might have put the Administration on the defensive by adopting the Administration policy. By substituting a Congressional policy, Congress provides the Executive with excuses, if anything should go wrong. The proposals are less important in their details than action upon them, and Mr. MCADOO'S conformability puts Congress in poor position with those who would like to see war preparations get on.

The reason for preferring the Administration proposals is experience with the Congressional proposals. The result of the regulation of railways by Congress and the Commission is the argument for preferring other arrangements, if there is to be transportation adequate to war needs. Congress is alone in thinking that there is confidence in either it or the Commission. They had their trial, and failed worse than the railways. The reason for preferring the Treasury's financial proposals to that of Congress is that the Treasury proposals are agreeable to the sentiments of those who furnish the funds. Congress opposes the War Finance Corporation because it pleases the largest and best part of Wall Street. But the Treasury opportunely reports that Wall Street provided $1,413,045,800 of the recent Liberty loan, and Wall Street is willing to accept control by the War Finance Corporation. The objectors to the bill come from States which are slackers on the loan, and which are eager to seek Wall Street support for their flotations. The States which support the Treasury's bills are those which do their best to supply funds for the Treasury. The opposing States are not leaders in support of the war or of the Treasury. If Congress would only do quickly whatever it is going to do, then the Treasury could also get on with its task.

REMAKING THE CITY.

Mayor HYLAN'S first published words on his return to the city touched upon the "intolerable transportation conditions" and upon city ownership as a remedy. A little patience will do more than much legislation in that direction, and forces are at work which will become more effective with each link of the dual subway put into operation. The Interborough reports that in January it lost 1,651,192 passengers, and explains that it was due to the weather. The explanation would better fit the months when riders seek to escape heat in the subways rather than seek it for shelter from cold and wet. For the seven months including January the Interborough reports the usual remarkable increases, and the longer period includes months of the same sort.

What is new this year is the ability to take another subway into Brooklyn, and it happens that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit's last report shows a gain in a month of 1,400,000 passengers. The connection between the two reports seems at least as striking as between the Interborough's loss and the weather. The Interborough's loss of nickels is a gain of an equal sum to Brooklyn riders. Already Commissioner WHITNEY puts this economy in nickels at $8,000 to $10,000 a day, and it means more to those who save them than to the corporation which loses them.

This is only a single item. The story is the same about each of the bridges which opens easterly territory to those who hitherto have had no alternative to a northward ride. The daily travel across the four bridges in 1916 averaged 432,665, and in 1917 522,505. Many of these scores of millions saved a nickel twice daily, and all of them saved time. The change in vehicular traffic is of the same sort, and corresponds to great growth of commercial traffic. At the Brooklyn end of the Manhattan Bridge there is a new business centre. At the Queens end of the Fifty-ninth Street bridge there is an automobile centre. The number of vehicles daily in 1916 on all bridges was 35,034, and in 1917 43,127. The Interborough record is wonderful. The dual subway record will rival the more wonderful record of bridge travel.

It is all very well for the Mayor to look to Albany for action which shall give him some share in providing what the riders are so hungry for. He can find enough to do by hastening the fruition of the work of his predecessors. The check to subway completion by financial conditions is more urgent than laws looking to the far future, and of contentious worth. No greater relief can come to either the city or the citizens than by the early operation of the incompleted links which keep hundreds of millions of capital from doing intended work.

THE CHARTERED NEUTRAL SHIPS.

It is reported that one of the European neutral countries which are parties to the new trade agreements with our Government may ask for modification of the terms, so far as they relate to ships, on account of Germany's threats. The use of Norway's 1,400,000 tons and the 250,000 tons from Sweden is not affected, but Holland feels that her 450,000 tons of vessels are in great danger. Germany tells her that, unless parts of the agreement are canceled, submarines will be set at work in the so-called safe passage to her ports, which is about three miles wide. This threat is also designed to restrain Holland in pending negotiations at London for the use of her entire merchant marine.

It could have been foreseen that Germany, about to lose nearly all of the supplies of iron, nickel, and food heretofore obtained from the neutrals, would strive to sink all the ships chartered to the United States. In February she destroyed twelve Norwegian vessels, thus increasing to 726 the total for that country. Some are saying that her threat to attack ships in Holland's protected lane is not made in earnest, because it is for her interest that the 150,000 tons of food for Belgium which the Dutch ships are to carry should be safely landed. They forget the fate of more than a dozen vessels in the service of the Belgian Relief Commission.

We cannot see that Holland should seek any change in that part of the agreement which provides for the use of ships. Several of those which were detained for seven months at our ports have already sailed for Cuba or South America in the service of the War Trade Board. Holland's Government knows that the so-called safe lane affected by the threat from Berlin has not been safe. Germany has sunk more than 150 Dutch ships, and several of them were sent to the bottom in these protected waters, where also fishing boats were destroyed by a gunboat going out from a neighboring Dutch port where it had obtained repairs and provisions. The Government also knows that Relief Commission ships carrying food for the Belgians were sunk near the coast, although they had written guarantees of immunity. It may be sure that the submarines will attack all neutral ships chartered to the United States or the Allies, if they can be reached, whether the sea lane is closed or remains "safe."

Holland needs the grain and other products which will be received if the terms of the agreement are not disturbed or canceled. It is a safe prediction that the Government will not deprive the Dutch people of these supplies. Nothing would be gained by yielding to the threat. Holland must have been convinced by her own experience, and the losses of the Relief Commission and other neutrals, that Germany's promises of safety for ships are made only to be broken.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Worth Having Whenever Well Earned.

Nothing of adverse criticism and much of cordial praise is deserved by the President's carefully devised and elaborate plan for rewarding acts of special gallantry and devotion in the country's service with tokens of appreciation in the form of crosses, medals, bronze oak leaves, and chevrons. Once there would have been some talk here to the effect that this is an imitation of a European custom unworthy of democratic America. We were supposed to have, and in a way did have, a feeling of settled antagonism to "decorations" and "orders" that separated men into superior and inferior classes, but probably when this feeling was at its strongest there was little more to it than a desire to be different from "abroad"—from the nations that had monarchical and aristocratic Governments.

As a matter of fact, we have had orders of our own almost from the beginning of our history, and from an early date Congress now and then has awarded medals of varying values in recognition of courage and self-sacrifice in war. Unnumbered thousands of us, too, have worn more or less proudly badges and symbols revealing the particular groups or societies to which we belong, and these are but a variant of the custom we affected to scorn or reprehend.

To esteem highly such marks of distinction and to work hard for them may indicate a little of what the modern psychologists call "the infantile," but, if so, we are all children together, and perhaps "infantilism" in this case is only another word for an ancient and ineradicable human instinct or tendency, worthy of respect as such.

It is consonant with the spirit of the times that all of our new tributes to heroism can be won by women as well as men. "Distinguished service" is to be held deserving of the same recognition, no matter by whom rendered. That is fine and right. It is to be hoped, however, that the value of these distinctions will not be lowered by too lavish and frequent award—that the announced intention is not thus to decorate for the mere performance of duty, even though it be in its nature arduous.

A Situation Full of Possibilities.

If, as stated, an order to show cause why he should not return certain moneys received has been issued against a New York lawyer because he represented that he could have men discharged from the army, or secure for them safe positions if retained in it, then public interest will be equally divided between him and his clients. For in that case, what he and they did would seem to have been equally reprehensible.

There is difficulty in believing, however, that any lawyer in the possession of his senses would offer to do more for a drafted man or for the drafted man's relatives than properly to present the man's claims for exemption before the board or boards having power to hear and decide them, and to see to it that his legal rights were protected and enjoyed. To do that would be perfectly legitimate service for a lawyer to render. On the other hand, if that were all the lawyer professed to do, and all he was expected to do, whether he obtained the desired exemption or failed in the attempt, his clients would not have the shadow of an excuse for demanding the return of the money they had voluntarily paid for such services.

In this instance the demand has been made, and the order to show cause has been issued by Justice WHITAKER, returnable next Monday. The further proceedings will be interesting. Apparently, it will be no more incumbent on the lawyer to prove that he did nothing that any lawyer would not have done than it will be upon those who retained him to prove that they did not want him to get for them what they had no right to have. Their readiness to come into court suggests that their grievance is that they were wrongfully persuaded to employ a lawyer without necessity. They were, if they were not seeking exemption from military service, or from the dangerous form of it, for no better reason than the very bad one of indisposition to perform the good citizen's duty in a time of national emergency. The situation is a puzzling one.

Deserted by Loyal Americans.

That there should have been in all four of the Congressional districts where elections were held this week a decline of about 10 per cent. in the Socialist vote, as compared with that cast in the Mayoralty election, constitutes a phenomenon that invites explanation. So many explanations come to mind, unfortunately, that none of them is very convincing.

It would be pleasant to believe—and it is not incredible—that the falling off of this vote was due to the same cause that brought about the departure from the Socialist Party organization of CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL, JOHN SPARGO, WILLIAM ENGLISH WALLING, and other men of the same stamp. They quitted the party—and presumably voted against its candidates—not because they had ceased to be Socialists, but because the party machinery here was in the possession of men who were in effect pro-Germans and by open confession pacifists. Such leadership is, of course, intolerable to loyal Americans, and it may well be that enough such Socialists are voting now with the Democrats or Republicans to account for this week's decline of the Socialist vote.

This theory, however, is rather too simple to clear up a mystery that is probably highly complex in its nature. It is a certainty that the Hillquit vote was made up of many elements, and that several of them were not Socialist at all, except for the accomplishment of immediate ends or the expression of irrelevant animosities.

The culminating insolence of the local Socialist machine was the declaration that the distinction between Socialists and non-Socialists is that Socialists obey the orders of the party bosses and the others do not, and therefore have no right to the name. That is an absurdity as regards any party, and it is particularly absurd—and offensive—as regards a party split up into so many warring factions as is the Socialist Party. Merely to believe that the Government should run the Post Office gives the right to wear the name of Socialist, if one chooses to do so.

ART NOTES.

There are many delightful landscapes in the exhibition of the work of Robert H. Nisbet at the Arlington Galleries. Mr. Nisbet belongs to a family of three generations of New Englanders, he loves the New England soil, knows every tree which grows in it, and very many of his paintings are scenes on the 150 acres of land which he owns near Kent in Connecticut. One scene of "White Hillsides," a snow scene, was painted at 8 A. M., the rising sun throwing shadows of the trees.

In "The First Green" the brilliant little patch of fresh grass came into color on wintry hillside as the artist painted, and "The Promise of Spring" is given in the warm, pinkish brown tones of another hillside, seen across snowy slopes, the awakening sap in the branches of the trees, long before the Spring buds have begun to show. One of nature's charming contrasts is seen in a small blossoming wild apple tree, looking like a lost child, on the wild hillside. In an open scene is a broad stream, and, with the pink flesh tones mingling with the pink of blossoming laurel bushes, is a nude figure about to step into the water. There is a delicate silvery moonlight scene, and a landscape in richer, deeper tones is the "Emerald Robe," for which the artist received a silver medal at the Pan Pacific Fine Arts Exhibition.

An exhibition of the recent paintings of the ultra-modern artist, S. Macdonald-Wright, at the Daniel Gallery, will continue until the 18th. Mr. Wright shows some remarkably brilliant color tones in his synchromies, notably in the "Synchromy in Violet," loaned by Alfred Stieglitz. One "Still Life Synchromy" is shown introducing fruit. There are a number of other still life paintings, fruits or flowers and fruits, and a strong nude, "Adolescence." There is not the usual suggestion of delicacy of the adolescent in the vigorous young woman who is shown in three-quarters length, her hair falling about the face, which has a suggestion of strong emotions. The same model is seen in the "Toilette," the young woman in negligee, brushing her hair. There are fifteen pictures in the exhibition.

Lansdowne and Trotzky.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Lord Lansdowne is evidently a very warweary man, and, as you suggest, he has very acute hearing. Can it be possible he hears the discussions in Great Britain as to what is the best method of dealing with the war debt, by increased income taxation spread over years or a levy on capital by enforcing death duties on all at intervals of ten years, and does it disconcert him and affect his equipoise?

Like the Bolsheviki, he thinks good can come from round-table talks with von Hertling and his consorts, a class our President described as without conscience, honor, or capacity for covenanted peace.

Those in power among the Russians have proved during the last ten months the demoralizing results of talking instead of fighting, and what can be won by it from the Germans.

Lord Lansdowne's belief in the good faith of von Hertling's lip professions is like the mad hope of Trotzky, who believed the professions of "no annexations and no indemnities."

Lord Lansdowne selects, with predilection, most unfortunate moments to ventilate his views; he might tactfully desist from adding to the flood of oratory with which he states his country has lately been flooded.

Fighting, not talking, will win this war, and by it lay a reasonable basis for a future lasting peace, and by this time the Allies should have learned this. C. M. R.

New York, March 6, 1918.

No News Good News.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Doubtless there are many instances where letters are repeatedly delayed and consequently cause arises for those at home to worry and fret. On the other hand, I have found that when letters are properly addressed they are invariably received, which statement is borne out by the fact that since the arrival of a friend of mine in France, in fact two of the boys, some three months ago, I have had weekly letters from them, with hardly an exception. They always start "Just received your letter" and further report that both Christmas boxes arrived "intact," although several weeks late. Let us try to remember, therefore, when mail is delayed, that conditions are very much upset and undoubtedly there are times when Uncle Sam supplies the necessaries to our boys "Over There" before he can the mail. There is a saying "No news is good news," and it applies in this instance, for are not daily reports given of the accidents and fatalities at the front?

E. V. G.

New York, March 6, 1918.

TO WIN RUSSIA OVER.

How to Get the People to Agree to the Entry of Allied Armies?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Bolsheviki have now apparently yielded to a forced peace, not only forced, but several times amended by the insatiate conqueror, who will go on amending it at will. This makes the situation even more complex and difficult. But it does not relieve the necessity for action.

What I contend for is that before Japan enters Siberia there ought to be some understanding with Russia, even though, on account of the signing of a German peace, it might be a secret one. If ever there was warrant for a secret understanding, this situation gives it for an agreement by which the Japanese Army may enter Russia unopposed in its attempt to strike Germany and deliver Russia.

We must go in with Russian consent. What could be more inconceivable folly, what an invitation to more appalling disaster, than for the Allies to enter upon a war in Russia that will be made to appear, not only in Russia, but throughout the world, a war upon the working clothes? We must have an understanding, or, if you please, a tacit agreement, with the Russian people.

In negotiation or understanding with the only pretense of Government in Russia, and with understanding in so far as may be practicable with the leaders of the various powerful factions, the purpose of our going in and the tenure of our stay should be fully understood. It should be made plain that we will take no part in any way whatever either for or against any party or organization or clique, but will leave all the internal questions for the Russian people to determine for and among themselves.

But if the Bolshevist Government, having signed an ignominious peace with Germany, will have none of it, we must consider whether we ought to go in anyway, provided we can in some other way convince the Russian people of our friendliness and sincerity. Perhaps it could be done through an understanding with what is left of the Kerensky Government, the Cossacks and other Russian patriotic groups, and we take the chances of having to face the Teutons on our front and the hostile Red army in our rear, not only to fight us but to destroy our lines of communication and transportation and shut off from our armies munitions and food supplies.

But the peril of this course would not be half so much in Russia as it would be in America and England and France and Italy, in the extreme probability of it being misunderstood by workmen, and especially so in our country, in which a great proportion of our working people are foreign.

An American gentleman, well qualified to observe, who has just returned from Russia, reports that when in Moscow a well credited report came that Petrograd had fallen to the Germans. The report was accepted as true, but no one seemed to care. A country in which no one cares is just the kind of a country that Germany can exploit and turn to her industrial and military aid. In that is the very best of reasons why we should enter, if there can be found any right way to do it, that Russia may be saved to civilization and that civilization may be saved.

SAMUEL COLCORD.

New York, March 6, 1918.

The Case of Philips.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Charles F. Philips publicly defies the United States Government, evades the draft laws, is proud of it, so are his associates, pacifists, Socialists, pro-Germans et al. He is arrested civilly, fined $500, and serves one day in jail. He is certified by his local board as physically fit. He is taken forcibly to Camp Upton, mouthing all the way that he will not wear the uniform. Now see what happens. He is treated with disdain and left to himself. Finally is called before an officer at Division Headquarters, read a lecture, told he was a felon, and given a ticket back home. A supreme triumph and victory for Charles F. Philips.

Newspaper reports stated that the Division Headquarters consider him a felon, and consequently unfit to serve in the army. The very law that should make him serve his country calls his avoidance a felony, and so it is interpreted by the Camp Upton Headquarters, and then his act of evading the draft automatically exempts him from service. The law defeats its own ends.

What of it? Only this: One of the most widely advertised cases of defiance of the Government has shown how others can do likewise. Can you visualize the mental attitude of Mr. Philips's associates toward the Government and our army? Somewhere there needs a stiffening, a bit of iron, before respect and obedience shall be recognized. Can this get by? ROBERT G. LANGDON.

New York, March 4, 1918.

The Anti-Saloon League.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent in yesterday's TIMES says: "I have not the honor to be a member of the Anti-Saloon League." Aside from the so-called "honor," he makes a mistake in thinking he can be a member of the Anti-Saloon League, for that league has no members. You can contribute your money to the league, but you cannot join it.

At one time I also imagined any person interested could join the Anti-Saloon League. But the State Superintendent of the league, who lives in this city, recently corrected the general impression by stating that "the league is not an organization to be joined."

This was a surprise to me, as it will be to most people who have supported and contributed to the league. As near as I can learn, the league, is, so to speak, "a close corporation," which is conducted and controlled by a few insiders, who owe no responsibility to any one for the church and political campaigns carried on, and for the expenditure of millions of dollars which are collected. W. B. WILLIAMS.

Yonkers, March 3, 1918.

THE BOCHE.

Above the dreaming East the shadows lift,
And day is breaking over them that slept.
The first note in the forest of the birds,
That soon in multitudinous chant shall join,
Wakes the long silence of a thousand years,
Where coiled about his brood the Beast hath lain.

Shattered is now the sinuous wall that bound
His serpent young amid the wooded hills.
From head to winding tail its rifted folds
Are blown across the desert and the sands;
And strange shapes flit o'er Gobi's rocky waste,
Where tongues illusive syllable men's names.

Yea, the old Dragon shaketh free at last
From sleep that bound him for a thousand years;
And he doth wander forth across the world,
'Mid wasted cities and the stricken seas,
And ruined temples builded unto God,
Which he hath ravaged with his flaming breath!

M. E. BUHLER.

CONFUSION OVER THE WORD "PACIFIST."

A Wide Range of Definitions for the New Term the War Has Given Us.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of all the words that have come into use during the war—profiteer, camouflage, Hooverize, and the rest—none is more interesting and even amusing than the word pacifist. Illustrations of its use are abundant; I will take a shining mark. In the Topics of the Times of Feb. 22 you speak of "pacifists who will not fight for any cause, and would have what they call peace at any price," and you ask the rhetorical question, "Who means anybody else when the name is used?" The answer is easy; you do, yourself. For when you write of "pacifists of the second class," you imply the existence of pacifists of another class, and half a dozen lines further back you have called them "pacifists worthy of the name," and have said that they are "at one with all decently self-respecting people." Indeed, if "worthy of the name" means anything, it must mean, I suppose, that such pacifists, and not the "pacifists who will not fight for any cause," are the persons to whom the name properly belongs. In the very article in which you confine the word to its lowest sense you use it in a higher sense, and appear, if I understand your words, to confine it to that higher sense. I seem to see here a little confusion of thought or of expression. Will you allow a pacifist—one who has bought his Liberty bonds and made his contributions to good causes, one who has just paid with entire willingness an increased income tax on a diminished income, and whose son, not yet old enough to be drafted, has been patrolling and mine-sweeping for six months off the French coast—will you allow such a pacifist to make a humble contribution toward clearing away the small confusion?

There is a vast deal of writing about the meaning of words, and most of it is worthless. But the general principles which determine the meaning of language have been put together into the beginnings of the science of semantics; they may be found in some chapters of Paul's "Principien der Sprachgeschichte," or, if a German book is just now not agreeable to us, in Bréal's "Essai de Sémantique." Two elements enter into the meaning of most words; there is a central area of intellectual content—the denotation—and there is also, around this core, a fringe of emotional suggestion—the connotation. The proportion of the two elements varies. Words like justice, honor, freedom, especially when we emphasize them with capitals, are so tinged with emotion that our pronunciation of them is affected by it; mathematical terms are almost colorless, though square may be made emotional in a vociferous appeal, real or fictitious, for "a square deal."

The combination of the two elements does not of itself cause confusion. We may designate a single clearly defined object by a series of terms which vary greatly in emotional effect without misleading either ourselves or others. There is no necessary confusion of thought when we speak of the official flag of the United States as the American flag, the Flag of Our Country, the Stars and Stripes, the Star-Spangled Banner, in a crescendo of patriotic feeling, not even if we rise to the climax of Old Glory, in which the intellectual content is quite submerged under the flood of emotion. The object designated remains the same, and the choice of one of these terms in preference to the others is determined by the circumstances and the taste of the speaker. But when strong emotion is gathered about a word of many ill-defined meanings, then all sorts of interesting confusions are sure to follow.

The word pacifist apparently came into existence and certainly came into general use during the early years of the war, when the country was divided in opinion in regard to our future course, and the two contrasting terms militarist and pacifist served, though not quite adequately, an immediate need. It was at first unsettled in form—pacifist or pacificist—unsettled in meaning, and unsettled in pronunciation—for it was then a written rather than a spoken word—and it has been from the start strongly colored with the emotions of controversy. And in the short time of its existence usage has not yet given it a fixed or clear definition. If a pacifist is one who believes that a state of peace is more to be desired than a state of war, the definition would probably include ninety-nine out of every hundred readers of THE TIMES; if we should use your definition, that a pacifist is one "who will not fight for any cause," then I should suppose that, with the exception of the Society of Friends, such persons—if they exist at all—would not amount to more than one-tenth of 1 per cent. of your readers. Between these extremes a dozen definitions could be supported by examples: A pacifist is one who believes, with Lord Bryce, that "many wars have been unjust, most have been unnecessary"; a man who believes in the possibility of a League of Nations is a pacifist.—until he proves his innocence; a pacifist is a pro-German; a pacifist is one who compares war to pestilence or who laughs in the presence of an official of the Security League; a pacifist is one who speaks of Mr. Wilson's peace terms, when he should have said war aims; he is a man who is an old woman and a silly optimist and a Russian anarchist, and his name is probably Bolo. The list might be extended, but the varying proportions of intellectual content and emotional coloring are evident. We touch bottom in the statement that Pontius Pilate was the "Prince of Pacifism"—Pontius Pilate, the Roman soldier, the military Governor of Judea, who was about as much of a pacifist as von Bissing, the military Governor of Belgium. At this point we might say that the whole area of intellectual content has disappeared under a thick plaster of emotion, and we have passed over into the field of terms of abuse.

Now, terms of abuse—and terms of endearment also—are most effective if they are vague. For this reason scoundrel and villain are good; liar is too definite; cut-throat and horse-thief should be used only when there is no probability that they will be taken literally. In wartime traitor and plotter are, of course, convenient. My own favorite is sciolist; it has a fine hissing sound, and nobody knows what it means until he has looked it up in the dictionary. I venture to suggest it for use in head lines; it would certainly attract notice. But, pleasant as such terms are when we can safely apply them to others, they are not suited to serious discourse. We do not add to the force of our proof of a proposition in Euclid by interjecting Selah and Amen and by Jingo at irregular intervals. The use of such emotional words would tend rather to raise a doubt in regard to the speaker's acquaintance with the nature of proof. We may be able either to beat a tom-tom or to reason clearly; it is difficult to do both at the same time.

The little confusion which I thought I found in the Topics of the Times was, after all, only in the use of an ill-defined and emotional word in serious writing. For I take it that the writer of that article was seriously trying, in a candid spirit, to do justice to a kind of thinking with which he does not usually find himself in sympathy. In this mood he at first avoided the word pacifist and wrote of "peace societies," of "peace advocates" and "peace-loving" nations; even when he used the emotional word for the first time, his serious purpose led him to moderate its too frequent fervor. But the next time—it ran away with him.

There is good authority for holding that one who looks for the faults of others should not be blind to his own. At the beginning of this screed I called myself a pacifist; I will now confess that my own use of the word was largely emotional; I was indulging in a touch of cheerful defiance.

E. P. MORRIS.

New Haven, March 2, 1918.

FEMINISM AND DEFEAT.

Some Recent Theories Applied to Finland and Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

C. M. Walsh, in his remarkably able book on "Feminism," says that feminists believe that the granting of woman suffrage will mean the reign of peace throughout the world. They conceive of the entrance of women into political life as taking place everywhere at once, and everywhere having the same pacifying effect. But it does not come all at once—certain States adopt it while others look on, "enjoying the spectacle of the lessened influence of men in the suffrage countries." Mr. Walsh says: "The women in those feminized countries may be determined, like our late Secretary of State, that no war shall take place during their rule; but as it takes two to make a quarrel, it takes two to keep the peace, and be they as anxious as ever they may to preserve peace at any price, they will thereby only invite insult and derision, or attack and invasion, and their own overthrow."

This is an absolutely perfect description of recent events in Finland. That misguided country adopted woman suffrage a few years ago. It soon became so completely pacifist that it refused to keep within the country any arms or means of self-defense, preaching the doctrine that it takes two to make a quarrel, and Finland had no desire to fight. Having adopted woman suffrage and pacifism, the soil was ready for socialism, which grew and flourished like a bay tree. Twenty-four women were sent to the Finnish Parliament, a larger percentage of them being Socialist than of the men members. Socialism became more and more rampant, until "Socialist Deputies" roamed the country, stealing from the peasants anything which they desired. Finns in this country tell how their relatives at home were obliged to bury all their crops to keep them from these marauders. The next move was for these "red" Socialists to buy firearms from deserting Russian sailors and soldiers, and "shoot up" the country, killing and looting to their hearts' content. Neither life nor property is safe and the only "liberty" in Finland is the liberty to loot and kill! A dispatch from Copenhagen states that at a meeting of these Red Deputies a project to murder every member of the bourgeoisie above the age of 8 in the whole country was defeated by only two votes!

The people, in desperation, are ready to welcome any power which is strong enough to protect them and put an end to this state of anarchy, and are turning, therefore, to Germany, which is most graciously willing to take care of them and annex them as well! So the story is complete—woman suffrage, pacifism, socialism, and slavery to a foreign power! Finland has verified Mr. Walsh's prediction to the letter.

The history of Russia is similar. That great country, the Samson of Europe, is blinded and shorn of his locks by the Delilah of Radicalism. Her pacifist song of peace when there was no peace and her Socialist song of free loot for Socialists have lured him to destruction. He may be able still to pull down the pillars of civilization and destroy Europe, but is powerless to help himself.

The friends of England are aghast to see that great power taking the first steps on this perilous road. When England enfranchises her women she will increase enormously the strength of socialism and pacifism, and they are the road to ruin. Germany looks on in glee. She has nothing better than the spread of these dangers in the countries of her enemies. It was by no accident that Frau Rosika Schwimmer came to this country at the beginning of the war to work for woman suffrage and pacifism. It is no accident that it was the German vote which gave woman suffrage to New York and increased by 400 per cent. the vote for socialism. It is no accident that the Germans in certain parts of the West, who were strongly anti before the war, are now writing by the hundreds to their Congressmen to vote for woman suffrage. The success of woman suffrage in this country would not only weaken our Government, but would mean an enormous addition, to be measured by tens of millions, to the cost of government in the United States. We should have, in consequence, so much less money to use in winning

JERUSALEM TO HAVE JEWISH UNIVERSITY

Commission Which Is Going to Palestine Will Found the College at Once.

SITE ON MOUNT OF OLIVES

Appointment of Dr. Friedlander to Palestine Red Cross Mission Meets with Opposition.

Plans have been completed for the establishment of a great Jewish university in Jerusalem, according to an announcement made yesterday by the Palestine Fund Restoration Commission. It was stated that one of the first duties of the commission, which is going to Palestine under auspices of the fund, would be the founding of this university, the site of which has already been obtained.

It is upon the indirect request of the British Government that the American Jewish Commission is to go to Palestine. A fund of about a million dollars has been raised to defray the expenses of the commission in its work of survey and restoration. In Palestine the Americans will be joined by similar commissions of British, Spanish, and Russian Jews, all scientists, who have been asked by England to aid the Christians in their work of rehabilitating a land holy to believers in both religions.

In addition to the establishment of the university some of the interesting questions which are to be taken up by the commissions will be the matter of boundary lines, water supply, and a method of making Jerusalem a modern city. Also, a name for the restored land will be chosen. It is known that many of the Jews of Jerusalem prefer the appellation Judea to that of Palestine.

The British in suggesting the establishment of a university are following their plan of restoring as far as possible the old pure Hebrew of Biblical times as the language of the new Jewish nation. Every effort will be made to avoid the German corruption, which produced Yiddish, and the Spanish, such as produced the patois of the Jews of Spain. Schools are being set up to teach the ancient tongue.

The British Palestine Committee, which has had charge of the plans for the university, has issued this statement, just received in the United States:

"Other peoples are discussing what arms they will be equipped in the world after the war. The symbol of the new Jewish Palestine is a noble house of learning, a sanctuary of the Jewish passion for spiritual values, for intellectual truths, a centre from which once again the Law will go forth from Sinai and the Word of God from Jerusalem. There can be no more illuminating way of teaching the world that a Jewish Palestine will be no seat of chauvinism and no house of mammon, but a hearth of that civilization which spells peace and humanity."

The site obtained for the university is the finest in Jerusalem. It is on the Mount of Olives, which looks on one side on the Holy City and on the other on the Dead Sea and the Mountains of Moab. The site is about midway between the two great synagogues of the old city, one of which is Yohannen Ben-Zakki, named after a famous rabbi, and the other, Hurvah. The latter is about a thousand years old and seats 1,000. The latter will seat about 3,000.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue, Carnegie Hall, Chairman of the Provisional Zionist Committee, being asked last night at his home, 23 West Ninetieth Street, to state whether there was any truth in the report that a rift had been created in the Zionist ranks because of the designation of Professor Israel Friedlander of the Jewish Theological Seminary as the Jewish member of the Red Cross expedition to Palestine and Syria, answered:

"The Zionist organization has not been represented in the negotiations that led to the choice of Professor Friedlander as the Jewish member of the Red Cross expedition. As one of the founders and active members of the Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee I had been asked to serve in that capacity, but found it necessary to decline because of other engagements.

"Thereupon the Joint Distribution Committee, of which Felix M. Warburg is Chairman, asked permission of the Red Cross to designate the Jewish member. This request was granted. A committee was appointed and several names were considered, among them that of Professor Friedlander.

"At the time I earnestly urged the members of the committee, including Mr. Warburg, not to designate Professor Friedlander on the ground that he was widely suspected of pro-German sympathies prior to our advent into the war, and that, moreover, it had been reported that a protest would be lodged against Professor Friedlander's designation if it should be made.

"The committee which had the matter in charge was apparently undisturbed by the possibility of such a protest and proceeded to secure the designation of Professor Friedlander.

"No question has been raised with respect to the integrity of Professor Friedlander as a man or of his pro-American sentiments at this time. The only question that was raised was whether it was fitting to send anyone in the name of the Red Cross to a territory occupied by the British military authorities who had failed to be outspokenly pro-Ally prior to America's entrance into the war.

"The question was raised with special emphasis because of the regrettable experience of less than two years ago when the Joint Distribution Committee undertook to send as its representative to Russia a man whom the Russian Government found it necessary to deny admittance to Russia on the ground of his reputed pro-German and anti-British sympathies.

"I desire to repeat that the question which has been raised has nothing whatever to do with the Zionist organization, which is in no sense responsible for Professor Friedlander's appointment. The Zionist organization has been pro-Ally since the beginning of the war, as it is pro-American today."

Dance in Aid of Blue Ridge School.

A dance for the benefit of the Blue Ridge Industrial School will be held tonight at the Hotel Vanderbilt. This is an annual affair, and one of the dances that was not abandoned on account of the war. Among the patronesses are Mrs. James Brown Potter, Mrs. John E. Berwind, Mrs. Philip M. Lydig, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. George Ethridge, Mrs. Winthrop Cowdin, Mrs. George Gordon Battle, Mrs. Dudley Field Malone, Mrs. Almuth C. Vandiver, and Mrs. Lewis Nixon.

Magistrate House Very Ill.

Magistrate Frederick B. House, who presides at the Traffic Court, was reported yesterday as being very ill in his home at 435 Convent Avenue. He was taken home on Tuesday in Police Commissioner Enright's automobile after he had complained of feeling ill.

TO BREAK HUDSON ICE FLOES

Army Engineers Confer with Dock Commissioner Hulbert.

Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert and engineers of his department and of the War Department conferred yesterday afternoon on plans to break up large ice floes in the Hudson River before they reach the lower bay and become a menace to navigation. The Commissioner said that two large floes had already done damage amounting to many thousands of dollars to the West 129th Street Recreation Pier and to other piers and boats in the vicinity.

One plan is to smash the ice fields with heavy tugs and dynamite, and another is to tow the two largest floes which have caused most of the damage to a point outside of the lower harbor. The floes are said to be of greater area and thickness than any known to have existed in the lower Hudson in previous years.

Colonel S. W. Roessler, an army engineer, said that a tug had been sent up the river from Staten Island to meet oncoming floes and that Government dredges had been ordered to stand by and give assistance, if necessary.

R. L. DOWNING ACTS AGAIN.

Newport Minister, Former Tragedian, Appears in a Little Play.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, March 7.—The Rev. Robert L. Downing of the Christian Church of Portsmouth, near the Vanderbilt farms, and former tragedian, who left the stage for the pulpit, returned to the stage at the opera house this afternoon to assist Miss Hortense Boynton of Newport in presenting a patriotic playlet, "Somewhere in France," the clergyman actin, the rôle of a French priest back of the firing lines.

Through arrangement between counsel, the residence of Mrs. Mrs. John C. Mallery of New York and Newport was not sold at Sheriff's sale today upon execution issued in the Superior Court to satisfy claims of Driscoll, Incorporated, of Boston, amounting to $525 and $95.85 for Andre, costumer, of New York. Postponement was made until March 28.

Captain Joseph W. Oman arrived at the naval station this afternoon to assume the duties of Commandant of the Second Naval District, which he will take over tomorrow.

LIEUT. O'NEALE MARRIES.

Nephew of Secretary McAdoo Weds Miss E. V. Beresford in Haste.

The marriage of First Lieut. James Saunders O'Neale, Jr., a son of Mr. and Mrs. James S. O'Neale of this city and a nephew of William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, and Miss Elizabeth V. Beresford of Albany was quietly solemnized at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the chapel of St. Chrysostom's Church, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, by the Rev. Father Donald Miller, in the presence of the families and a few close friends.

The bride, in a traveling gown, had no attendants, and Vincent Sanford, a classmate at Columbia of the bridegroom, was his best man. There were no ushers. The wedding was a hurried one, as the bridegroom received a five-day leave of absence on Wednesday and came to town to visit his parents, at 417 West 114th Street. Miss Beresford was in New York, and Wednesday evening they decided upon their marriage the following day, and the few guests were invited over the telephone.

Lieutenant O'Neale is in the 306th Infantry, and is stationed at Camp Upton, Long Island. He won his commission at the first Plattsburg Camp. He was Captain of the Varsity baseball team when he was graduated from Columbia, in 1915. He was a member of the Columbia tennis team, and became a sports writer on The New York Tribune. There he met his bride, who was connected with that newspaper. His father, James O'Neale, Sr., is the Secretary and Treasurer of the Hudson & Manhattan Railway.

GIVES MARRIAGE SURPRISE.

Lowell M. Palmer Wed Mlle. Madeleine Choiseulle Feb. 16.

The marriage has been announced of Lowell Melvin Palmer of 24 Gramercy Park, and Mlle. Madeleine Choiseulle of Paris, which took place on Saturday, Feb. 16, at Stamford, Conn., which will come as a surprise to many of Mr. Palmer's friends.

The formal cards just sent out announce the marriage both in English and in French. Mr. Palmer met his bride in Paris during a business trip, and the ceremony followed a few days after the arrival here from France.

Mr. Palmer is President of the Palmer Lime and Cement Company of 103 Park Avenue, and is interested in various other industries. His father, who died more than a year ago, was identified with Brooklyn social and business activities all his life and acquired a large fortune.

This is Mr. Palmer's second marriage. His first wife was Miss Amy Burnham of Portland, Me., and they were divorced in 1902.

Mr. Palmer and his bride have returned from their bridal trip and are now residing at 24 Gramercy Park.

Miss Rogers to Wed Capt. Brooks.

Mrs. Frank Rogers of 129 East Eighty-second Street announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Frank Rogers, to Captain Belvedere Brooks, Infantry Reserve Corps, stationed at Camp Upton. Captain Brooks received his commission at the first Plattsburg Camp. He is one of the four sons of the late Mr. and Mrs. Belvedere Brooks, his father having been the General Manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company. Captain Brooks was graduated from Williams College, Class of '10, and was Captain of the college football team the previous year. No date has been mentioned for the marriage.

Miss O'Brien Weds J. O. Butler.

Miss Margaret O'Brien, daughter of Dr. J. M. O'Brien of 308 West Thirty-fourth Street, and James Ormonde Butler of 72 West Eighty-ninth Street, son of the late Dr. James Nicholas Butler of this city and Mrs. Butler, were married yesterday at noon in St. Michael's Church, in West Thirty-fourth Street. Miss Francis O'Brien was her sister's only attendant, and Cyril Butler acted as best man for his brother. Mr. Butler is a member of the firm of Butler & Baldwin, this city.

Savage-Keely Wedding March 16.

Miss Myra R. Keely, daughter of Mrs. Ulysses Grant Keely, will be married to Major George Harold Savage, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Savage of 300 West 106th Street, at the home of her parents, 111 West Seventy-seventh Street, on Saturday afternoon, March 16, at 4 o'clock. A reception will follow the ceremony.

Miss Nora E. Barclay Engaged.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Nora E. Barclay, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. H. V. Barclay of East Elmhurst, L. I., and Frederick X. Sulzbach of College Point. Miss Barclay is the sister of Lieutenant Barclay, an aviator in the French Army, who was the first American to be killed in France after this country declared war on Germany.

CHEERS FOR CLARK ON 68TH BIRTHDAY

Speaker Tells of Campaigning and How He Redeemed His Pledge in His First Term.

COMPLIMENTS 'UNCLE JOE'

Hopes ex-Speaker Will Be in Congress as Long as He Lives and Recalls Their Spirited Clashes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Champ Clark, Speaker of the House, celebrated his sixty-eighth birthday today. Ex-Speaker Cannon, who will be 82 next May 7, paid a warm tribute to his successor. Each wished that the other might continue a member of the House as long as he lived. The galleries were filled with relatives and friends of the Speaker. The House enthusiastically applauded Mr. Clark as he replied to his predecessor.

Mr. Cannon complimented Speaker Clark for his entire fairness as a presiding officer and continued:

"I wish him many recurring anniversaries, and hope he will live to be a hundred years old and then run a foot race, intellectually and physically."

"I plead guilty to being 68 years old," said Speaker Clark in response. "A woman is no older than she looks, and a man is no older than he feels, hence I am no older than when I entered this House twenty-five years ago. There is not a man on earth in better health than I am."

The Speaker told of his first campaigning, and said he made more speeches in his first term than in any three succeeding terms. That, he said, was because he had accused his predecessor of not being active.

"I told my audiences that if a man had in him the stuff out of which statesmen were made he could come to the front whenever he got ready. When I got here I was under obligation to make that promise good."

The Speaker said there were only four men in the House who had been there longer than he—Mr. Cannon, Republican; Mr. Cooper, Republican, of Wisconsin; Mr. Gillett, Republican, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Jones, Democrat, of Virginia.

"Mr. Cannon has been here longer than anybody else ever was," said Speaker Clark. "I am sure I express the sentiment of every man in this House, whatever his politics, in hoping that he will be a Representative as long as he lives. Mr. Cannon and I have had some right hot times in this House. They were not glove contests, but with bare knuckles.

"I have a great many things to be thankful for—a good wife, good children, and a boy in the army; a fine grandson, 13 months old—never been sick a minute of his life. He looks like his granddad.

"I thank you for this evidence of your love and affection. I look upon the Speakership with the same high regard that a Judge of a high court should regard his judicial duties, and I would be ashamed of myself forever and eternally if I ever made a partisan ruling in this House."

The House rose en masse and cheered the Speaker as he concluded.

Baird Takes His Seat in Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 7. — Senator Baird of New Jersey, who was recently appointed to fill the unexpired term of Senator Hughes, took his seat in the Senate today.

DELEHANTY NOW LEADS IN CONTEST FOR JUDGE

Indications That Judge McIntyre's Opponent Will Win—Recount of Votes.

With twenty more ballot boxes to be examined in the proceedings before Supreme Court Justice Sawyer brought by James A. Delehanty to oust Judge John F. McIntyre from the General Sessions bench, the indications yesterday were that ex-Judge Delehanty will win by a substantial majority. A statement to this effect was made in behalf of Mr. Delehanty, and counsel for Judge McIntyre declined to make a statement.

As a result of the election in the Fall of 1916, Judge McIntyre was declared elected by 816 votes, and as a result of the recount of about 275,000 ballots, the Delehanty forces estimate that the court proceeding will show his majority to be about as high as that credited originally to Mr. McIntyre. The case has been pending for two months and will require about a week longer. In the event that ex-Judge Delehanty is declared elected, Judge McIntyre is expected to appeal from various rulings by Justice Sawyer, appointed by Governor Whitman to hear the suit, under which the ballots were recounted.

The eventual ousting of Judge McIntyre will not affect his decisions, because as the de facto Judge all his acts are legal, and he will merely be liable for the repayment of the salary he has drawn. The salary is $17,500 a year and the term fourteen years.

RIOTING IN CHRISTIANIA.

Crowds Storm Bakers' and Butchers' Shops.

LONDON, March 7.—Rioting today in Christiania, in consequence of which many arrests were made, is reported in press dispatches reaching Copenhagen, as forwarded by the Exchange Telegraph.

Crowds stormed bakers' and butchers' shops, and there were demonstrations before the Parliament Building.

Another Term for Phillips.

ALBANY, March 7.—Governor Whitman sent to the Senate today the nomination of Jesse S. Phillips to succeed himself as State Superintendent of Insurance for a term of three years from July 1 next. The nomination was immediately confirmed without a dissenting vote.

300,000 Gas Masks for Swiss.

The Swiss Government has ordered 300,000 gas masks for the Swiss Army and they are being manufactured in the factory of Dr. Wanders in Berne, according to reports in the Swiss press. The masks are of a German model and will cost about $1,000,000.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

S. D. GORDON
WILL TALK
THIS NOON, 12:15
ON THE
"Fighting Tactics of Satan."
DON'T FAIL TO HEAR HIM. GORDON IS DIFFERENT.
MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH
5TH AVE. AT 29TH ST.
ADMISSION FREE.
W. A. SUNDAY ASSOCIATION.

COL. ROOSEVELT GLAD TO GET TO OYSTER BAY

Expects to Remain Quiet for the Next Three Weeks at Sagamore Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., March 7.—Accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, Colonel Theodore Roosevelt returned to his home on Sagamore Hill this afternoon after four weeks in Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, where he underwent a serious operation. The Colonel arrived in his automobile and said that he felt excellent after his long trip.

On the porch of his home were his two grandchildren and their mother, Mrs. Ethel Derby. The older, Richard, rushed to the arms of the former President, who grabbed him up and hugged and kissed him. Then he took up the baby and carried her in his arms into the house. There the servants welcomed him.

Colonel Roosevelt expects to get back his strength and be his old self in a short time. He intends to remain quiet during the next three weeks, and then he will be able to make some of his speeches which were canceled during his illness. Very few visitors will be allowed to see him, and the most of his time will be spent in reading and walking about Sagamore Hill.

BEGINS FIGHT ON PACIFISTS.

Society Will Send Anti-Peace Platform Signatures to Wilson.

The three hundred branches of the American Defense Society in every State in the Union, Porto Rico and Hawaii, will today swing into line behind the loyal sentiment of the country which is on the warpath under the direction of the Defense Society and the American Rights League, according to announcement made yesterday by the American Defense Society. Continuing the statement read:

"Thousands of postal cards bearing the five resolutions of the anti-peace platform will be distributed by the membership of these branches for the citizenship of America to sign and mail to the President, and through display advertisements in hundreds of local papers an appeal will be made to those who are willing to go on record in their determination to back the President in a war to the bitter end."

According to leaders of the American Defense Society, the movement has grown out of the continued peace talk on the part of a few pacifists, whose agitation for an immediate peace misrepresents the American feeling at this time.

William Guggenheim, one of the original signers of the petition said:

"Since the beginning of the war the few pacifists of the country through conventions and appeals, through radical magazines and newspapers have sought to convince the world that the people of the country are not unitedly standing back of the war. It is now time for the rest of us to go on record for an uncompromising prosecution of the war until Germany shall sue for peace. That's the only way we will get peace with a treacherous foe. The American Defense Society and the American Rights League hope that every American citizen will subscribe to the five resolutions on a platform which opposes all peace negotiations with an unrepentant Germany, which states that the war can be won only by fighting, that peace discussions now only prolong the war, that we should be prepared for a bitter struggle, and that we should immediately organize our fighting forces to their full power.

"That the wages of sin is death is a truth that the German people must learn.

"We who have issued this petition and stand back of it want the President and Congress to have tangible evidence that the people of this country will back them in a fight to the finish. We want them to know that the little group of pro-Germans and slackers who camouflage under every title from conscientious objector to American Bolsheviki count for nothing as far as the sentiment of the people as a whole is concerned. We also want the whole world to have the same evidence."

H. D. Craig, Secretary of the American Defense Society, said the resolutions would appear each day in the papers. The signed petition will be sent directly to Washington.

PAY TRIBUTE TO REDMOND.

Lloyd George and Carson Join in Praise of the Irish Leader.

LONDON, March 6, (Delayed.)—The House of Commons paid tribute to the memory of John E. Redmond today when Premier Lloyd George and various party leaders expressed their sense of the loss Parliament had sustained in his death.

Mr. Lloyd George said that in the thirty-seven years Mr. Redmond had been a Member of the House he had grown in esteem, admiration, and affection of the members of all parties.

The Premier said that Mr. Redmond gave up everything in service for Ireland, and it was one of the tragedies of that land that he was struck down before he achieved the great purpose of his life. Warm tribute, he said, had been paid to the Nationalist leader by his political opponents in the Irish Convention, who trusted and believed in him. Mr. Redmond went to the convention bowed down with sorrow, and his friends knew the physical tortures he endured while serving his country in that trying position.

Mr. Redmond's last words to the Premier when he saw him a few days ago ,a broken man, were a plea for concord between the two races "that Providence had decided should work together for the common aims of humanity."

Ex-Premier Asquith added his tribute, saying:

"We in this House, even those who differed most acutely and deeply from him, agree without reserve or qualification that he was at once a great parliamentarian and a true patriot. The House of Commons, Ireland, Great Britain, the whole empire is impoverished by his death."

Sir Edward Carson, recalling that he had known Mr. Redmond for thirty-five years, said he could say with absolute sincerity that during the whole of that time "I cannot recollect that one word or action of his ever passed between John Redmond and myself.

"After the rebellion of 1916," continued Sir Edward, "I had several conversations with John Redmond. Indeed, we were not very far apart in our attempts at a settlement of the Irish question. I remember him saying to me: 'Unless we can settle this interminable business, you and I will be dead before anything is done to pacify Ireland.' He was a great Irishman and an honorable opponent, and as such I mourn his loss."

The Irish Convention adjourned for two hours today when it heard of Mr. Redmond's death. Later it passed a resolution of sorrow, which said:

"Throughout the proceedings of the convention his wise counsel was an invaluable aid for our guidance. He regarded the work of the convention and its outcome as fraught with the most vital interests of the Irish people and the whole empire."

The body of the Irish leader is now lying in Westminster Cathedral. The funeral arrangements have not yet been completed, but it is said that the burial probably will be in the family vault at Wexford.

Mr. Redmond's will, which is in Ireland, will be opened within a day or two.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW SYNAGOGUE
Rabbi EPHRAIM FRISCH, Minister.
Broadway, Between 76th and 77th Sts.
Tonight, 8:15—"ZIONISM AND REFORMED JUDAISM."
Tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.—Service and Sermon by RABBI FRISCH.
ALL ARE WELCOME.

STRANGE LIGHT IN SKY WATCHED BY CROWDS

Due to Filmy Clouds in Clear Sky, Professor Jacoby Asserts—Aurora, Washington Says.

The peculiar lights that appeared in the sky last night between 9 and 12 o'clock, which were thought by many persons to be the northern lights, or the aurora borealis, were probably due to thin isolated clouds which, when appearing in a clear sky, seem to be radiant, according to a statement made last night by Dr. Harold Jacoby, Professor of Astronomy at Columbia University.

Professor Jacoby said that his attention had been called to the phenomena early in the evening, and he had examined the sky, but had been unable to detect anything resembling the aurora borealis. He said:

"There seemed to me to be no sign of the aurora borealis, although I did see some wisps of clouds directly overhead which seemed to be radiant. The aurora borealis seldom appears as far south as this latitude, and when it does it is generally seen low down in the sky near the horizon, unlike the light which I saw directly overhead."

The lights which were seen last night were alternately blue and red. Professor Jacoby said that the aurora borealis did not appear in red and blue colors, but had the appearance of an electro-magnetic discharge, resembling the light that comes from an electric light bulb.

The Weather Bureau issued the following statement last night on the light which attracted thousands of New Yorkers:

"The Weather Bureau reports an unusually brilliant aurora borealis for this latitude tonight. This illumination became especially noticeable about 8 P. M. and was very brilliant at 11 P. M., being well-tinted with streamers from the arch. This phenomena is not frequent in this latitude, and the present one is typical and exceptional for so far south. The aurora is an electrical discharge, chiefly in the upper air, and dependent in some way on the magnetic conditions of the earth and sun. It has a period of greatest frequency every eleven years, corresponding to sun spots frequencies."

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Brilliant lights in the sky over the capital tonight brought a large part of the population into the streets to observe what was thought to be a big fire. It was the aurora borealis, and officials of the Naval Observatory said the display was the best they ever had seen in this latitude.

BOSTON, March 7.—A brilliant red light was visible in the sky over New England tonight for a period of about three hours. At the Harvard Observatory it was said that the blood-red effect resulted from peculiar electrical conditions in the upper strata of the atmosphere.

ASTEROID WITH A MOON.

Heidelberg Reports a Unique Astronomical Discovery.

BERNE, March 6.—(Delayed.)—An astronomical discovery of extraordinary interest is reported from the Observatory of Heidelberg University relative to studies made of a little planet recently discovered. The planet's orbit is between those of Mars and Jupiter, but an unusual feature connected with it is the fact that it has a tiny moon revolving around it.

This is the only asteroid which is accompanied by a satellite.

CARDINAL SERAFINI DIES IN ROME AT 65

Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda Was Created a Cardinal in 1914.

ROME, March 6.—Cardinal Domenico Serafini, Prefect of the Congregation of the Propaganda, is dead. He was created a Cardinal in May, 1914, and appointed to the Prefecture in March, 1916. He was born in Rome, Aug. 3, 1852.

Upon the death of Cardinal Gotti, Pope Benedict appointed Cardinal Serafini to the prefecture which he held at the time of his death. He had been created a Cardinal at the Consistory of May, 1914, at which thirteen other Cardinals were named by the late Pope Pius X.

On Nov. 8, 1908, Pope Pius decreed that the United States should pass from the tutelage of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda to the supervision of the local ecclesiastical authorities. This country had previously been under the direction of the Sacred Congregation, which was in charge of the larger missionary activities of the Catholic Church.

SOLOMON BAROWAY DEAD.

Prominent Jewish Social Worker of Baltimore Dies at 57.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 7.—Solomon Baroway, one of the leading Jewish social workers of Baltimore, died at the Hebrew Hospital today. For twenty-five years Mr. Baroway was the Superintendent of the Hebrew Benevolent Society of this city and was actively interested in Jewish welfare work. He was born fifty-seven years ago in Schklov, Russia, and came to this country about thirty-five years ago. Together with twenty-five other Jewish young men, he went to Kansas and became a pioneer in agricultural work there.

The little colony prospered, but Mr. Baroway decided to move to Philadelphia, and subsequently he came to this city and soon became interested in the Americanization of immigrants.

WM. PEIRCE DIES IN ITALY.

Head of Peirce Brothers, Owners of Two Steamship Lines.

Flags on the passenger and freight ships of the Peirce Line and the Transoceanica Italiana Line were lowered to half mast yesterday after a cable was received stating that William Peirce, head of Peirce Bros., had died at the age of 64 years at Villa Peirce, near Naples.

Mr. Peirce was the organizer and the administrative head of the two lines. He was a member of the Superior Marine Board of Italy and a possessor of the "Cross of Italy," besides other royal distinctions.

Horace Baker.

Horace Baker, a member of the old school of American wood engravers, died at his home in Great Neck, L. I., on last Saturday. Mr. Baker was born in North Salem, Westchester, Nov. 12, 1833. The rudiments of his profession he got from his brother's firm of Baker, Smith & Andrew of Boston, of which he afterward became a partner. For many years he was connected with the engraving department of Harper's Magazine, and later with the publications of Frank Leslie.

Stanley V. Mastbaum.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7. — Stanley V. Mastbaum, a leader in the motion-picture producing industry, died in this city today after an illness of several weeks from blood poisoning following an attack of tonsilitis. He was 37 years old. Mr. Mastbaum had been in the motion-picture business for seven years. He was recently the managing director of the Broadway Theatre and the Stanley Theatre in New York. He attended the Northeast Normal Training High School in this city. Later he entered the real estate business.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

FRIEDMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Herrman Friedman (nee Anna E. Dorfman) of 650 West End Av. announce the birth of a daughter on March 6.

Died.

BARON.—Franklin Lodge, No. 447, F. and A. M. Brethren: You are requested to attend the funeral of the wife of Brother Michael Baron from her late residence, 421 West 57th St., Friday, March 8, at 10 o'clock.

ISAAC J. WOOLF, Master.
LOUIS C. MOSS, Secretary.

BLACK.—Suddenly, on March 6, 1918, Robert, beloved husband of Mae Louise MacDonald and son of Elizabeth and the late John Black. Services at his late residence, 90a Lincoln Road, Brooklyn, Friday, 8 P. M.

BOGERT.—On March 4, 1918, Margaret Christie Bogert, daughter of the late Letty Brinkerhoff and James C. Bogert. Funeral from her late residence, 327 Central Park West, Friday, March 8, at 10:30 A. M.

BOLTON.—On March 5, 1918, at New York, Philip Schuyler, son of the late Rev. John Bolton and Katharine Schuyler, his wife. Funeral service and interment at the Church of the Holy Trinity, West Chester, Penn., on Saturday morning, March 9, at 11 o'clock.

BOSS.—Charles F., March 5, at his residence, Lawrence, L. I. Funeral services will be held at Faith Presbyterian Church, 359 West 48th St., on Friday at 11 A. M. Reno Post, No. 44, G. A. R., invited.

BOWERS.—Suddenly, at Lakewood, N. J., John M., of this city. Funeral Christ Church, Cooperstown, N. Y., on Sunday, March 10th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Short prayers will be said at his late residence, 45 East 65th St., this city, on Saturday, March 9th, at 10 o'clock A. M., to which services friends are invited.

BRADFORD.—Suddenly, on March 7, 1918, at the Martha Washington Hotel, Amy Earl Bradford, daughter of the late Edward D. Bradford. Interment Mount Auburn Cemetery, Boston, Mass., on Friday, March 8. Boston papers please copy.

CALDWELL.—John R., March 6. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Friday, 8 P. M.

CAMPBELL. — Winifred H., wife of Colin Campbell. Funeral services will be held by Bishop Greer at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St., Friday, 9:30 A. M. Interment, Kensico.

CARBERRY.—Robert Livingston, late of Whitestone, L. I., on March 7, after a lingering illness, entered into rest, son of Sarah F. and the late William A. Carberry. Funeral services will be held at his late home, 101 Lexington Av., Saturday evening at 8:15 o'clock.

CHAVE.—March 6, in his 49th year, Charles Barnard, husband of Alice, (nee Grouix.) Funeral services at his late residence, 663 Crotona Park North, Friday, at 8 P. M. Friends and members of Guiding Star Lodge, F. and A. M., and Morrisania Council, R. A., invited to attend. Interment Saturday.

CLARK.—Suddenly, on March 6, Elliott B. Clark, Jr., in his 16th year, member of Battery A, 1st Field Artillery, and dearly beloved son of Elliott B. and Josephine Clark, (nee Harris,) and brother of Helen and Harris Clark. Funeral from his residence, 575 West 172d St., on Saturday, March 9th, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of the Incarnation, 175th St. and St. Nicholas Av., Thomson. Services will be sung for the repose of his soul. Interment in Calvary.

CLARKE.—Chicago, Ill., on March 2, 1918, Sarah A., wife of Dr. J. F. Clarke and daughter of the late Anthony and Maria H. Cary. Funeral services will be held at Kensico Cemetery Sunday, March 10, 3:30 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station 2:13 P. M.

CRAGIN.—At Colchester, Conn., on Tuesday, March 5, Ella S., sister of Dr. Edwin B. Cragin of New York and Mrs. George W. Reynolds of Hartford, aged 61. Funeral at Colchester on Friday, March 8, at 4:30 P. M.

CROCKER.—Suddenly, of pneumonia, March 6, 1918, at his home, 111 Park St., East Orange, N. J., William B. A., son of the late Lucius Brewster and Ann E. Crocker. Funeral private. Oswego papers please copy.

CUNNINGHAM.—Elizabeth Jean, wife of the late William J. Cunningham, on March 6. Funeral services at her late residence, 271 East 140th St., on Friday, March 8, at 8 P. M.

DOWD.—At Convent Station, N. J., March 7, Sr. Regina Francis, (Jennie M. Dowd,) sister of Nina White. Funeral Saturday, 9 A. M.

DREYFUSS.—Ludwig, beloved husband of Rebecca, on Wednesday, March 6, in his seventy-seventh year, at his residence, 998 5th Av. Funeral strictly private. It is earnestly requested to send no flowers.

ECKERSLEY.—On March 6, John W. Eckersley, aged 76 years. Funeral services at his late residence, 4,269 White Plains Av., corner 236th St., on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

EMERMAN.—Roche Ida, on March 7, 1918, beloved wife of the late Isiah S. Emerman, aged 71 years. Funeral private.

FITZGERALD.—Suddenly, on March 5, Gelyna, widow of General Louis Fitzgerald, in the sixty-seventh year of her age. Funeral services will be held in Calvary Church, corner 21st Av. and 4th Av., on Friday morning, March 8, at 10 o'clock.

FOWLER.—On Wednesday, March 6, 1918, Myra Hitchcock, widow of the late Bishop Charles H. Fowler and beloved mother of Sterling Fowler. Services will be held at her late residence, 333 West 72d St., Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn, private. Chicago, Minneapolis, and San Francisco papers please copy.

GALBRAITH.—Samuel, aged 42. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank Campbell's,) Saturday evening, 8:30.

GORDON.—At Patchogue, N. Y., March 7, 1918, Jennie P. Moger, wife of Dr. Wellington E. Gordon, Pd. D., in the 62d year of her age. Funeral services from her late residence, 315 East Main St., Patchogue, N. Y., Saturday, March 9, at 2 P. M.

GRIFFEN.—On March 6, 1918, at his residence, 630 West End Av., New York City, of angina pectoris, Henry Griffen, in the 73d year of his age. Funeral services private. Interment Rye, N. Y.

HANSING.—On March 5, 1918, Althea Randall, beloved wife of Ernest Hansing, in her 25th year. Funeral services will be held at 5 Burr Place, Weehawken, N. J., on Friday, March 8, at 8 P. M. White Plains papers please copy.

HANSON.—Jonathan, on March 6, aged 75. Funeral service at his late residence, 460 East 176th St., Friday evening, 8:30.

HELLER.—March 6, 1918, Ign. Heller, aged 79, at his home, 65 Steuben St., East Orange, N. J.

HERRING.—On Tuesday, March 5, 1918, Lewis Herring, in his 83d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 309 Stoothoff Av., Richmond Hill, L. I., on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

KENNEDY.—On Thursday, March 7, Patrick Kennedy, beloved husband of the late Lititea Kennedy (nee King,) at his residence, 64 West 95th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KENNEDY.—David T., March 6, at Southampton, in his 79th year. Funeral services at 41 West 71st St., Friday, March 8, at 1:30 P. M. Members of Lafayette Post, G. A. R., and 71st Regiment, New York, invited.

KENNEDY.—Headquarters Lafayette Post, 140 D. N. Y., G. A. R., Comrades, also Lafayette Camp, Sons of Veterans, are requested to attend the funeral services of our late comrade, David T. Kennedy, Friday, March 8, 1:30 P. M., at 41 West 71st St. Ritual.

By order GEO. W. CASE, Commander.
JOSIAH C. LONG, Adjutant.

LAIDLAW.—Suddenly, March 5, 1918, of pneumonia, at Roosevelt Hospital, Mrs. Alice Carey Laidlaw, daughter of Leavitt S. Rand and the late Elizabeth Carrington Rand. Funeral services eleven thirty Friday morning at the Brick Church, 5th Av. and 37th St.

LORAING.—On March 6, at his residence, 203 West 106th St., William Edward Loraing, in his 60th year, member of Empire City Council, 557, Royal Arcanum. Funeral service Saturday morning, March 9, at 10 o'clock.

MOSES.—On Wednesday, March 6, 1918, Ethel, beloved daughter of Belle and the late Marks Moses.

NEIDE.—Suddenly, at St. Mark's Rectory, New Canaan, Conn., March 6, 1918, Robert Howland Neide, D. D. Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, New Canaan, on Saturday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment at Erie, Penn., on Sunday.

O'NEIL.—Rev. Denis Paul, Wednesday, March 6, 169 East 33d St. Members of Manhattan College Alumni societies, Third Order of Franciscans, O. M. Cap, and relatives and friends invited to attend solemn mass of requiem at St. Stephen's Church, Saturday, March 9, 10 A. M., Divine Office, Friday, March 8, at 9 P. M.

O'NEIL.—Rev. Denis Paul. The members of Manhattan College Alumni Society are requested to attend the funeral of our late beloved fellow-alumnus, Rev. Denis Paul O'Neil, Class of 1878. Mass of requiem St. Stephen's Church, East 28th St., between Lexington and 3d Avs., Saturday, March 9, 10 A. M.

DENIS O'L. COHALAN, President.
JOHN T. STACK, Secretary.

PARK.—At Hillside Farm, White Plains, N. Y., March 6, 1918, Hannah M., widow of the late Thomas L. Park, in the 90th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, Hillside Farm, White Plains, N. Y., Saturday, March 9, at 2 P. M. Automobile will meet train leaving Grand Central Station at 12:53, P. M. Interment White Plains Rural Cemetery.

Died.

PERRY.—On Thursday morning, March 7, 1918, at Southern Pines, N. C., Rear Admiral Thomas Perry, U. S. N., retired. Notice of funeral will be published later.

PLATT.—Julia, March 6, 1918, at her residence, 46 West 96th St., mother of Samuel C., Charles P., and Alfred H. Platt. Services at St. Michael's P. E. Church, Amsterdam Av. and 99th St., Saturday morning, 11 o'clock.

ROSSBACH.—Suddenly, on March 5, 1918, Leopold Rosebach, beloved husband of Leonora Bache, in the 65th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, 9 East 88th St., on Friday, at 10 A. M.

ROSSBACH.—At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of The Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews of New York, held March 6, 1918, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Almighty has summoned to eternal

NEW NATIONAL PARTY FOR WORLD REPUBLIC

Platform Calls Meanwhile for Radical Legislation Favoring Farmers and Laborers.

PROHIBITION IS INDORSED

Equal Suffrage Also, Including Negroes—Attack on Administration and Red Cross Applauded.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Equal suffrage, nation-wide prohibition, and radical legislation favoring farmers and laborers, are the chief planks of the platform of the new National Party adopted here today at a convention attended by about 200 delegates, 100 of whom are bolters from the Prohibition Party.

The platform was adopted by unanimous vote. It urges the right of men and women to vote on all questions and demands enforcement of the laws enfranchising negroes and others, regardless of color or race. The platform pledges the party to work for immediate ratification of the prohibition constitutional amendment.

Extension of the Federal loan law is among the important legislation concerning farmers which is advocated. Advance loans on crops or other products in storage, Government insurance of farms and stock, Federal inspection of farm products at terminals, untaxing of all farm equipment and measures to prevent the holding of large tracts of land idle are included.

Limitation of immigration, shortening of working hours, Governmental insurance, more rigorous inspection of factories and other working places, and adequate enforcement of child labor laws, are some of the things urged in the labor plank. It is also advocated that the Government forbid interstate shipments of articles made by children, women employed more than eight hours a day or six days a week, convicts under private contract, or persons employed in uninspected factories or mines. Abolition of contract prices on labor and the establishment of the honor system in prisons is advocated.

Much of the platform is devoted to international democracy. The platform declares that the party recognizes that the republic of the world is the goal for international political development, and urges abolition of secret diplomacy, freedom of the seas, and abolition of prohibitive or discriminatory tariffs or taxes upon trade and commerce. Foreign investments must bear their own risks, another plank demands.

Other conditions advocated are freedom of speech, both by word of mouth and by printed matter; the short ballot in State and municipal elections, the right of absentee citizens to vote by affidavit, public ownership of public utilities, and extension of the postal and parcel post systems.

Most of the argument over the platform came on whether negroes should be specified in the suffrage plank and whether governmental insurance of laborers should be compulsory. A brilliant speech by John Sparge of Vermont kept the word "negro" in the first-mentioned plank; it was decided not to urge compulsory insurance.

Another point disputed was whether the preamble to the platform should read "The National Party, accepting the guidance of God," or "of God and His Son Jesus Christ." Preachers of various denominations argued the matter. It was decided to use the first-mentioned wording.

A telegram was sent to the British Labor Party congratulating it upon its activity.

The American Red Cross and the national Administration were attacked by Mrs. Frances Beauchamp of Lexington, Ky., in an address which received applause. Mrs. Beauchamp attacked the Red Cross for its policy of encouraging the sending of tobacco to soldiers, and alleged that it was unwittingly the tool of the American Tobacco Company. She asked the convention to appeal to the Administration to prohibit this policy, which she contended is interfering with the efficiency of America's fighting men. She said that under the present policy of the Red Cross persons were not allowed to contribute packages for transmission overseas unless they contained cigarettes or tobacco.

Officials of the American Red Cross in this city said yesterday that there was no regulation that the Red Cross would not accept packages or "comfort kits" for the soldiers in the American or other allied armies if they did not contain tobacco. It was said that there was not a single article which by regulation had to be inclosed in a comfort kit.

INSTRUCTION.

Learn to Fly
PRINCETON FLYING CLUB,
Princeton, N. J.
DAYTONA FLYING CLUB,
Daytona, Fla.
W. VIRGINIA FLYING CLUB,
Beech Bottom, W. Va.
Frank Stanton, Mgr. & Chief Instructor.
Gus. J. Ekstrom, Assistant Instructor.
The Government is looking for licensed aviators for Army and Navy. Many students with pilot's license from this school are already fighting in Europe.
Because of our Northern and Southern branches, we are independent of the climate. A pilot's license guarantees immediate employment. Address as above for rates, terms, etc.

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by Ex-Officers from the Firing Line. Ground School Course for men prior to going to ground schools includes Lewis Gun instruction, Aerodynamics, Engines, Planes, Construction, Rigging, Map Reading, etc. Daily lessons (3 hours) morning, afternoon and evening. Classes starting March 11, 18 or 25. Call or write for information. This is not a government school. Flying taught at Airdrome, Farmingdale, L. I.
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J. D. RAY, Headmaster.

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LOOK HEAR SPEAK
French Learned Rapidly
BY THE PARISIAN
STEREOPTICON METHOD
5 WEST 50TH STREET, NEW YORK
Free lessons tonight, tomorrow or Monday, 8:15 P. M. No books to buy.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
Six Lectures Open to the Public on DEFECTIVE CHILDREN & PROBATION
By Arisline P. Munn-Recht, M. D., Dean of Women
Given Mon., Wed. and Fri., 11-12 A. M., for two weeks, beginning March 18, 1918. Entrance 31 Washington Place, New York.

PRATT SCHOOL, 62 West 45th St. Secretarial training. Individual instruction.

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SCIENTIFICALLY TAUGHT.
Prepare for emergency. Enjoy your vacation this summer. Send for Booklet T.
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18 West 44th, 308 West 59th.

NEW INCOME TAX RULING.

Affiliated Corporations Must Make Consolidated Returns.

William H. Edwards, Internal Revenue Collector for the Second, or Wall Street, District, yesterday made public a ruling he had received from Washington that consolidated returns must be made by corporations for excess profits tax purposes. Such returns are to be made in the following cases:

Where two or more corporations are affiliated by one of them owning 95 per cent. or more of the capital stock of the other or others.

In case of affiliated corporations among which there exists a contract or trade or financial practices which arbitrarily or artificially influence or determine the amount of invested capital or net income of one or more of the corporations so affiliated, and where 95 per cent. or more of the stock of the subsidiary affiliated corporations is owned by a parent or controlling corporation or by an individual or partnership.

In all other cases of affiliated corporations consolidated returns can only be made by permission in writing by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

If the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, upon examination of any consolidated return, finds that the tax cannot, in his judgment, be properly assessed upon the basis of such return, the affiliated corporations covered by such consolidated return shall, upon notice from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, file separate returns.

The Internal Revenue offices here have not received Form 1,103, covering return of the corporation excess profits tax. A few sample copies of this form reached the Collectors a fortnight ago, with a promise from Washington that the form would be received in quantities at once in order that general distribution might follow. The non-arrival of these forms may, in the opinion of some of the officials here, make it necessary to still further extend the time for filing beyond April 1.

Collector Edwards yesterday said that a man winning money by gambling will have to pay an income tax on it. The Collector recently received an inquiry from a member of the New York Fire Department, who said he won a wager of $5,000 on a baseball game last Fall. Commenting upon the income tax on gambling winnings, the Collector said only the actual winnings would be subject to a tax.

WAGE HEARINGS CONCLUDED

Arbitrator's Decision Will Affect 150,000 Packing House Employes.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Hearings in the packing industry wage arbitration before Federal Judge Alschuler, acting as arbitrator, which began Feb. 11, were concluded today. It probably will be several weeks before the arbitrator hands down his decision.

Attorney Frank E. Walsh, representing the employes, in the closing argument asked that each of the six demands of the men be granted. In his address Attorney Walsh said: "We must take care of the women as the stockyards as well as the hogs. I am so confident that an eight-hour day is practicable in the meat packing industry that after a trial of six months, if it proves a failure, I would deem it my duty to all concerned to demand a readjustment of the dispute by this arbitrator."

The attorney said his clients believed the packers were profiteering against the Government during the war, and that if the wage increase asked is granted, he asserted, the total for the working year would still be $200 less for common labor than the sum fixed for the support of a family of five by the yearly health budget compiled by economists and introduced as evidence at the hearing.

The decision of the arbitrator will affect 150,000 men and women employed by Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., Wilson & Co., Cudahy & Co., and forty independent packers in Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, St. Joseph, Denver, East St. Louis, and Oklahoma City.

DRY VOTE QUESTIONED.

New York Legislature Calls On Congress Clerks for the Record.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, March 7.—Following an attack on the constitutionality of the Federal prohibition amendment in the Assembly today, both branches of the Legislature adopted a concurrent resolution calling upon the Clerks of the United States Senate and House to supply certified copies of the vote by which the amendment was adopted in Congress.

The question was raised by Assemblyman Elliott Tuckerman, Republican, of New York, who said that, if published statements of the vote were correct, Congress had not complied with the requirement in the Federal Constitution under which amendments must be carried by a two-thirds vote in each House.

The resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority in the Assembly and by unanimous vote in the Senate. The action of the Legislature may lead to a postponement of debate on the concurrent resolution to ratify the Federal amendment, which had been set down for final action in the Assembly next Tuesday.

FIX PRICE OF MATZOTH HERE

Food Administration and Trade Agree on 13-14 Cents a Pound.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The United States Food Administration announced tonight that the price of matzoth for the New York City district had been fixed by agreement with the trade at from 13 to 14 cents a pound. This scale will apply to matzoth sold in plain cartons. When fancy cartons are used the prices will apply also to packages containing from ten to twelve ounces. This statement concerning the decisions was issued tonight:

During the Passover festival, which is ushered in this evening of March 27 and lasts until the evening of April 4, orthodox Jews are permitted to eat no bread whatever except matzoth, an unleavened bread made of water and wheat flour. On receipt of complaints that makers and sellers of matzoth were planning to take advantage of the ritual requirements by demanding unstandard prices for the prescribed bread, the Food Administration requested the Federal Food Board of New York to investigate costs of manufacture.

As a result of its investigation the Federal Food Board recommended that the maximum retail price of matzoth should not be greater than 13 to 14 cents per pound, the range of price depending on quantity purchased, and whether the bread is baked in square or circular form, the latter costing slightly more to handle. This price includes the price of ordinary container or carton. The board found that matzoth are also packed in expensive boxes for fancy trade. Such cartons contain ten to twelve ounces, and it has recommended that they be sold at a price not exceeding that asked for a pound of matzoth in ordinary pasteboard cartons. The investigation also developed the fact that resales within the trade were largely responsible for the unreasonable advances in price, and such resales have been forbidden.

In conclusion the statement asserts that the retail price of matzoth recommended by the Federal Food Board is a slight advance over last year's price, but is much lower than the prices which are being asked today.

PLAN INSTALLMENT FINES.

Magistrates Study a Bill Now Pending at Albany.

A plan whereby persons fined for offenses by City Magistrates who are unable to pay at the time they are found guilty, may pay on the installment plan is contained in a bill introduced in the Assembly yesterday by Assemblyman J. Fairfax McLaughlin of New York City.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo and his associates are studying the bill, and it is understood that the Chief Magistrate feels that it would be a wise measure. It is expected that all of the City Magistrates will be asked to give their views on the proposed legislation.

The bill provides for an amendment to the Inferior Courts act, by which a Magistrate, before committing a person to prison for nonpayment of fine for disorderly conduct or intoxication, would ascertain if the defendant could be relied on to pay such fine, and, if satisfied, could release him conditionally and place him on probation. The last available figures for the Magistrates' Courts, those of 1916, show that there were sent to jail for nonpayment of fines in that year 18,600 offenders, while 11,000 received straight jail sentences, without option of a fine.

TAKES UP O'NEIL CASE.

Grand Jury Will Hear Clients' Stories, Swann Announces.

District Attorney Swann said last night that he would take before the Grand Jury today Abraham Honig, a cloak and suit manufacturer of 144 West Twenty-seventh Street and Hanne Latner, in the same business at 220 Fifth Avenue, so that they might tell the jury about their relations with Frank S. O'Neil, a lawyer, who was ordered on Wednesday by Justice Whitaker of the Supreme Court to show cause by Monday why he should not be compelled to return $2,550 to three clients. The clients allege that O'Neil acted for them in a legal capacity with relation to relatives drafted into the army.

A subpoena server from the District Attorney's office called yesterday at the office of O'Neil at 32 Chambers Street, but was told that Mr. O'Neil had not been in all day.

O'Neil, according to Honig and Latner, told them of his friendship with officers in the army and introduced them to a lieutenant. Honig said he paid O'Neil $100 to handle the case of his son and Latner said he gave the lawyer $1,000 for certain promises in relation to his brother. Both young men were drafted and are now at Chaplains' Max Steuer, counsel to Honig and Latner, gave District Attorney Swann yesterday a copy of a document purporting to have been furnished by O'Neil to Latner. This document is as follows:

Sept. 22, 1917.

Received of Isidore Latner of 5,504 Fifteenth Avenue, Brooklyn, $1,000 in consideration of which I am to present his case to the War Department in order to secure his exemption. In case I do not secure his exemption I am to return the $1,000. I am to have until Dec. 1, 1917, to do this work.

Latner said he started civil action when O'Neil, after several requests for extensions, did not return the money to him. Honig gave to Mr. Steuer a similar agreement from O'Neil. The latter said that in the event O'Neil was unable to obtain a clerical position for Philip Honig in the vicinity of New York, or in the event peace were declared before his purpose with respect to this promise was fulfilled, he would return the money. If successful, the document read, O'Neil expected an additional $400, a similar sum having been given him on the drawing up of the agreement.

CRIMMINS BOOKS, $19,122.

Sum of $3,986 Received at Closing Session of Sale Yesterday.

The sale of books and autographs, collected by the late John D. Crimmins, was concluded at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The highest price was $860, paid by George D. Smith, for catalogue No. 665, "An Enquiry into the Cause of the Alienation of the Delaware and Shawanese Indians from the British Interest," by Charles Thomson, London, 1759; "The Second Journal of a Christian Frederick Post," London, 1759; "An Address to the People of New England," by Samuel Hopkins, Philadelphia, 1757, and "Remarks on the Quaker Unmasked," Philadelphia, 1764, all first editions, and extra-illustrated. They came from the library of Humphrey Marshall, author of the "History of Kentucky."

Other items are as follows:

No. 404, A volume relating to U. S. S. Constitution, "Old Ironsides," extra-illustrated, with letters and manuscripts of Captain Charles Stewart and of his daughter Delia, the mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, George D. Smith.....$302

No. 405, Volume relating to the Jersey Prison Ship at New York during the Revolution, including portraits, views, autograph letters, &c. Morgan J. O'Brien.....$225

No. 543, "The Three Tours of Doctor Syntax," by William Combe, London, 1815-21, illustrated by Thomas Rowlandson, F. L. Hadley.....$51

No. 571, "The Generall Historie of Virginia, New England and the Summer Isles," by Captain John Smith, London, 1627. George D. Smith.....$251

No. 597, "Works" of Jonathan Swift, edited by Sir Walter Scott, London, 1883.....$32

No. 654, "Paintings at Hertford House," the Wallace Collection, by A. G. Temple; Paris, Goupil, 1902. T. J. Gannon.$118

The total for the session was $3,986.53. The grand total was $19,122.00.

ABBOTSFORD STOOL SOLD.

A. Swann Pays $275 for It at Sale of Schley and Plympton Books.

Books from the libraries of the late Grant B. Schley of New York, Gilbert M. Plympton of Garden City, L. I., and others, were sold at the American Art Galleries yesterday. Among the items were the following:

No. 309—"Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," by William M. Sloane, New York, 1896, extra-illustrated; Gabriel Wells.....$287.50

No. 331—"The Diary of Samuel Pepys," edited by Henry B. Wheatley. London, 1893-99; T. J. Gannon.. 105.00

No. 348—"Catalogue of the Morgan Collection of Chinese Porcelain," private printed; order of J. Pierpont Morgan, New York, 1904-11; Brentano.....140.00

No. 355—"The works of Charles Reade," edited for the Grolier Society; G. Stonestreet.....115.00

No. 359—"The Novels of Samuel Richardson," New York, 1901, limited edition; Gabriel Wells.....145.00

No. 373—A library stool from the study at Abbotsford during Sir Walter Scott's lifetime, said to be the only article taken from there; A. Swann.....275.00

No. 381—The works of Sir Walter Scott, Boston, 1901-13, large paper edition; A. E. Smith.....250.00

No. 431—"The Writings of Henry D. Thoreau," Boston, 1906, with a quarter page of original manuscript by Thoreau inserted; T. Barth.....270.60

The total for the day was $7,998.50. The grand total is $17,370.

KRUPP WORKERS WELL PAID

German Official Tells of Case Where Family of 5 Earned $19,000 in Year

Following the publication in several German papers of data showing that, while there had been a material advance in wages in Germany during the war, the workers' pay envelopes had by no means kept pace with the rise in the cost of living, the Deutsche Zeitung of Berlin, one of the extreme pro-war organs, printed the following letter:

"On Jan. 1 it was reported in German newspapers as a very rare case that a working class family in the industrial district with several grown sons and daughters earned 2,000 marks ($476 at normal exchange) monthly. This case ought not to be regarded as rare, but as quite common in the munition industry, that is, an average case. An official of the City of Bochum recently told me of the following case verified in the Krupp works at Essen: The father works as a head machine assembler, consequently as a first-class worker; the eighteen-year-old son as a skilled worker, too, perhaps also as an assembler, and the three daughters, ranging in age from 19 to 24, as ordinary workers. In the last year this family earned 80,000 marks ($19,040) in wages."

Lawyer Hurt in Auto Crash.

Eugene N. L. Young, a lawyer, living at 241 Purdy Street, Astoria, L. I., was dangerously injured last night in the collision of the automobile which he was driving with a wagon on Queens Boulevard at Newtown, L. I. It was said by witnesses of the accident that Mr. Young lost control of his steering wheel while trying to pass another automobile, and collided with a wagon which was going in the opposite direction. The shaft of the wagon penetrated Mr. Young's skull, and it was said at the Flushing Hospital that he had little chance of recovery. Mr. Young served as an Assistant District Attorney of Queens County under District Attorney Darrin from 1905 to 1907.

CITY BREVITIES.

The Old Guard Veteran Battalion will hold its annual meeting for election of officers at 239 West Forty-first Street on March 20. Ex-Mayor Kline, who has been the Major commanding for several years, will not be a candidate for re-election.

The Kentuckians will dine at Delmonico's on Thursday evening, March 21. William H. Reid, 128 Broadway, is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

Dr. Ryoichi Ishii, William H. Williams, R. Ichinomiya, and Lindsay Russell will give a dinner to B. W. Fleisher, proprietor of The Japan Advertiser, on Tuesday evening, March 12, at the Metropolitan Club.

Women voters will have opportunity to hear Police Commissioner Enright explain the police system and to ask questions when he speaks tonight to suffrage leaders and Captains at a quiz at 3 East Thirty-eighth Street. The quiz is a regular Friday evening affair.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(*) This character means versus or ex parte.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—William E. Russell of New York City was admitted to practice.

457—H. A. A. Smith, Auditor of the Panama Canal, plaintiff, v. W. H. Jackson.—Argument continued for plaintiff and concluded for def.

567—The U. S., plaintiff, v. F. W. Weltzel.—Argued for plaintiff and def.

171—Union Pacific R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. C. M. Hadley, administrator, &c.—Argued.

871—The Toledo Newspaper Co. et al., plaintiff, v. the U. S.—Argument commenced for plaintiffs.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for March 8: Nos. 871, 29, 176, 177, 178, 181, 185, 186, 187, and 188.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—In Room 323, P. O. Bldg., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.—Common law.

Zupkus<Jamison et al, (on trial.)
Chemical Co.

At 10:30 A. M.—Equity.

Quennar<Bullard, Mfg. Co et al.

At 2 P. M.—Bankruptcy calendar:

Discharges:
Maurice Brandstadel, individ, &c. and as Bdr. of Brandstadel.
Carl Nord.
Morris Lobel.
Louis Katz et al, as Katz & Abramowitz, Annie Gingold.
Michael Bershatsky.
Edward Skou.
Frederick W. Moore.
Charles Mule.
William G. Vail.
Compositions:
Thomas S Wylly.
Abraham Frankel.
Horowitz Bros.

Motions:
Sol Feldman & Son.
Morris Jaffin.
Paul Albert.<(2.)
David Laventhal.
Atlantic Shoe Co.
Franklin Brewing Co.
Harry Mark. (Arlington Button Wks).(2.)
Triangle Mot Sales Co.
Levy Merlowitz.
Daniel Estreich.
Morris Spevick.
George Neuman.
P Zlongos & Co.
Karasik et al<The People's Trust Co.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Ward, Rogers, and Hough, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 305, P. O. Bldg.

Bates<Comet Co.
Lorillard<SS River Meander.
Allard<Tug Madison.
NY C RR<Ferryboat Lakewood.
Southern Co<Barge Clinton.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M. Motion calendar.

Antioquia Com Corp<Same<Pr stl Car Co, &c.
Chadefield Chem Co<Same<N Y Cent RR. (3.)
Rodriguez.
Ballard<Audubon Nat Bank.
Baldwin<Abercrombie & Fitch Co.
US<Diamond Necklace
Barber SS Lines<N P Sloan Co.
Carhart<Campbell, Fitch<The Bettendorf.
Pizzigoni<Same (2.)
Rise<Mayer.
Stoll<Same.
Harvey Hubbell<Gen Elec Co.
Howe<Savitzky.
Maroney<Commonwealth & Dom Bk.
Meyer<Pan Am Co<Columbia Amuse.
Re Rezka Pauer.
Ellery<Sailing vessel P. R. Page, 2d.
Smith Kirkpatrick Co<same.
Oelbermann<same.
Hohenberg<Meyer. Mfg Commercial Co<Werthan Bag.
Int Paper<Schooner Gracie D. Chamberlain.
Ludwig<H. Marquardt & Co.
Parker<Str Molina.
Cambria Steel Co<N Y C RR, &c.
Culpeper<Higgins.
Ebbecke Furniture Co.<Rishel.
Ashburner<Levy.
Ayer<Sterup Mfg. Co inc.
Rosenblatt<Zubrinsky. Clear.

J.—At 10 A. M.

Kanya<Penn RR.
O'Brien<Cosgrove.
Marqusi<Union Ry.
Duffy<42d St. &c. Ry.
Riecht<Baleh Ry.
Kruppenbacher<Belt Line Ry.
Miller<Schultz.
Rosebal<CD, L & W RR.
Bruck<Tyroler.
Gulfy<Hahn.
Udov<Int R T.
Rhein<Tyroler.
Miller<Schultz.
Call<42d St. &c. Ry.
De Palma<Rockfall Apartments.
Smith<Mid-Crosstown Ry.
Vance<N Y Rys.
Rheinlan<same.
Smith<Hencken & Willenbrock Co.
Rosenberg<N Y Rys.
Bilvd RR.
Quinn<Phoenix Amuse
Peck<Union Ry.
J J Burli<42d St, &c. Ry.
S Buli<same.
Stanton<NY Rys.
L Feiler<Elias Brew.
S Feiler<same.
Daw<Taylor.
Fitzgerald<Int R T.
Scanlon<B H RR.
Cassidy<Int R T.
McDonald<Scheidling.
Katz<Union Ry.
Switzky<same.
Seibert<same.
Cox<same.
Bogash<Whitle.
Ritchie<Union Ry.
Bubrowsky<Belt Line Ry.
King<NY Rys.
Bartnick<42d St, &c Ry.
Kitt<Ruff.
Kovacs<N Y Rys.
Smith<Lesler.
Wightman<601 West End Av.
O'Neill<Ewett.
Fischer<Bradley Cont.
Leahy<L I RR.
Acker<N Y Rys.
Grady<same.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.

Goodwin<Mirros Film Co, Inc.
Thomas Mulligan Con Co<Harde.
Republic Bag & Paper Co<Cohen.
Allen Coal Mining Co<C L Amos Coal Co.
J Hoffiin<Halperin.
D Hoffiin<same.
J Hoffiin<Rivera.
Waist Co. (2.)
Same<Triangle Waist.
Goss<Gibbs.
Levy<Isaac Hogan Knitting Co.
Jones<Anable.
Saiwen<Walker.
Mayer<Mendel & Co.
Martinelli<Beatty.
Fisher<Biltmore Theatre Corp.
F Zinn & Sons<Soresi.
Boas<Fernandez.
Du Pont de Nemours Powder Co<Wilcox.
Brown<Cleveland Tr. Tull<Da Moro.
Benedict<CNY.
Hauser<Internat. Oreserin<Musical Inst.

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De Palma<Rockfall Apartments.
Smith<Mid-Crosstown Ry.
Vance<N Y Rys.
Rheinlan<same.
Smith<Hencken & Willenbrock Co.
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Cassidy<Int R T.
McDonald<Scheidling.
Katz<Union Ry.
Switzky<same.
Seibert<same.
Cox<same.
Bogash<Whitle.
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Boas<Fernandez.
Du Pont de Nemours Powder Co<Wilcox.
Brown<Cleveland Tr. Tull<Da Moro.
Benedict<CNY.
Hauser<Internat. Oreserin<Musical Inst.

TRIAL TERM—Causes assigned from the day calendar to the various parts for trial. See Rule VII., amended Trial Term rules.

PART III.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART IV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Donnelly, J. Adjourned until March 11.

PART VII.—Gleeofich, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART IX.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ferguson-Bradley Cont. Co.

PART X.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XI.—McAvoy, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XII.—Hotchkiss, J. Adjourned until March 11.

PART XIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hearst<Kinsman.
Wirtman<same.

PART XIV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XV.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVII.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motion calendar:
Adolph Grey.
Margaret Flynn.
James A Beattie, &c.
Antelo.
Lizzie Brodsky.
Edgar C Luneschloss.
Josephine Wurthling.
Ehrgin Beckel.
Walter F Healy.
Anna Rasulo, &c.
Gaetano Laporto.
Frank J Schaustal.
Joseph Isaacs.
Louis Hirsh.
John Doran.
James Hughes.
Charles Kohler.
Warner Van Norden.
Mary A Gordon.
Moritz Gerber.
Ellen L Ollmer.
Bridget Norton, &c.
Sigmund Tygberg.
Seth B Howes.
Jeannette Prisdorfer.
Irene Bishop.
John McConnell.
O'Sullivan infants.
John G Wittschen.
John C Hall.
John H Wichels.

Edward Hilson.
Terry McGiver.
Solomon Pflaum.
Lillian Goldstein, &c.
Anita E McIntire.
William R Gowan.
Henrietta Gowan.
Henry Meeder.
Frank Friedman.
Ephraim Zabinsky.
Janies Brown.
Abraham Morris.
Spencer Lambert.
Elizabeth A Morris.
Helena A Carroll.
Geo H Huber.
Wills for probate:
Julia Nolan.
Antos Suchanck.
Lottie A Parkam.
Margaret Bradley.
George Endicott.
Mary E Dunnure.
Augustin Wasserscheid.
Bridget A Lannon.
Henry D Pickney.
Mary C Cronin.
Joseph Duval.
Isaac Goldstein.
John C Hall.
Mary I Hart.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—Contested wills.

At 10 A. M.:
Hannah C Walker.

At 10:30 A. M.:
Elizabeth Meisler.
Patrick J Dunn.
Mary Goldenberg.
Estate of:
Reulen E Crowdus.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Eagle<Eleen Rly Co.
Boston Finance Co<Sadler.
Re Silberberg.
Harding<Conlon.
Re Cohen.(Grunstein.)
Bernstein<Bernstein.
Plessu<Plessau.
Stewart<Stewart.
Cutler<Schusheim.
City R E Co<Creston Building.
Madero Trust & Sav Bk<Assets Realiz.
Goldstein<Fidello.
Breking Co.
Re Dodd.
Lashauer<Schaefer.
Evers<Schutz.
Re Davis.
Re Kessler.
Re Nelson Bros. (McLaughlin & Sons.)
Harper<Samuel & Co.
Israel<Israel.
Mercantile Nov Co<Marston.
Balut<NY, Susq RR.
Melard<Imperial Osage Dev Co.
McSherry<McSherry.
Stone<Town & Country Estates Co.
Josephtal<Festetics.
Radt<CNY.
Rudnick<Levinsohn.
Damers<Smith & Terry, Inc.
Re Steinberg & Co.
Orris<Lorraine Co.
People<Nat Bank of Rasmussen.
People, &c<Kesselman
Re O K Express. (Trybom.)
Strlin<Fox.
Am Metal Co<Neumann.

PART II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Weeks, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
McSpedon<McSpedon
Straus<Strauss.
Brozik<Brozik.
Richmond Levering & Co.<Schneck.
Waldorf Rty. Co.<Marsh.
Curry<Cody.
Matz<Matz.
Trueter<Trueter.
Cheshire<Cheshire.
Re Lighting Fixture Assn.
Weiland<Weiland.
Taub<Taub.

Preferred causes:
Tackes<Tackes.
Bidart<Bidart.
Palmer<Palmer.
Friedenwald<Friedenwald.

Undefended divorces:
Moore.
Kuh.
Rinaldi.
Rochlitz.
Spadaro.
Wien.
Burnett.
Murphy.
Meyer.
Schwartz.
Nelson.
Humbert.
Sullivan.
Schulz.
Magnussen.

Berglund.
Kaplan.
Kramer.
Krashammer.
Finkelstein.
Blumenstein.
Gottsegen.
Major.
Vierchère.
Aellio.
Schuler.
Spanuth.
Greenberger.
Linardakis.
Laird.
Watson.
Bloom.
Jacobs.
Pollinger.
Carolee.
Cook.
Dragone.
Ellis.
Sapienza.
Leonetti.
Creamer.
Banks.
Johnson.
Rugiano.
Howell.
Comito.
Crawford.
Schiffer.
Wight.
Eisenberg.

General calendar:
Donough<Korn.
Clear.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PART V.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Clear.

PARTS VI., VII., and VIII.—Not in session.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Platzek, J.—Silverstein<Novack—Robert L Luce.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Collard<Shaver—N Tillor Phillips.

SUPREME COURT—Erlanger, J.—Re Lindenbaum—Cornelius Huth.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Guy, J.—Sarah E Furnald<Douglas Realty Co—Arthur E Wood.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM—Tierney, J.—Motion calendar.

Morgan<Morgan.
Re De Socio.
Re Brick Co.
Nelson<Brody.
Harding<CNY.
Commercial Car Unit Co<Hudford Sales.
Yanlowitz<Rogers & Hagerty.
Fish Co.
H. David<42d St, &c. Ry.
C David<same.
Parsifurks<Southern Blvd RR.
Quinn<Phoenix Amuse
Peck<Union Ry.
Caterno<Thompson Bros.
Byrnes<N Y Rys.
Bytovetzski<Edward L Wilson Co, Inc.
Byrne<N Y Rys.
Verlin<same.
Kramer<Henderson.
Di Noto<Loeffler.
Salzman<Union Ry.
Laremi<Bernays.
Schisman<Zucker.
Blenstock<Holbrook.
Bear<Gimbel Bros of N Y.
Tuchy<Dunn.
Durenhelmer<NYC Interborough Rk Co.
Centervall<Rokeach & Son, Inc.
Smith<J Meyer Co.
Bernstein<Klingenstein.
Feuerstein<Union Ry.
Jones<same.
Grynluk<Erie RR.
Shapiro<High Ground Dairy Co.
Cardone<42d St, &c. Ry.
Hanratty<Gimbel Bros.
Malamud<Greenberg.
Goodwin<Mirros Film Co, Inc.
Thomas Mulligan Con Co<Harde.
Republic Bag & Paper Co<Cohen.
Allen Coal Mining Co<C L Amos Coal Co.
J Hoffiin<Halperin.
D Hoffiin<same.
J Hoffiin<Rivera.
Waist Co. (2.)
Same<Triangle Waist.
Goss<Gibbs.
Levy<Isaac Hogan Knitting Co.
Jones<Anable.
Saiwen<Walker.
Mayer<Mendel & Co.
Martinelli<Beatty.
Fisher<Biltmore Theatre Corp.
F Zinn & Sons<Soresi.
Boas<Fernandez.
Du Pont de Nemours Powder Co<Wilcox.
Brown<Cleveland Tr. Tull<Da Moro.
Benedict<CNY.
Hauser<Internat. Oreserin<Musical Inst.

Baug<Oppenheimer.
Antoniazzi<Zeuner.
Ventimiglia<Ventimiglia.
Zeidler<Zeidler.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Tierney, J.

No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Guy, J.

Williams, Jr<Williams
Shapiro<Levine.
Gradve<Traub.
Weismiller<CNY.
Nelson<Brody.
Harding<CNY.
Commercial Car Unit Co<Hudford Sales.
Yanlowitz<Rogers & Hagerty.
Schwartz<Peerless Co.
Kuninsky<Piedmont Paper Co.
Sabulsky<Wyland.
Miner<Premium St Co.
Peackis<Int R T Co.

Highest number reached in regular order, 1,068.

PART II.—Tierney, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Case on—Yochelson<Gold.
Case on—Singer, Jr<Frusher (2.)

PART III.—Ford, J.—C

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

APPAREL Wanted.—Cash; better grade suits, coats, waists, dresses. National, Franklin 4343.

APPAREL Wanted.—High-grade suits, coats, dresses for cash. Gottdiener, Franklin 4133.

BROADCLOTH Wanted.—Botany and F. & H. Farragut 0433.

BURELLA Wanted.—American 0310, Fall shades, spot cash. Madison Square 1163.

CHILDREN'S COATS Wanted.—Open for job in children's Spring coats. Orchard 808.

CLOTH Wanted.—Oxford gray, for cash. Stone, 94 Hester St. Orchard 4462.

COATINGS Wanted.—All grades, heavyweight velours; cash. Farragut 2357.

COATS AND SUITS Wanted.—Cash for immediate delivery; also looking at Winter coats. Call 8 to 10 A. M. all week, 4th floor, rear elevator, 151 West 26th.

COATS Wanted.—Will look at plush and cloth coats; will also place stock orders on good numbers. Rothstein & Nelson, 129 W. 29th St.

COTTON GINGHAMS Wanted.—30 cents a yard. Telephone Madison Square 5465.

COTTON GOODS Wanted. — Jeans, butcher linens; cash. J. L. Fraites, Worth 248.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobbers placing orders for pretty wash gingham; net dresses. Call with samples, 11th floor, 54 West 25th.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on georgette and taffeta dresses. Call with new samples all day, 48 West 25th, 4th floor.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobs of the better kind, for cash, any quantity. 9 West 25th St., Rooms 311. Farragut 9174.

DRESSES Wanted.—Jobber placing orders on cotton and gingham dresses. Fifth floor, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES Wanted.—Open to buy full line of dresses, hats. Gerard Shop, 125 West 44th St.

GABARDINE Wanted.—White, all wool gabardine. Madison Square 4360.

GINGHAM Wanted.—Plaids and checks, for cash. Esanay Dress, 14 West 17th St.

JERSEY CLOTH Wanted.—All weights and colors. Jonas Finger, 141 West 28th.

LINENS Wanted.—Trouville linens, all shades; any quantity. Farragut 3990.

MACHINES Wanted.—Singer sewing machines; must be new. Gothman Solomon, 100 West 31st.

PEAU DE CYGNES Wanted.—Nigger brown and African, any quantity, cheap for cash. Horwitz & Schwartz, 156 5th Av. Farragut 235.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Staples; will pay cash. Store, 41 West 25th St.

PLAIDS and MIXTURES Wanted.—Spring and Fall; any quantity; cash; also velours and kerseys. S. Hyman Co., 199 Greene St.

POPLIN Wanted.—Open to buy American all-wool poplin, black and navy; spot cash. Farragut 4067.

POPLINS Wanted.—American, wool or cotton warp, black and navy. Farragut 3297.

SATIN, Barronette, Art Satin, and Fibre Silk Wanted—Any quantity; all colors. Farragut 9943.

SCOTCH PLAID SERGES Wanted.—Any quantity for spot cash. Strauss & Co., 236 Livingston St., Brooklyn. Main 9178.

SERGES Wanted.—Of every description; any quantity; must be at a price for cash. Jacobs & Wolfe, 1,123 Broadway. 9174 Farragut.

SERGES Wanted.—Open for quantity 528, 519, Garfield 6130, 7301, Fishhy; spot cash. Schilling & Co., 151 West 26th.

SERGES Wanted.—Poirets, tricotines. J. Bleit & Sons, 90 Madison Av. Madison Square 8585.

SERGE Wanted.—Single warp, all wool serge, 4 for cash. Mortimer Herrman Co., 26 West 17th.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0936, navy; also Garfield's tricotines, 4718. Madison Square 8475.

SERGES Wanted.—104, 54289, 7120, 11433; spot cash. Chelsea 9745.

SERGES Wanted. — 11433, 809, 104, 54289, 7120. Spring 6151.

SILKS Wanted.—Fancy silks for linings, in foulards, pussy willow, and brocade, or similar fabrics, and good prints. Greeley 5290.

SILKS Wanted.—Peau de cygnes, taffetas, plain and fancy yarn dyed satins, at a price for cash. 21 East 32d St.

SILK LININGS Wanted.—Fancy; price must be cheap. D. Freid, 106 West 27th.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted.—Will pay best market price; Spring shades; quantity. Telephone 2137 Greeley.

SILVERTONE VELOUR Wanted.—Will pay best market price, Spring shades; quantity. Telephone 1544 Greeley.

SILVERTONES Wanted.—All colors; also F. & H. Duvetyne 8285. Call Madison Square 8272.

SUITS and COATS Wanted.—Immediate delivery; spot cash. Call with samples, from 9 to 1 o'clock. Reo Co., 10 East 33d St.

SUITS Wanted.—1,000, cash; bring samples and stock lists. 40 West 27th St., 6th floor.

TAFFETA Wanted.—Changeable, also plain, wanted by manufacturer. Telephone Farragut 3792.

TRICOTINES Wanted in navy, copen, and tan; botany, 5889, or similar quality. Lieberman & Dorf, 48 West 25th.

VELOURS, POPLINS Wanted.—American heavyweight; all colors, for spot cash; any quantity. H. H. & S., 39 West 21st. Gramercy 440.

VELOURS Wanted.—Gray and Chinchilla tan, American 0360 or Stevens. Madison Square 2180.

VELOURS DU NORD Wanted.—50-inch on frames, Salt's or rusch; quantity for cash. R 106 Times.

VELOURS Wanted.—Heavyweight, all makes. Henry L. Bunin, 348 4th Av.

VELOUR Wanted.—Clark & Dana 6290 and 6110, all colors. Chelsea 4812.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 0359, 11050 K. 544, 13046. Farragut 5759.

VELOURS Wanted.—American or any other heavyweight. Spring 6151.

WASH SKIRTS Wanted.—From New York and Philadelphia manufacturers. Syndicate Trading Company, 230 5th Av.

Contracts Wanted.

ATTENTION.—Mr. Cloak Manufacturer or Jobber—We are supplied with enough help to make for you 700 coats or suits every week from now until the end of the Spring season. For more information call Stuyvesant 1590.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CAMBRIC. — 108,000 yards heavy bleached, 36 inches wide; delivery 10 days; below market. Room 207, 72 Leonard. Franklin 1358.

CHECKS.—Shepherd checks, Whitman gabardine 766, Bochnan 60 in. cotton warp serge. Madison Square 3121.

CHEVIOTS.—100 pieces ¾, also heavy velours, plushes, broadcloth, cheap. Farragut 9810.

CLIPPINGS.—Knit underwear, 30,000 pounds, containing 35 per cent. new raw wool, silver gray; excellent spinning stock. Becker, Madison Square 9380.

CLOTH.—Wilson & Lawrence 683, color 4; opening price. Farragut 3394.

COATS AND SUITS.—Good selling numbers on the racks in all wool jerseys, poplins, serges, and velours. N. Hurwitz & Sons, 109 West 26th St.

COATS.—We wish to announce our complete 1918 Fall line of silk plush, cotton plush, and velour coats is ready for inspection. Ben Shapiro, 27 West 20th St. Chelsea 9770.

COATS.—Fall line, 1918, for jobbing trade, ready for inspection. I. Zelikow & Son, 19-21 West 24th St.

COATS, Suits.—Snappy Spring styles, extraordinary values. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—5,000 coats on racks for immediate delivery; also job of sport coats. Louis Magidoff, 40 West 22d.

COATS, $6 up; suits, $11.75 up; immediate delivery. Schoen, Weissman, 53 West 24th St.

COATS.—Job of ladies' and misses' Spring coats, to close out. Stock Cloak Co., 40 West 18th St. 996 Chelsea.

COATS.—Infants' and children's, 2 to 6, and colored, to close out. Sternberg Bros., 35 West 21st St.

COATS.—Winter velours, kerseys, broadcloths; infant's, children's; wonderful values. Hutner, 48 West 20th St.

COATS.—Flappers, for the hard-to-fit girl. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d St.

COATS, Suits, Spring; to close out at a price. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS for immediate delivery; $6.75 up. T. Weinberg & Son, 38 West 26th.

COATS.—200 to close out. Eisman & Lifshitz, 49 West 17th St. Chelsea 8846.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS, SUITS, $9.75-$20; immediate delivery; also jobs. Smith Co., 30 West 32d St.

COATS.—Stouts and automobile coats; immediate delivery. J. Dunn, 127 West 25th St.

COATS, Spring, and Suits, for immediate delivery; also jobs. Weksler, 279 5th Av.

COATS, Suits.—Specializing $8.75 to $16.50; immediate delivery. Bernstein, 118 W. 27th.

COATS. — Flappers for hard-to-fit girls. Julius Goldstein, 153 West 23d.

COATS.—Spring coats at reasonable prices. A. L. Schulman, 27 West 20th St.

COVERT.—10 pieces Deering-Milliken; special price, 3178 Farragut.

CREPE DE CHINE.—All colors, 90c.; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

DELHI.—650 Dobson's, all shades; $1.95. Madison Square 360.

DRESSES.—Most wonderful wool jersey dress, leading shades, $9.75, immediate delivery; also serge dresses to close. Lorraine Dress Co., 41 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—500 silk and jersey; immediate delivery. Cashman & Wolfenson, 110 Madison Av.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks; snappy styles; sacrifice to clear racks. Deutsch, 23 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Wool jersey on the rack; 3,000 silk dress, $5.75-$12.50; immediate delivery. Gross-Liebowitz, 134 West 26th St.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk dresses for immediate delivery. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Beautiful up-to-the-minute party and evening dresses; closing out. Gerard Shop, 129 West 44th St.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples, at reductions. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES.—Georgettes, crepes, taffetas; immediate delivery, $6.75 up. Ruby, 116 West 29th.

DRESSES.—Serges, silks; assorted styles; close $6.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Wool jerseys, silks, serges, ginghams, of better grade. Glockner, 40 W. 27th.

DRESSES.—(500) Serges, Jerseys, taffetas, to close out. Bodow, 145 Madison Av.

DRESSES (gingham) for immediate delivery. $2.75 up. Queen, 149 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Seventy-five better kind taffeta, to close out. 43 East 20th, second floor.

DRESSES.—Uptown showroom, Blate Brothers & Love, 32 East 31st St.

DELHI.—Pieces, 6 colors; poplins, 10 pieces, clay, tan, Farragut 9752.

GABARDINES.—Have 2,000 yards white fancy gabardine, 17c, and 10,000 yards stripe tub silk shirting, 82½c, to close out. Philadelphia Exchange, 147 North 12th St., Philadelphia.

GABARDINES.—High shades for immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

GABARDINES.—Garfield 4606 navy. Farragut 3394.

GINGHAMS.—Two cases of Amoskeag plaids for cash, at 9c.; immediate delivery. Phone Farragut 3426.

GINGHAMS.—Toiles, small checks, spot; also cotton serge and Panama. Barclay 6651.

GINGHAM.—Plaids and checks. U. S. Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4356.

JERSEY CLOTH.—Wool; all shades for immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway, Spring 2716.

JERSEY CLOTH.—All worsted, lightweight, for immediate delivery. Phone Gramercy 5373.

KHAKI CLOTH.—Deering-Millikens, cheap; also Buckley-Cohen 714; poplins. Farragut 9811.

KHAKI CLOTH.—For immediate delivery. Henry Samson, 656 Broadway. Spring 2716.

PANAMAS, SERGES.—B. & W. checks; immediate delivery. Wellington Woolen Co., 1,133 Broadway.

PANAMAS.—Will sell cheap 227, 7802, 6802, 4945. Warren Woolen Co., 41 West 25th St. Farragut 2180.

PLAID, Spring, and velour check, reasonable. 153 West 29th, sixth floor.

POPLINS.—Arthur Joel 6400, Pekin, tan. Whitman, navy, gray, Andrews serge, Pekin and Copenhagen. Telephone 3338 Madison Square.

POPLINS AND PANAMAS.—227, 228, 230, 8,158. Israel Cummings & Bros., 28 West 25th St. Farragut 5390.

POPLINS.—Pekin, clay, tan, Copen, and gray; also 10525 Gera Mills serge, gray, tan, navy. Farragut 9678.

POPLINS.—American and Stevens; all high shades, $2.50 net each. Phone Madison Square 3660.

POPLINS, Velours, Burella.—Buckley, Cohen 711, Delhi cheviots; high shades. Farragut 9812.

POPLINS.—Navy, black, Dobson, Pekin, khaki, Vigoreaux, Botany, 11308. Greeley 1156.

POPLINS.—All colors; also heavyweight jerseys in all colors. Madison Square 8562.

POPLINS.—Americans, all shades; will sell or exchange for Pekin. Call Gram. 4467.

POPLINS to sell, all high shades. Madison Square 3177.

RADIUM TAFFETA.—40-in., all colors, $1.35; immediate deliv. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

SATEENS.—Plain and fancy, all colors; closing out below price. T 66 Times.

SERGES.—0234 navy, 5 pieces, $2.02½; American 544, quantity, assorted colors, $3.25; pom pom, 1 piece Pekin second, $3.10; Joel's velour, $255. Gramercy. 1856 and 1857.

SERGES. — Dunmore 0422, M. blue, $2.25; Whitman's 99, navy, $2.02½; American 6234, blue, $2; American 0350, Pekin velour, $2.50 net cash. Call Orchard 8245.

SERGES.—Parker Wilder, 36-inch; also 809, high shades; Metcalf 565, Selden 1009, 6429, 6700½, poplins, burellas. Farragut 9812.

SERGES.—104, 99, 9056, 6120, 11433, 54289, SBGL, CSG, 1210, blk. and wh. checks, Chas. Globus, 330 4th Av. Mad. Sq. 458.

SERGES.—Pacific cotton warps in 40, 50, and 54 inches; tan, Copenhagen, taupe, and other shades. Z 272 Times Annex.

SERGES. — 106 Whitman, 7512 Amoskeag, 9288 Cleveland, 787 Gera. Telephone 5580 Stuyvesant.

SERGES.—11433, 519, 54289, 7120, 87, C. F. L., Israel Cummings & Bro., 28 West 25th. Farragut 5390.

SERGES.—7120, 11433, 519, 1210, 87, C. F. L., 34290. Israel Cummings & Brother, 28 West 25th St. Farragut 5390.

SERGES.—I have a quantity of Cleveland 9288, below market price. S. Garfinkel, 102 Greene St. Spring 270.

SERGES.—7301, M. F. L., V. S. L., 7002, 6002, 4040, all colors; 250 pieces. Chelsea 9866.

SERGES.—S. B. G. L. and cotton serges, all colors below market. Levin, 149 West 36th.

SERGE.—Andrew 1464, all shades, and Gera Mills and tan gabardines. Mad. Sq. 1163.

SERGES.—7120 navy, $1.80; Matelamb, $1.50; cash. Mittenthal Son, 41 East Broadway.

SERGES.—Gera 7008, 15 navies, Whitman's 767 poplins, 5 navies. Farragut 3194.

SERGES.—U. S. 235, 838 and 0936, navy and black. Madison Square 1540.

SERGE.—6120 Amoskeag, large quantity navy, 60 days. 7816 Madison Square.

SERGE, 0936 navy, $2.27½, clay, $2.35. Igstaedter, 3284 Stuyvesant.

SILKS. — 40-inch heavyweight poplins for cloak and suit trades; all shades; very low prices. Zimbler & Tonner, 220 5th Av. Madison Square 9417.

SILK JERSEY, all colors; also 0936, 9909, 104. Gramercy 4552.

SILK POPLINS.—40-inch, $1.55; all colors; immediate del. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

SILK SKIRTS, fancy and plain, $2.25 up. Novel, 151 West 36th St.

SKIRTS.—Silk skirts, stripes, fancies, and plain colors; $1.75 and up; immediate delivery. Jacob Hyman Co., 137 West 26th St.

SKIRTS.—Discarded samples, assorted styles, to close; woolens. Ford, 149 West 36th.

SUITS and COATS.—For immediate delivery; snappy styles in all shades, at reduction prices. D. Gutman Co., 45 West 24th.

SUITS.—$6.90 to $22.50, all shades; also silk suits; immediate delivery. Hirschhorn Bros., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS, COATS.—None better made; styles, materials, and prices convincing; profit makers. Shapiro & Davis, 29-33 West 35th.

SUITS for immediate delivery; $6.75 up. T. Weinberg & Son, 38 West 26th.

SUITS of American Woolen Co. poplin, smart styles, $9.85. Greenberg, 137 West 25th.

SWEATERS.—200 dozen, olive drab, military collar, regular assortment of sizes; 15 per cent. less than mill price. Franklin 1358.

TAFFETA, charmeuse, satin Duchess, wash satin, silk jersey, and crepe de chine for immediate delivery. Sigmund Heyman, 257 4th Av. Gramercy 1240.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

TAFFETA.—Waist manufacturer wishes to dispose of evening shades, good quality, at 85c.; also light ground plain effects, at 97½c. Phone Gramercy 5343.

TAFFETAS.—All grades, all colors; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., 354 4th Av.

TRICOTINE.—5889, botany, all colors; $3.05 net; also serges and poplins. I. J. Rifkin, 1,150 Broadway. Madison Square 640.

TRICOTINES. — Tan, black and navy. Chas. Goldman Co., Farragut 5759.

VELOURS. — Light weight, Spring and Fall; all shades; also cotton warp serge, 50 inches. Farragut 9930.

VELOURS.—All high shades in Garfield's and Joel's. Mr. Bobrick, Farragut 2368.

VELOURS.—American and Lawrence; high colors; will sell reasonable. Farragut 2357.

VELOURS.—5816 Botany and 0360 American Spring shades. Farragut 3290.

VELOUR, 0360, all colors, at $2.45. Igstaedter, 3284 Stuyvesant.

WASH SATINS.—Ivory, flesh, $1.15; immediate delivery. M. Marks Co., Mad. Sq. 9380.

WOOL JERSEYS.—All colors; serges, 7008; poplin, foulard. Farragut 3190.

YARNS.—Woolen knitting yarns, khaki, gray, blue, and heather; ask us to quote prices; immediate delivery. Grant S. Kelley, 354 4th Av. Tel. 5525 Madison Square.

YARNS. — Hand knitting; sweaters, socks; immediate delivery. Mjsbell, 1,170 Broadway. Madison Square 1520.

228, 12 navy, 15 blacks, $1.50 flat; 1210, 150 navy, 50 blacks, 50c. flat. Watson, 402 Burel Bldg., Phila.

Contracts Offered.

CONTRACTORS wanted on popular priced dresses for Summer wear; bring samples. Heimerdinger & Leubrie, 366 5th Av., Room 1,128.

CONTRACTORS wanted on good line of silk underwear; plenty work. Telephone Farragut 5954.

Help Wanted.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young man, energetic and experienced; state experience and salary. Z 297 Times Annex.

BILL CLERK, experienced, wanted in large cloak manufacturing house; state former position, age, and salary expected. N 45 Times.

BOYS, 16 years or over; permanent positions with opportunity for advancement, in office of large chemical and dyestuff concern. Call C. K. & Co., 644 Greenwich St., near Christopher.

BUYER wanted for muslin underwear, millinery, &c.; mail order experience preferable. Call in person, W. & H. Walker, Room 507, 31 Union Square.

FASHION WRITER for weekly trade paper; must know style and material, but need not be clever writer. National Garment Retailers Asso., 366 5th Av.

JUNIOR CLERKS in office of large chemical house, with opportunity for advancement, for several elementary school graduates; must be over 16 years; state age, nationality, school references; salary $8. P 295 Times Downtown.

MILLINERY DESIGNER, trimmers and repairers wanted; all year around position. Ideal Millinery Store, 691 East Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, capable, thoroughly experienced, rapid and accurate, for a large advertising concern; excellent opportunity awaits right party; references; beginners need not waste carfare. N. J. Schless Company, 424 West 33d St.

Situations Wanted.

MANAGER JAP SILK DEPARTMENT.—Thoroughly experienced in buying and marketing; wish to connect only with concern large enough to supply ample capital and who would place enough confidence in man to allow him absolutely free sway, with no strings attached; gilt-edged references. L 340 Times downtown.

STOCK CLERK and buyer; five years' successful record with prominent dress house; know piece goods thoroughly. N 29 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday .....6 p. c. for the best names
Wednesday .....6 " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

She Took It.

The successful buyer for a department store in a small town is the one who not only knows his store's customers by name, but who knows their individual tastes as well. "I recently sold such a buyer an assortment of sweaters," said a local jobber, all but one of which were medium and low priced lines. The exceptional one was a very beautiful silk knitted sweater which usually retails for about $35. That will appeal to Mrs. J—," he said. I thought at the time that he was taking quite a chance, but I have since heard from him that Mrs. J— took the sweater."

Capes and Coats Well Taken.

Local manufacturers of coats and capes for women report that they have had so far one of the busiest Spring seasons on record. There seems to have been an almost endless procession of buyers arriving from various parts of the country, and the great majority of them have placed very substantial orders. Quality is said to have been the deciding factor in the large sales, and, where this was satisfactory, higher prices were paid with but little question. Though military effects are more popular in capes than in coats, it is said that in neither are they very much in favor.

Says Piece Goods Are Plentiful.

The supposed scarcity of woolen and worsted goods does not exist, according to one large manufacturer of women's coats in this city. "One or two of the large woolen companies which are supposed to be leaders in the woolen trade, said this manufacturer, "are fostering the idea of a shortage in order to get more for their piece goods later in the season. Because these companies will give four months' credit they are able to hold many buyers who might otherwise go shopping around and find all the materials they need. But the manufacturer who is able and willing to pay cash can get about as much cloth as he likes. The prices may be high, but the goods are to be had if they are wanted."

Smart Garments Always Sell.

"What styles will be next Fall," said a leading factor in the cloak and suit industry yesterday, "does not worry me at all. I know that if I turn out really smart looking garments in shades that are becoming to women they will sell as fast as I can make them. This talk that we hear each season about last minute stuff never appeals to me at all. Last minute styles are usually simply the styles originally turned out, minus their earlier imperfections. If the time had been taken in the first place to go over the garment and correct the mistakes no later change would have been necessary. A smart looking suit designed and made up now is sure of a good sale next Fall, whatever the latest Fall styles may be."

Sporting Goods Doing Well.

Wholesalers of sporting goods speak optimistically of the business that has been and will be done in these wares this Spring. While the call for baseball supplies may be lessened somewhat as a result of the large numbers of young men who have gone to war, it is figured that any loss of this kind will be largely offset by the demand for bats, gloves, balls, &c., for use during the recreation hours in training camps here and abroad. With golf patronized more or less by men above the military ages, no particular difference in the amount of business to be done in these goods is looked for. The outlook for tennis supplies on the other hand is apparently none too bright. Tennis is a young man's game, and the effect of the war on sales of supplies is said already to be evident.

Carpet Opening May Be Informal.

While it is yet too early to say definitely one way or the other, there is a possibility that the usual formal Fall opening of carpets and rugs will not be held this year, but that, as in other lines, manufacturers will price their goods and sell them in a quiet way whenever they are ready. It is at least assured, according to big men in the market, that the plan suggested by certain leading buyers, calling for a given date on which all lines will be priced simultaneously, cannot be followed because of the unsettled condition of the raw material and manufacturing situations. The big mills, with large portions of their loomage devoted to cotton duck, blankets, burlaps, &c., for Government use, are now struggling with the problem of getting out the Spring orders on their books, as well as endeavoring to show buyers why additional business cannot be taken in most instances.

Millinery Sales Very Large.

Not for years have the local retail stores done such a good business in millinery as they are doing at present, and reports from other parts of the country are to the same effect. The situation is regarded as especially good in that no one particular style or class (as to price) of merchandise is selling to the exclusion of the others. In the last several days local departments have been well crowded with shoppers, and so many lines have been cleaned out that, according to the bulletin of the Retail Millinery Association of America, "the buyers were as contented as a poker player holding four aces pat."

Small Wares Sales Catching Up.

In spite of the fact that last year was one of the best the local fancy goods and notions trade ever had, it is asserted that the business done in the month recently closed showed a nice gain over that done last February. This increase, however, appears not to have been large enough to offset the quite sharp comparative loss in January sales that grew out of the heatless and workless days. It is possible that March will bring the total for the first quarter up to last year's level. Among the really active merchandise items at the moment are snap fasteners in the notions and wrist watches and pearl beads in the fancy goods. Silk "dress" and knitting bags are also good sellers just now, as are leather "flat book" bags with strap handles.

Linoleum Trade In Doubt.

Reports from the leading sellers of linoleum indicate that there is practically the same doubt regarding the opening of Fall lines this year as exists in the carpet and rug field. Practically all the business that can be taken for Spring is now written, and the plants are pushing the goods through as rapidly as possible. The recent sinking of a burlap-laden steamer from India put quite a damper on the trade from the manufacturing viewpoint. She had on board a lot of wide goods that were needed here and which promise to be the last to come out of Dundee for some time, as a result of the export restrictions of the British Government. Cork supplies are none too abundant from all accounts and, with linseed oil now high and promising to go still higher, the situation has drawbacks that even advanced selling prices will not wholly overcome.

Prices Still on the Wing.

Prices continued to wing their way skyward in the local gray goods market yesterday, aided by the bullish effect of large Government business on low-count cloths for war uses. Most of the printcloth business done during the day was for comparatively nearby deliveries. There were persistent reports of sales of 38½-inch 64-60s at 16 cents for early shipment, but it could not be definitely ascertained whether they had been sold or withdrawn. For April-May delivery 38½-inch 60-48s brought 14 cents, while for shipment through the remainder of the quarter and next 39-inch 68-72s sold for 17½ cents and 38½-inch 64-56s at 15½ cents. For spot and near-by 39-inch 80 squares nothing better than 21 cents can be done by buyers. The paucity of offerings of coarse goods dept back trading in sheetings and similar fabrics, but where business was done it was put through at "top." This is the way printcloths closed:

39-inch, 80-80s...*21c	38½-inch, 64-60s..*16c
39-inch, 72-70s...†19c	38½-inch, 64-56s..†15½c
39-inch, 68-72s...†15½c	39-inch, 60-52s..*14¾c
39-inch, 56-44s...*13¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s..14c
38½-inch, 64-64s..16½c	27-inch, 64-60s....11½c

*Asked. †Nominal.

Eugene Gerbereaux Left $250,000.

The will of Eugene Gerbereaux, who was a prominent resident of Yonkers for many years, disposing of an estate estimated to be worth $250,000, was filed for probate yesterday with Surrogate Sawyer of Westchester County.

The estate of Mr. Gerbereaux is made up principally of personal property, which he leaves to his wife, Mrs. Johanna Gerbereaux, and his two sons, Edward and Walter D. Gerbereaux of Yonkers.

COAL SUPPLIES INCREASING.

Fuel Situation Approaches Normal with Consumption Decreasing.

The New York fuel situation was nearing normal yesterday, with a plentiful supply of both anthracite and bituminous arriving, and continued milder weather automatically cutting down consumption. Five steamers in this port were bunkered yesterday.

The local Fuel Administration was advised yesterday that the National Administration has arranged for a scientific experiment in Ohio in the use of wood fuel. Ohio State University and the State Agricultural Experiment Station are to co-operate in the matter. The extent to which the use of wood in other States will be urged depends somewhat upon the lessons learned in Ohio.

Reports compiled in the office of the local Regional Director of Railroads yesterday showed that the weather nearly everywhere was aiding in the efforts to restore normal freight conditions. There was a great decrease in the number above normal of east-bound empty cars.

The Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday announced that as a result of its campaign to make freight cars do more work through heavier loading, 78,562 cars were saved on the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburgh, and the Erie during December, there being an increased loading averaging five and one-half tons per car over the same month of 1916. The company estimates that this average increase, applied to all its 164,000 cars, would be the equivalent of adding 49,000 new freight cars to its equipment.

Fur Prices Sky High in Germany.

So far has the shortage of raw furs in Germany caused by the cutting off of the imports from Russia since the beginning of the war gone that a silver fox skin that used to cost from $1,000 to $1,200 in Berlin is now worth from $3,000 to $3,750, according to an article printed in the Berliner Tageblatt of Jan. 4. Practically all other furs have gone up in proportion and the Berlin newspaper warned its readers against the hope that the outcome of the peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk was likely to bring about any speedy, permanent reduction in these high prices, although there had been a drop in the market rates recently coincident with the brightening of the outlook for peace.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

HERSHKOVITZ BROS., lumber, at Houston and Mangin Streets.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this corporation by the following creditors: Charles F. Keyes, $100; Norman E. MacLeod, $615, and John M. Nelson, $165. Liabilities are said to be about $30,000 and assets $7,000. An assignment was also made to Louis H. Strouse.

IRVING FRIEZER of 80 East 160th Street, —A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by the following creditors: Samuel Silverman, $382; Herman Weinstock, $120, and Coulter, Soper & Bogart, $238. Liabilities are said to be $5,200 and assets $2,000.

LEIZER HAIMOVITZ, dealer in bedding at 1,963 Third Avenue.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by the following creditors: Abe Herzfeld, $35; Albert Adamson, $157; Charles Fuchs, $82; Pauline Conner, $153, and Manhattan Bed Company, $105.

EDWARD F. RUSH, theatrical business at 1,482 Broadway.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against him by the following creditors: Harry Steinfeld, $1,000; George Topakyan, $168, and Arthur F. Fagan, $162.

ROSE WINDSOR, manufacturer of gowns at 7 West Thirty-first Street.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against her by the following creditors: L. H. Abbott, $500; L. Sanders, $80, and M. A. Doody, $50.

GEORGETTE ALICE COURT, also known as Alice Court, Georgia Court, and Georgette Court, Hotel Gotham, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,327 and no assets. Bunge & Co., brokers, 44 Broad Street, are the only creditors.

NORFOLK MILLS, jobbers in dry goods at 438 Broadway, Bay Ridge, filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $13,142 and assets of $6,400.

GERMAN CUTLERY IMPORTING COMPANY, at 47 West Thirty-fourth Street, has filed schedules in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,999.

JOHN MICUCA of 190 Meeker Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,142, and assets of $75.

KATE MICUCA of 190 Meeker Avenue, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,023, and assets of $50.

DETACHABLE LIGHTNING COMPANY of Hempstead, L. I.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against this company by the following creditors: David B. Tod, $284; William Piyer, $264; W. H. Agnew, &c., $18.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, March 7.—Charles H. Peters, a salesman of Binghamton, filed a petition in bankruptcy today with liabilities of $12,728 and assets unknown.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

Amounts of $100 and over.

Ascetta, Louis—N. Davis, costs.....$168.00
Abbott, Margaret or Winslow—L. Kauf.....745.91
Blakfader, Louis C.—H. M. Seely.....147.40
Burchall, Cornelia G. F.—J. W. Mc-Guiness.....1,092.84
Carroll, Harry, and Wm. A. Sheer—Hilaire, Nahieu & Co.....1,370.10
Coffin, George M.—W. S. Tevis.....613.77
Construction and Securities Corp.—Richard Deane—Corn Exchange Bk...2,365.00
Close, Frank N. B.; Benj. P. Cheney, and Walter S. Gifford—Mines Management Co.....6,918.87
Canavan Cont. Co.—London Guarantee and Accident Co.....1,117.92
Dacker Co.—Barret Co.....205.04
Doctor, Lester—E. A. Manice & Co., costs.....148.52
Damorba Amusement Co.—B. Maiklin...649.00
De Kuzelewski, Adelbert R.—Knickerbocker Hosp.....210.25
Ehrlichman, David—South Brooklyn Ry. Co., costs.....118.53
Feucht, William—P. F. Erts et al.....109.83
Fitzpatrick, Charles — Washburn & Granger.....233.06
Grey, Henry L. and Raymond—E. Aronson.....480.98
Giorgio, Giovanni—G. Navatto.....170.41
Greenberg, Moritz, (Regal Auto Painting Co.—H. H. Jackson.....590.20
Goodwear Mfg. Co.—H. Helfgott.....489.03
Har Moriah Hospital of the Galician and Bucovinsen Federation and Leo Stampfer—Chatham and Phenix Nat. Bank of City of New York.....234.30
Hassett, Timothy R. and Thomas J.—E. Frohlich.....316.41
Hoyt, John R.—Ewing, Bacon & Henry, costs.....131.36
Harbenson, Chas. D.—K. G. Harbeson...702.50
Hauer, Mary J.—Lord & Taylor.....160.30
Haughton, Elizabeth, and Herbert W. Griffin—G. E. Clusholm et al.....134.00
Kresge & Co.—N. Y. Telephone Co.....122.24
Kasper, William, and Charles Nelke—M. Liebert.....200.55
J. K. P. Cloak and Suit Co.—A. Goldberg et al.....133.75
J. W. Dunlop and John W. Dick—Sargent & Co.....393.83
Keenan, James F.—A. H. Harrigan.....215.45
Lamprey, Louise—D. A. Loring.....130.23
Lombert, Gaetano and Maria—A. Siracusa.....236.05
Lamport, S. Chas., Arthur Lamport, Solomon Lamport, and Marks Harewitz, Lin Knox Mfg. and Supply Co.)—M. Kronowitz.....486.30
Lauria, Salvatore—S. M. Turteitaub...170.72
Lorain, Gladys, and Louis Topper—Peoople, &c.....500.00
Mill Pennsylvania Co.—J. Zimit.....578.66
McGill, Mary T.—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs.....108.95
Martin, Clinton S.—Chilton Co.....109.15
National Surety Co.—A. H. Jones, costs.122.78
Nelson, Chas. H.—Nollman & Co.....101.59
Newman, Wm. A.—Meade Transfer Co.291.25
Newman, Chas. W.—J. L. Mott Iron Works Co.....1,393.04
O'Meara, Joseph A.—J. A. Wolfschlag.141.80
One Hundred and Eighty-third St. and Morris Av. Corp and Frank Stolz—Kitanning Sales Co.....330.00
North Sand Co. and Wm. H. D. North—Red Star Towing and Transportation Co.....434.26
Pr & L. Co.—J. L. Hayes.....5,220.40
Reis, Isidor—Wm M. Crane Co.....470.28
Root, W. Russell—W. Pulitzer et al., costs.....117.97
Same—Same.....117.44
Richter, Arthur—G. B. Rappetts.....256.75
Seifert, May—Joseph E. Marz Co....1,036.43
Sitton, Mildred E., by guardian—L. M. Hurd, costs.....108.95
Schwartz, Frank—C. V. Newman.....391.96
Slayback, William A.—"Stone".....186.42
Stillwell Chemical Co.—Glen Falls Insurance Co.....108.97
Smith, Rachel—K. Clark.....170.41
Smith, John, and Joseph J. Reiter—Nat. Cash Register Co.....189.73
Schwartz, Barnet—Int. Rapid Transit Co., costs.....108.95
Skoog, A. Emil—Wilbert Garrison Co., costs.....114.33
Timer, Emil—K. Fichter.....420.41
Tuldin, Nemo, (Passaic Scrap Rubber Co.)—N. E. Brezen.....759.31
U. S. and Brazil Steamship Co.—Central Railroad Co. of N. J.....791.70
"Ammonia"—J. P. Goodwin et al.....1,132.47
Wilson Flag Co., Inc.—Richard Denzer et al.....346.09
Well, Maurice L.—K. Gut et al.....200.68
Warneke, Katherine.—M. Kite, costs...111.35

In Bronx County.

Bornfriend, Harry—E. Epstein et al...$164.05
Blaney, Blanche—City of New York...171.22
Fischer-Collins Stevedoring Co.—E. D. Murphy et al.....335.21
Giovannitti, Arturo—G. De Pamphilis...37.39
Honig, Benjamin—M. Goldsmith.....132.51
Kirchoff, Arthur—Cortlandt Mortgage Co.....86.26
Kopf, Harry—Union Railway Co.....113.30
Lauria, Salvatore—S. M. Turteitaub...170.72
Lodge, Louis—S. Werner et al.....28.72
Menello, Tony—M. Scolaro.....29.72
188th Street and Washington Avenue Co.—Bronx Dermish and Realty Co.....336.02
Schreiber, Isak—L. Franzblau.....25.72
Sher

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We own and offer a comprehensive list of carefully selected Government, Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility Bonds which we recommend for investment. We shall be pleased to send descriptive circulars to investors on request.

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PRICE TO YIELD 4.75%

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5 1/2% WATER BONDS

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PRICE TO YIELD 4.90%

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Bonds Formerly Held by British Investors

We are offering a limited amount of First Mortgage 5% Bonds of a strictly high grade character to yield close to 6%. The bonds do not represent a new issue, but have come on the market as a result of the operation of British Treasury regulations. They thus constitute one of those investment opportunities which the war occasionally makes possible.

Write for Circular No. 1207 Describing These Bonds.

Spencer Trask & Co.

25 Broad Street, New York

ALBANY BOSTON CHICAGO

Kean, Taylor & Co.

Investment Securities

New York Chicago Pittsburgh

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading on Stock Exchange Almost at a Standstill Throughout Much of the Session.

Interest in stocks has subsided to a minimum that has seldom been equaled except in the dullest periods of Summer. To find a day with as small a turnover as was recorded yesterday it is necessary to go back in the records for a year and seven months, to Aug. 7, 1916. The day's total dealings on the Stock Exchange were but 224,525 shares, and the price movements, outside of a few issues, were correspondingly narrow. Professional traders are doing little in the market and there are no indications of an early return to activity.

In view of the possibility of disturbing news arising out of the Japanese situation, the equanimity with which traders are looking on developments is evidence of a strong technical condition. Brokers' loans are much below normal—in some cases they are only a third of what is usually borrowed on Exchange collateral—and the floating supply of stocks in the Street is popularly supposed to be unusually small. Furthermore, there has been a steady absorption of securities for their dividend return by investors.

Changes were irregular yesterday, but in most cases too small to excite inquiry. The favorable report of the Railway Steel Springs Company was reflected in a rise of 2¼ points, and the dividend reduction by Twin City Rapid Transit brought about a sharp decline in that issue. Where there were no special factors, such as these, to influence dealings, prices swung listlessly and furnished no inducement for traders to buy or sell.

The action of the automobile manufacturers in voluntarily accepting the suggestion from Washington that they reduce their output supplied another instance of the way in which industry in this country is being realigned to bring about the fullest measure of cooperation in war energies. For the five months of their fiscal year remaining, the members of the Automobile Chamber of Commerce will curtail production by 30 per cent. This action will not only lighten the competition of private business with Government needs for steel, rubber, and leather, but will free additional machine shop capacity for munitions work. So far, few companies have received definite contracts on which they can utilize their spare facilities, but as the distribution of orders becomes systematized most of the slack should be taken up. The contraction is not serious enough to interfere with the financial plans of any of the larger manufacturers.

The change made in the Senate in the War Finance Corporation bill, limiting the power of the Capital Issues Committee to the making of recommendations, aroused more interest in Congress than in Wall Street, where leading houses are inclined to accept any suggestion from the committee as carrying the full force of a decree.

W. A. NASH FOR AMENDMENT.

Dean of Bankers Here Would Curb Excessive Rate on Deposits.

The proposed amendment to the by-laws of the New York Clearing House, which is designed to curb the paying of excessive rates of interest on deposits, and which will be acted on by the members at a special meeting scheduled for next Monday afternoon, has the indorsement of William A. Nash, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Corn Exchange Bank. Mr. Nash is the dean of New York bankers, and he has always taken an important part in the affairs of the Clearing House.

"I regard the movement by the Clearing House to stabilize and regulate the rates to be paid on deposits as having a higher significance than a merely monetary arrangement," Mr. Nash asserted. "In view of the call soon to be made on the banks to assist in the flotation of the new and subsequent loans, it becomes a patriotic duty to desist from competition as to money rates and to unite on some curbing arrangement in the interest of efficient work to help the Government in this great crisis.

"The plan proposed is scientific and should satisfy both the depositors and the banks. It is an emergency similar to that which the banks have often been called upon to meet, and the Clearing House has always been broad, courageous and successful in all such crises. To falter now, when we are facing a great duty from small considerations of business rivalry, would, in my judgment, dim the great reputation we have won in the past. I cannot believe that the financial institutions will fail to accept the Clearing House Committee recommends."

Pettibone-Mulliken Earnings.

The Pettibone-Mulliken Company had a net income of $1,141,646 in 1917, after setting aside $440,000 for the Federal war taxes. This was more than twice the net in the preceding year. The balance of $828,458 for common stock dividends equaled $8.08 a share, compared with $2.46 a share in 1916.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	6	Renewals	4½
Low	4½	Last	6

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days 4½@4¾%

Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days 4¼@4½%

Not eligible, 60 to 90 days 5 @5½%

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days 5¾%

4 to 6 months 6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	Bid.	Low.	Last.	Chge
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75¼	$4.75¾	....
Cables	4.76¼	4.76⅛	4.76¾	....
Demand	5.72½	5.72½	5.72½	—.00⅛
Cables	5.70	5.70	5.70	—.00⅜

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close.—Demand or Checks.	Cables
4.8065 London	$4.75¼	4.76¼
5.1826 Paris	5.72½	5.70
Hongkong	71.25	71.50
Peking	110.25	110.50
Shanghai	103.25	103.50
40.20 Holland	39.40	39.45
	44.75	45.25
Bombay	34.50	34.75
Calcutta	34.50	34.75
5.1826 Italy	8.91½	8.90
Spain		
Kobe	51.75	51.875
Yokohama	51.75	51.875
50.00 Philippine Islands— Manila	49.875	50.00
51.46 Russia	18.00	13.25
40.80 Sweden— Stockholm	31.50	32.00
Copenhagen	30.125	30.625
Christiania	30.25	30.75
19.30 Spain	24.51	24.60
34.42 Rio de Janeiro	26.29	24.39
Buenos Aires	44.00	44.10
5.1826 Switzerland	4.48¾	4.46½

BANKERS' BILLS ON LONDON.

	Commercial.—	
	60 Days.	90 Days.
Last	$4.72	$4.71½
Last	$1.70	$1.69¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $501,745,380; balance, $48,938,210; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,007,506; Federal Reserve credit balance, $36,801,138.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $11.875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 42½d, unchanged; in New York, 85½c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 68c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	224,625	529,028	699,142
Year to date	26,561,205	34,418,343	32,370,786

Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
12½	13	100	Advance Rumely	13	13	13	13	—½
1¾	1⅞	100	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	....
2	2¼	800	Alaska Juneau	2⅛	2⅛	2	2	....
25¾	25¾	6,500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25¼	26½	25¼	25½	+⅝
82	82½	1,800	All's-Chalm. Mfg. pf	82	83½	81¾	81⅞	+⅞
80½	82½	200	Am. Beet Sugar	79½	80	79½	80	+⅞
39½	40	600	Am. Can	39⅜	40¼	39⅜	39⅝	+⅛
77¾	78	5,900	Am. Car & Foundry	76	78¾	76	77⅞	+1⅛
61⅜	61½	300	Am. Hide & L. pf	61	61¾	61	61¼	+¼
32½	32¾	100	Am. Linseed	32½	32½	32½	32½	+¼
99⅞	99½	800	Am. Locomotive	65⅞	66¼	65⅞	66¼	+¾
9⅞	11	100	Am. Locomotive pf	90½	90½	90½	90½	+½
50½	51¾	900	Am. Malting	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	....
80¾	81	1,600	Am. Malting 1st pf	50¼	51	50	51	—⅛
92	95	200	Am. Sm. & Ref	80¾	80⅞	80¼	80¾	+⅛
92	95	30	Am. Sm. Secur. pf. A s30f	92	93	92	93	....
65	66¾	200	Do., odd lots	95	95	95	95	....
104½	106	100	Am. Steel Fdries	65	65¼	65	65¼	+⅝
110	110¼	200	Am. Sugar Refining	104¼	104¾	104½	104½	+⅛
109¾	109⅞	1,900	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	110	110½	110	110½	+⅛
106	107	2,500	Am. Sum. Tobacco	89¾	90¼	89¾	90¼	+⅛
154	156½	200	Am. Tel. & Tel	105⅜	106¾	104⅜	104⅝	....
98	99	100	Am. Tobacco	153½	154	153¼	154	+1½
55⅛	55¾	700	Am. Woolen	98½	98½	98½	98½	+⅛
55½	57	400	Am. Woolen pf	55	55⅜	54⅝	55⅜	+⅛
62⅜	62⅝	2,300	Anaconda Copper	62¾	62¾	62⅜	62⅝	+⅛
84⅛	84½	100	Atch., Top. & S. F	84¾	84¾	84½	84¾	+⅛
87	89	100	At., Birm. & At	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	....
111	112	2,000	Atl. Gulf & W. I	111	113½	110¾	112	+1⅛
61½	62½	100	Atl. G. & W. I. pf	62	62	62	62	....
70¾	71	21,700	Baldwin Loco	77¾	77¾	76	76⅞	—⅛
52⅜	52⅝	1,700	Baltimore & Ohio	52⅜	53¼	52¼	53¼	+⅛
89⅝	91	300	Balt. & Ohio pf	90¼	90¼	89¾	90¼	+⅛
100½	102	100	Barrett Co	56	56	56	56	+1
1¼	1⅝	1,000	Barrett Co. pf	100½	100½	100	100	—¼
70	70½	5,300	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1¼	—1
101¼	101⅝	900	Beth. Steel, Class B	78⅝	79¾	78	79	+¾
99¼	99½	700	Beth. Steel 8% pf	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101¼	....
98	97	200	Bklyn. Rapid Tran	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	....
15⅝	16⅜	300	Bush Terminal	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	—⅛
145	145⅜	400	Cal. Petroleum	15⅞	16	15⅞	16	+½
20	20	200	Canadian Pacific	145	145	145	145	—1⅜
70⅜	71	1,600	Central Foundry	26	26	26	26	....
30	30½	800	Cent. Leather Co	70½	70¾	69¾	70⅜	....
86	87½	300	Cerro de Pasco Cop	30⅛	30⅛	30	30	—⅛
55	55½	100	Chandler Motor	86¼	86¼	86	86	—⅛
20	21	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	—⅛
42⅜	42⅝	100	Chi. Great West. pf	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	....
73	73½	1,900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾	—⅛
92	95	700	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	72½	73	71½	72½	+¾
20¼	20½	100	Chi., N. W.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	+¾
65¼	66	400	Chi., R. I. & Pac	20⅜	20½	20⅜	20⅜	+¾
16⅜	16¾	300	Chi., R.I. & P. 5% pf	66	66	65½	65½	....
42⅞	43	200	Chi., R.I. & P.6% pf	56	56	56	56	—¾
38¾	39	100	Chile Copper	16¾	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	+⅛
57¼	57¾	300	Chino Copper	42½	43	42½	42½	+⅛
87½	89	100	Colo. Fuel & Iron	39¼	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	+¼
80	80	500	Columbia Gas & El	33⅝	33⅞	33⅛	33⅜	+¼
10	10	100	Consolidated Gas	88¼	88¾	88½	88½	+¼
44	44	400	Cons. Interst.Cal.M.	10	10	10	10	+⅛
34⅜	34⅝		Continental Ins	44	44	44	44	....
96¼	96½	225	Corn Products Ref	34⅜	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+⅛
62⅝	63¼	2,200	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	96⅜	96⅞	96⅜	96⅝	+⅛
56	58		Crucible Steel	62½	63	62½	63	+¼
31¼	31⅝	100	Crucible Steel pf	88⅜	89⅛	88⅜	89⅛	+¾
82	85	300	Cuba Cane Sugar	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	—¼
15	16	200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	82	82	82	82	—¼
10⅞	10⅞	200	Detroit Edison Co	10⅞¼	10⅞¼	10⅞¼	10⅞¼	—1
39	39	100	Distillers Securities	39	39	39	39	....
85	85	800	Dome Mines	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	....
14⅝	14⅝	100	Erie	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
25⅛	25⅜	100	Erie 1st pf	25⅞	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
14⅝	14⅞	100	Gaston, W'ms & W	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
97	98	100	General Cigar pf	97	97	97	97	....
1,900		7,400	General Motors	96¼	96¾	96¼	96¾	—2⅜
125	126		Gt. N. ctfs. for o. p.	122½	125½	121	125½	+1½
41	42	100	Haskell & Barker	28¾	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
44⅜	45	1,100	Inspiration Copper	41¼	41¾	41¼	41¾	+⅝
28¾	28¾	4,500	Int. Mer. Marine	44⅝	44⅝	44¼	44½	+⅝
97	97⅜	11,100	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	28¼	28¾	28	28¾	+⅝
22	22¼	4,200	Int. Nickel	97½	97½	96½	97	+⅝
19⅞	20	1,800	Int. Paper	28⅞	29⅜	28¾	29	+⅝
17	17	200	Kansas City South	32	32	31½	32	+⅛
32¾	33	300	Kennecott Copper	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¼	—¾
93	94½	15	Kings Co. E. L. & P	32¾	32¾	32⅜	32⅜	+⅛
80¼	81	900	Lackawanna Steel	79¾	80¼	79¾	80¼	+½
50	50	20	Lehigh Valley	58½	58½	58½	58½	....
28¾	29¾	500	Maxwell Motors	28½	28½	28¼	28¼	—½
23¼	23½	500	Max. Motors 2d pf	23	23	23	23	....
95⅜	95¾	7,500	Mexican Petroleum	95	96¼	94⅞	96¼	+⅞
31	31½	300	Miami Copper	31¼	31¼	31	31	+⅛
44¾	45	1,300	Midvale Steel	44⅝	44⅝	44⅜	44½	+⅛
85	89½	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M	87	87	87	87	—1½
50¼	51	1,000	Missouri Pacific	23	23	23	23	....
69	71	100	Missouri Pacific pf	51	51	51	51	....
29	29½	200	Montana Power	70	70	70	70	....
14¾	15	400	Nat. Acme	29½	29½	29⅜	29⅜	—⅛
48¼	48¾	900	Nat. Cond. & Cable	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	—⅛
55½	56	800	Nat. Enam. & St	48½	48½	48¼	48½	....
19⅝	20	900	Nat. Lead	54⅜	55⅜	54⅜	55⅜	+1⅛
18½	19⅝	200	Nevada Con. Cop	19⅝	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	+⅛
123	125	500	N. O. Tex. & Mex	18½	18½	18½	18½	—2
29	29½	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	125	125	125	125	....
84¾	85½	200	Northern Pacific	20	20	20	20	....
63	64	100	Nova Scotia S. & C	85	85	85	85	—½
38¼	38¾	5,100	Ontario Mining	63⅞	63⅞	63⅜	63⅜	—⅛
7	7½	500	Penn. R. R.	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¼	+⅛
44⅞	45	200	People's Gas, Chi	7	7⅛	7	7	....
47	50	200	Peoria & Eastern	44¾	44¾	44⅝	44⅝	....
25¾	25¾	300	Philadelphia Co	40½	40½	46¼	46¼	—¼
40½	41	800	Pierce-Arrow	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	—1¼
92¾	94	200	Pierce-Arrow pf	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	—⅛
54½	55½	300	Pittsburgh Coal	40¼	41¼	40¼	41	+½
27¾	28	300	Pitts. & West Va	94	94	94	94	....
54½	55	4,400	Pressed Steel Car	54½	54½	54¼	54½	—⅛
24⅝	24¾	1,400	Railway Steel Sp	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	+1½
77	77¼	1,500	Ray Con. Copper	62¾	62¾	62	62¼	—⅛
34½	36½	300	Reading	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+⅛
77	77¼	200	Reading 2d pf	77	77¼	76¾	77¼	+⅛
79¾	80	3,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	36¼	36½	35½	35½	+⅛
70½	71	1,400	Royal Dutch t r	79½	80	78⅞	80	+⅝
12	12¼	200	St. Louis-San Fran	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
11	11⅜	100	Saxon Motor	12	12	12	12	—⅛
9	10	100	Seab. Air Line pf	9	9	9	9	....
16¾	17½	100	Sinclair Oil Refin	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	—⅛
31½	32	100	Sloss-S. S. & Iron	34½	34½	33¾	34	+⅛
51½	52	500	Southern Pacific	51½	51½	51½	51½	+½
85	85	100	Southern Railway	35¾	35¾	35	35½	....
24¾	25	400	Southern Ry. pf	59	59½	59	59½	....
46¾	47	25,600	Studebaker Co	46⅞	46⅞	45⅞	46	+¾
91	94	100	Studebaker Co. pf	92	92	92	92	—2
35⅜	36	700	Superior Steel	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	....
16⅝	17	700	Tenn. C. & C	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	—¼
150½	151	4,500	Texas Co	150	151	149½	151	+1
39¾	40½		Tobacco Products	40¾	40¾	40⅜	40⅜	—⅜
42	42	100	Transue & Wms	40	40	40	40	....
52	54	600	Twin City R. T	55	55	53	53	....
123	123¼	2,300	Union Pacific	122¾	123¼	122¼	123¼	+⅝
38¾	39	200	United Alloy Steel	39	39	39	39	+⅝
88½	88¾	1,900	United Cigar Stores	88¼	89	88¾	89	+⅝
127	129	300	United Dyewood pf	96¼	96¼	96	96¼	+¼
16	17½	200	United Fruit	120¾	120¾	120¾	120¾	+¾
121½	122	100	U. S. Express	16	16	16	16	....
56½	57	2,100	U. S. Indus. Alco	121½	122	121	122	+⅞
15⅝	15¾	30,800	U. S. Rubber	56¾	57	56¾	57	+⅞
109¾	110	100	U. S. Steel	90¼	91¼	90¼	91¼	+⅝
81¾	82	500	U. S. Steel pf	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	+⅛
39¾	41	900	Utah Copper	81¾	82	81¾	82	+⅛
47	48	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	39¾	40	39¾	40	+⅛
23	23½	200	Wabash pf. A	42	42	42	42	—⅛
75	83	100	Wabash pf. B	22	23	22	23	—⅛
41¼	41¾	110	Wells Fargo Exp	80	80	80	80	+1
44	44½	100	Westinghse. E. & M	41½	41½	41½	41½	—⅛
54	55	300	White Motors	44	44	44	44	+1
18½	18½	1,900	Wilson & Co	53¾	54	53¾	54	+⅛
80½	81½	100	Willys-Overland	18	18½	18	18⅛	—⅛
			Willys-Overland pf	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	+⅜

BAN ON UNAPPROVED ISSUES

Investment Bankers Stand Behind Government Board.

The Investment Bankers Association of America announced yesterday the adoption of a resolution to the effect that no member of the association shall buy or sell any new securities, the issuance of which has not had the approval of the Capital Issues Committee. The resolution reads as follows:

Whereas, The Board of Governors of the Investment Bankers Association of America has already heartily indorsed the plan for the supervision of capital issues which is now in operation;

Resolved, That it is the sense of this board that no member of this association should buy or sell or offer for sale except subject to the final approval of the Capital Issues Committee any securities which come within the scope of the Capital Issues Committee regulations unless the issuance of such securities first shall have been approved by such committee; and

Resolved, Further, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Capital Issues Committee, to the Capital Issues Advisory Committee, and to each member of this association.

The New York Stock Exchange and the American Bankers Associations have already adopted similar resolutions.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Cosden & Co., oil producers and refiners, reserved last year $5,821,811 from earnings for war taxes, depreciation and depletion of property. After dividends had been paid a surplus of $966,719 remained, which brought the aggregate surplus up to $11,990,866.

The Eastern Steamship Lines earned a gross income of $4,532,396 last year, a decline of $378,959. The net income was no more than $78,652, against $609,578 in 1916, the decline being in part a product of high costs. After fixed charges had been met a deficit of $297,671 existed, an increase of $195,012.

The Twin City Rapid Transit Company has declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on the common stock, payable April 1. This represents a reduction of ½ of 1 per cent. for the quarter.

John Muir & Co. announce the opening of a new branch office in the Bronx at 391 East 149th Street, which will be under the management of James F. Meehan.

THE NATIONAL HONOR ROLL.

Portraits of soldiers who have died for their country given in The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial this week. 24 pages of rotogravure. On all news stands, 10c.—$5.00 a year by mail. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

BALDWIN PROFITS $8,000,000

Locomotive and Other Contracts Totalled $98,263,864 in 1917.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7.—The annual meeting of the Baldwin Locomotive Works here today was enlivened by an unsuccessful attempt of John M. Luntz of Baltimore to have the salaries of all executive officers of the concern reduced one-half. His vote was the only one in favor of the cut.

The annual report showed that in 1917 the company's production of every kind amounted to $98,263,864. Last year 2,748 locomotives were built, of a value of $83,435,574. Other regular work amounted to $15,855,707, and contracts for shells and other special work aggregated $20,972,503. Net profits amounted to $8,205,722.

The report said:

"The locomotive business at the beginning of 1918 continues favorable. The probability is that the Government will be the chief purchaser presents a new condition the effects of which cannot be foreseen."

A jury in Common Please Court here today awarded Howard E. Mitchell, a broker, $218,750 against the Baldwin Locomotive Works as compensation for services he alleged he rendered in bringing munition contracts to the corporation from the British Government. Mitchell claimed approximately $7,000,000 commission on $140,000,000 worth of contracts.

COLUMBIA GAS EARNINGS.

Gross Earnings $10,861,331, a Gain of $1,803,079.

The Columbia Gas and Electric Company reports gross earnings amounting to $10,861,331 in 1917, a gain of $1,803,079 over the result the year before. This was the product of operations of its gas and oil properties, outside income totaling $1,944,323 additional. After paying interest, a balance of $2,933,362 remained for dividends, equal to $5.86 per share, against $2.31 in 1916.

The report issued yesterday showed that gas sales increased 10 per cent. during the year. The operation of eight gasoline extraction plants produced 12,524,201 gallons of gasoline, an increase of more than 10,000,000 gallons. The company had under lease or owned at the end of the year 271,070 acres of oil and gas lands, with 225 wells in operation.

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	59.41	59.24	59.38	....
25 industrials	77.89	77.06	77.77	+.29
50 stocks	68.65	68.15	68.57	+.14

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last	Net Change.
Mar. 7	68.65	68.15	68.57	+.14
Mar. 6	68.57	68.29	68.43	+.05
Mar. 5	68.63	68.08	68.38	+.05
Mar. 4	68.45	67.81	68.40	+.18
Mar. 2	68.75	68.10	68.22	+.06
Mar. 1	68.17	68.50	68.81	—.56
Feb. 28	69.45	68.95	68.84	—.61
Feb. 27	70.59	69.62	69.23	—.10

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Mar.	High		Low		Last.
*1918.	69.17	Mar. 1	67.81	Mar. 4	68.57
1917.	86.17	Mar. 21	78.42	Mar. 1	84.53
1916.	90.73	Mar. 14	83.49	Mar. 1	87.52
1915.	63.83	Mar. 31	59.86	Mar. 1	64.95
1914.	71.32	Mar. 23	68.66	Mar. 9	70.20
1913.	74.35	Mar. 5	70.99	Mar. 10	73.85
1912.	81.74	Mar. 27	78.59	Mar. 1	80.81
1911.	80.72	Mar. 28	78.04	Mar. 4	79.82

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918.	70.95	Feb. 19	64.12	Jan. 15	68.57
†1917.	90.46	Jan. 4	77.21	Feb. 3	82.12
	Full Years.				
1917.	90.46	Jan. 4	57.43	Dec. 20	65.88
1916.	101.51	Nov. 21	80.01	Apr. 22	88.22
1915.	94.13	Oct. 22	50.91	Feb. 24	91.50
1914.	75.80	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.29
1913.	77.19	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	68.06
1912.	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.20

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Mar. 7	76.35	....	Feb. 26	76.87	—.03
Mar. 6	76.35	—.15	Feb. 25	76.90	+.01
Mar. 5	76.50	—.17	Feb. 23	76.89	—.06
Mar. 4	76.67	—.17	Feb. 22	Holiday.	
Mar. 2	76.84	+.06	Feb. 21	76.95	+.02
Mar. 1	76.78	....	Feb. 20	76.93	—.10
Feb. 28	76.82	—.06	Feb. 19	77.03	+.03
Feb. 27	76.88	+.01	Feb. 18	77.00	—.01

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
*1918.	77.43	Jan. 31	76.35	Mar. 6	76.35
†1917.	89.48	Jan. 20	86.68	Mar. 3	86.72
	Full Years.				
1917.	89.48	Jan. 20	74.24	Dec. 20	76.30
1916.	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 28	86.61
1915.	87.02	Mar. 24	81.52	Jan. 2	86.07
1914.	80.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913.	82.81	Jan. 10	83.45	Dec. 18	86.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

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THE MOTORS

We have prepared an interesting table comparing the prices, earnings and yields of prominent motor stocks.

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SAYS WAR THRIFT AIDS SAVINGS BANKS

Will Make Millions of New Savers in This Country, Mr. Pulleyn Believes.

A BIG HELP IN FIGHTING

President of Emigrant Industrial Declares All Bankers Owe Campaign Full Support.

John J. Pulleyn, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, believes that the Government's thrift campaign will bring to this country one of the greatest benefits to come from the war, in that it will teach the habit of saving to many Americans who never saved before. Because it will do this, he sees in the movement great aid to the future of savings banks in this country.

"The savings banks of the country represent a great army of thrifty people to whom the war savings campaign particularly appeals," said Mr. Pulleyn recently. "In the past 100 years they have built up a solid and constantly growing business which enlists the savings of 10,000,000 people at the present time. The total capital represented is $5,000,000,000.

"The savings of this army are not enough to pay the cost of the war, and, in fact, they should not be used for this purpose. These savings are already invested in permanent form, in Federal, State, and municipal improvements, &c. It would seriously disrupt the business of the nation to withdraw them at this time. Savings banks will confine their immediate future investments to Government loans. States and municipalities may limit their borrowings to actual necessities and defer issuing any large block of bonds until the needs of the Government will have been satisfied.

"President Wilson has pointed out repeatedly that this is the people's war, and there is no section of the population which will support it with more energy and loyalty than the savings bank depositors of the country, who have learned the value of thrift through years of practice. Their savings from now on will be largely invested in War Savings Stamps, not only because of their patriotic value, but because of their value as an investment.

"War Savings Stamps are the ideal security for the small investor. They are absolutely safe, having behind them the resources of the nation, with its 100,000,000 inhabitants. They pay a generous rate of interest, equal to 4 per cent. compounded quarterly. They can be turned into ready cash, if necessary, at any Post Office, on ten days' notice, the holder receiving what he paid for them, plus 1 cent for each elapsed month since purchase, or about 3 per cent. interest.

"The War Savings Campaign opens a new avenue of investment to these people and to all the rest of the country. The opening of this avenue does not in any degree mean the closing of other avenues already opened. It means, on the other hand, that more and more people will be persuaded to form the habit of investing their savings and that those who are already so doing will practice the habit more thoroughly. The more avenues that are opened the greater the number of investors and the greater the total sum saved.

"Some of this increase will naturally flow into the savings banks, which have proved their ability to care for people's savings through 100 years of stable business management. I believe that every banker who appreciates the meaning of 'seed time and harvest' will do everything he can to further this new form of saving and will in the end reap the harvest which springs from it.

"This campaign is teaching the people how to save, is adding daily to the number of savers in the country, and is bringing home to a large class which has not been touched by the savings banks the benefits of the savings bank idea. The plan outlined by the Secretary of the United States Treasury to protect savings banks by granting them loans against their securities should quell any apprehension that might be felt.

"Every avenue of investment opened to a money-making people, such as our people are, will be taken advantage of, and if the matter is presented sanely and intelligently to the country at large there need be no fear that the savings banks in the end will receive anything but benefit from the proposition. When the war is over and the Government begins to pay back its loan in good money, a large part of it will undoubtedly come to the savings banks though the action of the savings habit engendered during the war.

"The Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank entered this campaign wholeheartedly at the very beginning, in the firm belief that it was not only helping the Government in its need, but laying a foundation for a greatly increased future business. To date it has sold over $110,000 in War Savings and Thrift Stamps. It is hopeful of increasing its average as the year wears on.

"The propaganda started in 1914 to encourage people to withdraw their savings has met with very little success. The money that was withdrawn and hoarded by timid depositors of alien birth during the past three years is slowly coming back to the savings banks. Numerous instances are known where people, reassured by the proclamation of President Wilson that deposits in savings banks would not be disturbed by the United States Government, have invested in Liberty bonds and War Savings Stamps. Part of the increase income of the wage earners is finding its way into the savings banks, and this is sure to continue.

"I should like to quote, for the benefit of those who are still doubtful of the effect the war-savings campaign will have on the banks and other savings institutions, the experience of Great Britain in this respect as presented by Basil P. Blackett of the British Treasury to the Savings Bank Section of the American Bankers' Association in Atlantic City last Fall:

"'It is a remarkable fact that in spite of the special attractions of the war-savings certificate and of the large sums—nearly $500,000,000—invested in them, the savings campaign has given an impetus to every one of the older institutions for encouraging savings. The Post Office Savings Bank, the other savings banks, the building societies, and other co-operative societies, all show record increases in their deposits, and those responsible for them have in consequence nearly all been hearty and valuable workers for the war-savings movement.'"

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.06
Alta	.02	Justice	.02
Andes	.17	Mexican	.17
Best & Belcher	.02	Ophir	.13
Bullion	.01	Overman	.12
Caledonia	.06	Potosi	.05
Challar	.03	Savage	.03
Confidence	.04	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.16
Con. Virginia	.22	Union Con	1.17½
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.67½
Hale & Norcross	.02		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.00	Florence	.14
Cash Boy	.10	Goldfield Cons.	.36
Jim Butler	.60	Goldfield Merger	.03
McNamara	.12	Great Bend	.09
Midway	.08	Jumbo Extension	.14
Mizpah	.05	Kewanas	.07
Mon. Pitts	.03	Silver Pick	.05
Montana	.10	Spearhead	.04
North Star	.05	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.08	Consolidated	.09
Tonopah Divide	.08	Morning Glory	.03
West End	.76	Union Amalg	.05
Western	.10	White Caps	.51
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.11	Nevada Hills	.05
Booth	.04	Rochester	.35
		Round Mountain	.32

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4½	5	Granite	40	46
Dr. J'pot	3⅝	5	Isabella	6¾	7¼
Elkton	5¾	7½	McKinney	6¾	10
El Paso	15	20	Portland	106	112
Fanny R.	1½	4	U. Gold M.	14¾	15¾
Golden C.	17¼	178	Vindicator	35½	45

DRUG CONTROL DEPARTMENT

Whitney Committee Puts In Bill Creating New State Agency.

ALBANY, March 7.—The Whitney Committee, which has been investigating the habit-forming drug evil, introduced in the Legislature today a bill to create a State Department of Drug Control in charge of a Commissioner at a salary of $6,000 a year, to regulate and control the sale, dispensing, and distribution of cocaine and opium and opium derivatives.

As originally drafted, the bill made the proposed new department a part of the State Department of Health, but State Health officials objected. The bill carries an appropriation of $20,000.

PLAN $200,000,000 CAPITAL.

General Motors Stockholders to Take Action on March 20.

President W. C. Durant of the General Motors Corporation in his annual report to stockholders says that in the five months from Aug. 1 to Dec. 31, 1917, the company's sales amounted to $96,295,740, the production for the period having consisted of 86,901 cars and trucks. The payrolls for the five months amounted to $14,248,593, the company and its subsidiaries having 25,427 employes. He says the corporation has been favored with a large amount of war business, but detailed information regarding the contracts must be withheld, at the request of the Government.

The earnings of the corporation, published Tuesday, showed undivided profits of $26,285,951 for the year, after setting aside $6,901,889 for Federal taxes and extraordinary expenses. The net earnings were equivelent to $34.20 a share on the outstanding common stock.

Stockholders of the corporation have received notice of a special meeting, to be held on March 20, when action will be taken on the proposal to increase the authorized capitalization to $200,000,000, composed of $50,000,000 preferred stock and $150,000,000 common stock. It is provided in the proposed amendment of the certificate of incorporation that any preferred stock hereafter issued shall first be offered to preferred and common stockholders, provided, however, "that the Directors, in their discretion, may issue such preferred stock without first offering it to stockholders, either in payment for property or other assets, except cash, necessary or desirable to be purchased or acquired from time to time for the corporation, or as a dividend upon the common stock payable in preferred stock."

TO EXCLUDE GERMAN GOODS

French Plan Closer Commercial Contact with Allies and America.

PARIS, Jan. 26, (Associated Press.)—Elimination of German products from the French market and closer commercial contact with the Entente countries, and especially with the United States, is the goal toward which the Republican Committee of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture is striving, Senator Alfred Mascuraud told The Associated Press today.

Founded in 1914 under the auspices of the Ministry of Commerce, and with Senator Mascuraud of the Seine as its President, the committee, with a view to dispensing with German importations after the war, has been making an extensive study of economic conditions in France, and has been trying to ascertain what friendly countries could furnish France with the products formerly imported from Germany.

"It sounds very well," said Senator Mascuraud, "to hear brilliant orators speak of driving the Germans from the foreign markets, but in order to do so other supplying markets must be found. Goods formerly purchased in Germany will be needed after the war, and unless other countries among our friends are prepared to supply us with them, inevitably the business eventually will revert to Germany."

The committee has discovered that France, during the last fiscal year previous to the outbreak of hostilities, imported machinery to the value of 431,000,000f. Germany headed the list of exporting countries in that commodity by a comfortable margin. Then came Great Britain, Switzerland, and the United States, in the order named.

The idea of the committee, as expressed by Mr. Havy, its Secretary, is to intensify the production in the three latter countries in such ratio that with the German share of the importations disappearing from the French market, industry in France shall not suffer from lack of machinery. Before the war a large percentage of agricultural implements came from Germany. "There is no reason in the world why the United States should not supply France with all of its needs in that line," said Senator Mascuraud. "In exchange we shall attempt to furnish the United States with such merchandise as was formerly purchased in Germany and which is being or could be manufactured in France," he added.

TRY 11 ON FRAUD CHARGE.

Widow Testifies She Lost $1,200 in Distilling Co. Stock Investment.

Eleven of the officers and agents of the Seminole Distilling and Distributing Company were put on trial before Judge Mack of the Federal District Court yesterday to answer an indictment charging them with having used the mails to defraud. It is alleged that the defendants represented that their company owned a large distilling plant, and that those buying stock would have no difficulty in obtaining liquor licenses, and that whisky would be sold to them at reduced rates.

It is also charged that a small sum in cash was all that was required, a note being accepted for the balance. These noter, it is asserted, were afterward discounted by the defendants.

One of the witnesses was Mrs. Julia Havanecez of Cleveland, a widow, with three small children. Her husband left her $1,200, which she wanted to use in starting in the liquor business, she said, and she was induced to invest in the stock of the defendant company, and lost her money. When she heard that her money was gone she tried to kill herself.

In reply to questions by Prosecutor E. Paul Yaselli the witness said that an agent of the company had told her that the company had spent $40,000 to procure the election of the Governor of Ohio, and that the company was powerful eneugh to do anything it pleased.

Another witness was Mrs. Mary Gruber of Wauwatosa, Wis., who testified that when her husband, Frank R. Gruber, learned that he had lost the money he had invested in the stock he committed suicide. She stated that an agent of the company induced her husband to buy 100 barrels of liquor, which were paid for in cash and notes. The liquor was never delivered, she said.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Amer. Oil	12	13	Iron Cap	18⅝	19
Bay State Gas	8	10	Jerome Verde	.65	75
Bingale	1	75	La Rose	30	35
Bingham Min.	10½	14	Majestic	.30	35
Black Hawk	..	97	Mex. Metals	.48	49
Bohemia	.90	1	Mojave Tung.	5	6
Boston Ely	.70	80	New Baltic	.90	1
Bost. & Mont.	.64	66	Nat. Z. & L.	.27	30
Butte & Lon.	.11	14	New Cornelia	16⅛	16⅜
Bost. & Ariz.	1	2	Nev. Doug	.95	1
Calaveras	1	2	Nixon Nev.	.97	1
Crown Res.	18	25	Oneco	.20	30
Con. Ariz.	1⅞	2⅛	Onondaga	.20	25
Cortez	.10	15	Pioneer Con.	.57	60
Champ. Cop.	7	8	Ray Hercules	4⅜	4⅝
Chief Cons.	2	2⅛	Rilla	2	3
Eagle & B. B.	2	2¼	S. W. Miami, part paid	.75	1
Earl-Eagle	4	5	S. W. Miami, full paid	.80	1
Fortuna	4	5	Un. Verde Ex.	38	39
Goldfield Con.	2	5	Victoria Min.	1¼	1¼
Houghton	.75	1	Yukon Gold	1	1¼
Homa Oil	.60	63			
Humboldt	.60	75			
Iron Blossom	.45	55			

THE COTTON MARKET

Prices Rise on News of Lower Insurance Rates—Close Is Steady, Up 2 to 11 Points.

The local cotton market opened rather uncertainly yesterday morning, with prospects for a further reaction from the recent high levels, but the unexpected announcement of a cut in the British marine war insurance rates to 2 per cent., with consequent reductions in the ocean freight rates, had a very stimulating effect. The continued strength of the spot markets in the South, moreover, had some influence for firmness, and after some fluctuations the market closed steady, up from 2 to 11 points.

There were repeated stories of cuts in the allotment of transatlantic space for cotton, but these had little effect beside the concrete evidence of a cut in insurance rates. Liverpool broke rather sharply from the same cause, which naturally operated in opposite directions on the two sides of the Atlantic. Houses with Liverpool connections bought eagerly here to cover the short end of their hedges, there was covering by disappointed short sellers for a further reaction which failed to occur, and these influences took the market up from an opening from 4 to 12 points under Wednesday to a point 20 to 30 points higher. As soon as these demands were satisfied, however, there was not enough trade buying to sustain the market, and prices showed signs of yielding considerably under realizing toward the close.

Exports yesterday were 12,225 bales, making 2,819,563 for the season, against 4,143,065 for the same date last year. Southern spot markets were generally unchanged to 25 points lower.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed.
March	32.10	32.46	32.10	32.35@32.40	32.24
April				32.19 bid	32.14
May	31.80	32.17	31.76	31.90@32.01	31.84
June				31.72 bid	31.63
July	31.34	31.64	31.25	31.42@31.45	31.33
August				31.15 bid	31.06
September				30.50 bid	30.48
October	30.15	30.50	30.09	30.26@30.28	30.21
December	29.88	30.20	29.85	30.05@30.08	29.97
January				29.90@29.93	29.80

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 15 points higher, at 33.40c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 33c; New Orleans, 32.50c; Savannah, 32¼c; Augusta, 33c; Memphis, 32.50c; Houston, 32.75c; Little Rock, 32.38c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Thursday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	14,588	19,829	7,131
Exports	12,225		9,447
Exports, season	2,819,563	2,766,531	4,143,065
Port stocks	1,404,106	1,503,429	1,253,347
Interior receipts	16,810	21,448	6,709
Interior shipments	10,789	15,341	9,599
New York arrivals	1,425	996	2,863
New York stocks	132,685	141,260	148,293

Liverpool cables.—Spot cotton quiet; middling, old contract, 63 points lower, at 23.06d; good middling, new contract, 60 points lower, at 23.02d. Sales, 3,000 bales; American, 2,000 bales. Imports, 1,000 bales, none American. Futures opened weak, 31 to 36 points lower. Close unsettled, net unchanged to 16 points lower. March, 24.20d; April, 24.10d; May, 24d; June, 23.88d; July, 23.76d. Manchester—Yarns irregular; cloths quiet.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1918-'27	4 @4½	6.00	5.50
Buff., Roch. & P.	1918-'33	4½@5	6.00	5.50
Canadian Pacific	1918-'28	4½	6.50	6.00
Ches. & Ohio	1918-'27	4½	6.25	5.75
Chi. & Northwest.	1918-'22	4½	6.75	6.00
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1918-'27	4½@5	7.00	6.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1918-'24	5	5.90	5.40
C., C., C. & St. L.	1918-'29	5	6.50	6.00
Del. & Hudson	1923	4½	6.25	5.75
Erie Railroad	1918-'27	4½@5	6.75	6.00
Illinois Central	1918-'26	4½@5	5.90	5.40
Louis. & Nash.	1918-'23	5	5.90	5.40
Michigan Central	1918-'30	5	6.25	5.75
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1918-'23	5	7.00	6.00
Missouri Pacific	1918-'22	5	7.00	6.00
Mobile & Ohio	1918-'26	4½@5	6.75	6.00
New York Cent.	1918-'22	4½@5	6.00	6.00
Norfolk & West.	1918-'24	4½	5.90	5.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1918-'28	4½@6	6.50	6.00
Penn. Gen. Fght.	1918-'23	4 @4½	5.75	5.25
Seaboard Air Line	1918-'26	5 @6	7.00	6.00
Southern Pacific	1918-'26	4½	6.70	5.40
Southern Railway	1918-'24	4½@5	6.50	5.50

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat trade was anticipating a showing by the Government report of about 125,000,000 bushels in the farm reserves, but it was generally conceded that every bushel of wheat will be wanted, and there is little prospect of much increase in available supplies. A prominent Western trade publication estimated the amount of wheat in first and second hands in the United States on March 1 at 670,000,000 bushels, and also estimated the domestic per capita consumption at 3.8 bushels.

RYE.—The rye market continued to soar, No. 2 rye in Chicago being quoted at $2.83, an advance of 11 cents, while Minneapolis was up 4 cents to $2.96, and Duluth was unchanged at $2.80. The local market was unsettled and nominal.

CORN.

Conditions in the corn market change but little from day to day, but the undertone gives evidence of pronounced strength, reflecting a very active demand for the cash article. Prices for contracts during yesterday's session moved within a narrow range, closing unchanged to ⅛c net higher. The March position in Chicago sold at the full maximum price of $1.28, while May was only ⅝c under. Cash corn was strong and in some cases 5 cents higher in the West. The local cash market was firm; kiln dried No. 2 yellow quoted at $2.18½, No. 3 yellow, $1.98½; No. 3 white, $2.26½, cost and freight, New York; Argentine, $2.25, free on board cars.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	1.28	1.27⅞	1.27⅞	....	....
May	1.27⅜	1.27¼	1.27⅜	1.27¼	1.08⅜

OATS.

An active cash demand, part of which was believed to be for export, gave the oats market a firm tone, with shorts inclined to cover. The March position sold at 92½c, or within ⅛c of the fixed maximum price of 93c in Chicago, while May sold at 90c. The close was at about the top, with net gains of ⅛c to ¾c. Cash premiums in the West were higher, and offers were readily taken. Receivers were rather apprehensive of a falling off in the movement, and there seemed to be little prospect of any immediate accumulation of supplies notwithstanding the large amount of oats on the farms. The local cash market was strong; natural quoted at $1.06½ to $1.07½; clipped white, $1.08 to $1.11, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
March	92⅛	91⅝	92⅛	91⅝	....
May	90	89½	89⅞	89⅝	59½

PROVISIONS.

A sharp upturn in the live hog market and comparatively moderate receipts of hogs gave the provision market a very firm undertone, although the volume of business was not particularly large. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 30,000; estimated for Friday, 31,000; Kansas City received 11,000 and Omaha 16,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	26.35	26.30	26.32	26.22	18.92
July	26.47	26.45	26.45	26.37	18.87
Ribs—					
May	25.37	25.30	25.35	25.22	17.37
July	25.72	25.62	25.72	25.60	17.47
Pork—					
May	48.75	48.50	48.70	48.35	33.15

COTTONSEED OIL.

Total business in the cottonseed oil market yesterday consisted of a sale of 200 barrels for March contract at $19.80. Otherwise there was no feature to the market, and final bids were net unchanged from those of Wednesday. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot			19.00	19.00
March	19.80	19.80	19.60@20.00	19.60
April			19.70	19.70
May			19.90	19.90
June			19.90	19.90
July			20.00	20.00

COFFEE.

Trading in the market for coffee futures yesterday again reflected the firmness of the spot situation and after opening steady, unchanged to 1 point lower, buying by local trade interests became more active, with the market closing at net gains of 5 to 9 points. Business was only of moderate proportions, but the buying by the trade was believed to be for the purpose of undoing hedges, which imparted a very steady undertone. The local spot market was firmly held on the basis of 8¼c for Rio No. 7 and 10¾c for Santos 4s. In the cost and freight market there were some offerings of Rios, but prices were said to have been too high to result in any new business. Rio 7s sold this week at 8½c, cost and freight, London credits, via steamer.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.35	8.35	8.41@8.45	8.34
April			8.48@8.50	8.41
May	8.53	8.46	8.55@8.56	8.47
June			8.59@8.60	8.51
July	8.64	8.54	8.63@8.65	8.54
August			8.60@8.67	8.58
September	8.68	8.60	8.68@8.69	8.61
October			8.71@8.72	8.64
November			8.73@8.74	8.68
December	8.77	8.71	8.76@8.77	8.71
January			8.83@8.84	8.78
February			8.88@8.90	....

SUGAR.

The receipts of raw sugar at the United States Atlantic ports for the week were fairly large, being 49,772 tons. Meltings were not as large as had been expected, being only 45,000 tons. Stocks amount to 26,541 tons. The smaller meltings are believed to be accounted for by the fact that some vessels had been delayed and deliveries of raw supplies at refineries were somewhat irregular. Refined sugar continued to be delivered in small lots throughout this territory at the fixed price of 7.45c, less 2%. The International Committee reported no purchases of raw sugar, and in some quarters it is believed that the tonnage situation has become more acute and that it has been found difficult to secure sufficient vessels to bring sugar here in normal quantities.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER—Receipts yesterday, 6,710 packages. Market a little softer. Demand not quite so good and, with pretty free offerings, sellers yielded a little on the class of goods that compose the larger part of the offerings—say creameries, from 46½@48c. Exporters are not doing much at the moment. Renovated remains very quiet. Ladles attracting a little more attention and tone steadier. Packing stock unchanged. Creamery, higher than extras, a pound, 48½@49c; extras, (92 score,) 47½@48c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 46½@47½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 45@46c; thirds, 43½@44½c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 49@49½c; extras, 48@48½c; firsts, 46½@47½c; seconds, 45@46c; creamery, held, as to quality, 43½@47c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 47@47½c; good to prime, 45½@46¼c; common to fair, 41@45c; renovated, extras, 44½@45c; firsts, 43@44c; lower grades, 38@42c; imitation creamery, firsts, 41@41½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 36½@37½c; seconds, 35@35½c; lower grades, 33½@34½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 35c; No. 2, 34c; lower grades, 31@33c.

EGGS.—22,860 cases. The market strengthened steadily on Wednesday afternoon and opened firm Thursday. There were a good many early orders to be filled, and at the opening sales were made as high as 40c for firsts. This advance has taken the limits off some stock held from the open market, and at the close top quotations are less readily realized on both Western and Southern. Prices gathered extras, a dozen, 45c; extra firsts, 40½@41c; firsts, 39@40c; seconds, 37½@38½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 49@50c; ordinary to good, 47@48c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 47@49c; Pacific Coast, No. 2, 47@48c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 42@43c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 39@41c.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, March 19, 1918, for Contract 194, for making, testing, and cleaning borings around the shafts of the City tunnel of the Catskill aqueduct in the City of New York, all as set forth in the specifications.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawing can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN
Commissioners, Board of Water Supply.
GEORGE FEATHERSTONE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, D. C.—Washington, D. C., March 5, 1918.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M., Thursday, March 28, 1918, for making repairs to asphalt pavements for a one-year period, for a two-year period, and for a five-year period, beginning July 1, 1918. Forms of proposal, specifications, and necessary information may be obtained at the office of the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room No. 427, District Building. Louis Brownlow, W. Gwynn Gardiner, J. J. Loving, Acting Commissioners, D. C.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Loans.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. For. Sec.	6	Aug., 1919	95⅛	95⅞	9.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15, '20	93	95¾	7.25
City of Mont'l	5	May, 1918	99¾	99⅝	6.50
City of Que.	5	Aug., 1920	93	94½	8.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1919	98¼	98⅜	8.35
Fr'chGov.con.	5½	Apr., 1919	96¾	96½	8.40
Gov. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	94	97	6.60
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	100	101	5.75
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	41	42	..
Russian Govt.	5½	Dec., 1921	37	39	..
Do rubles	5½	Feb. 14, '26	35	38	..
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	94	97	6.60
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Swiss Govt.	6	Mar., 1920	100¾	101	4.50

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1918	99	99⅜	6.00
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Sep., 1919	95¾	96	7.80
Am. P. & L.	6	Aug., 1921	92	96	7.50
Am. T. & T.	6	Feb., 1919	98⅝	98⅞	7.20
Am. Thread.	4	Jan., 1919	97¼	97⅝	5.95
Ark. Val. Ry. L. & P.	6	July, 1919	98	99	7.00
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1918	99¼	99⅝	5.50
B. & O. R. R.	5	July, 1919	98	98⅜	6.20
Beth. S. Corp.	5	Feb. 15, '19	97½	97¾	7.25
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	94⅝	95¾	..
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	92½	93	6.00
C. & W. Ind.	6	Sep., 1918	98⅝	99	7.75
Can. North.	6	Sep. 2, '18	99¼	99½	7.00
Can. Pac. R.	6	Mar. 2, '26	98	98⅛	6.25
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1919	98⅜	99¼	6.75
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1920	97½	98	7.10
Cub.-Am. Sug.	6	Jan., 1921	95¾	96⅜	7.20
Del. & Hud.	5	Aug., 1920	97¾	98¼	5.60
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1919	98	98⅛	..
Fed. Sug. R.		Jan., 1920	95	97	6.65
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	Dec., 1919	99½	100	6.00
Gen. Elec. Co.	6	July, 1920	99½	100	6.00
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	98¼	98¾	6.65
Gt. A. & P.	6	June, 1921	99	100	6.00
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	98	99½	6.05
Gt. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1920	99¾	97	6.25
Hocking Val.	6	Nov., 1918	99	99¾	6.95
Kan. C. Ry.	5½	July, 1918	97¾	98½	10.00
K.C. Ter. Ry.	4½	Nov. 15, '18	98¼	98¾	5.30
K.C. Ter. Ry.	4½	July 19, '21	93	94	6.50
Louis G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	99½	100	6.00
Mich. C. R. R.	5	May, 1918	99⅜	99⅝	5.75
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1919	..	90	..
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	99½	100¼	4.50
N. Y. C. R. R.	5	Sep., 1919	96¾	97⅛	7.20
N.Y., N.H. & H.	5	Apr. 15, '18	94½	95½	..
Okla. G. & E.	6	June, 1919	95	98	7.75
Penn. Co.	4½	Jun. 15, '21	96¼	96¾	6.50
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	95¾	96½	9.00
Phi. Elec. Co.	6	Feb., 1920	98	98¼	6.80
Rem. A. Un.					
Met. C. Co.	5	Feb. 1, '19	80	91	..
Southern Ry.	5	Mar. 2, '19	96⅝	97¼	7.80
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	99⅞	100⅛	4.25
Utah Sec. Cor.		Sep. 15, '22	84	87	..
W. Penn. P.	7	Feb., 1920	97¼	98

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RAILWAY STEEL SPRING REPORTS BIGGEST YEAR

Gross Sales Amount to $22,908,714—Net Income $4,307,860, a Gain of $1,597,064.

In the face of numerous difficulties, which were mentioned in the annual report yesterday, the Railway Steel Spring Company had its best year for earnings in 1917. The gross sales amounted to $23,905,714, an increase of $0,819,215 over the total in 1916, and more than three times the aggregate in 1915. After paying operating expenses, setting aside $3,500,000 to meet the Federal war taxes, and adding $1,000,000 to the plant reserve, the company had a net income of $4,307,860, a gain of $1,597,064.

Holders of the preferred stock received $945,000, and the balance of $3,362,800 was equal to $24.91 per share of common stock, against $13.07 the year before. The year's surplus was $2,687,860, and the total profit and loss surplus on Dec. 31 was $8,657,801. The report showed that in the year $2,904,000 bonds on the company's Latrobe plant were retired, comprising all the outstanding issue.

"The year just closed," said F. F. Fitzpatrick, President, "shows results to be the largest in the history of the company, and the volume of business done, especially during the last few months of the year, has been conducted under the most trying difficulties, yet it is hoped that with better market and transportation facilities the situation will improve in the near future so as to make possible a very favorable showing for the year 1918."

Mr. Fitzpatrick pointed out that the company was especially handicapped because of the restrictive market in raw materials and the "tense situation prevailing with the railroad transportation facilities."

Exchange Seats Sell for $59,000.

The Stock Exchange membership of the late Schuyler Quackenbush was posted for transfer yesterday to William L. Wilson. The seat owned by Samuel D. Babcock was posted to go to Herbert G. Einstein. The price in each case was $59,000, unchanged from the last preceding sale.

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

Company.	Rate.	Per-iod.	Pay-able.	Hold. of Record.
Allis Chal. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Do.	¾	Def	Apr. 15	Mar. 30
Am. P. Serv. 1st pf.	3½	SA	Mar. 30	Mar. 15
Do. 2d pf.	1½	SA	Mar. 30	Mar. 15
Am. Steel Foundries	1¾	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 16
Can. Gen. Electric	2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Chi., B. & Q.	$2	Q	Mar. 25	Mar. 19
Cluett-Peabody pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Dom. Canners pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	
Elec. S. B., com. & pf.	1	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 18
Finance Co. of Penn.				
1st pf.	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do.	25c	Ex	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Hart. S. & M. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 30	Mar. 19
Spring. R. & L. pf.	1¾	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
West End Street	$1.75	SA	Apr. 1	Mar. 21

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Forecast:

N. C. and S. C.—Fair and colder Fri.; fair Sat.

Ga. and Fla.—Fair and colder Fri.; rain Sat.

Ala., Miss., Tenn., Ky., and Ind.—Fair Fri.; rain Sat.

Mich.—Fair Fri.; cloudy Sat.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Fri.; cloudy Sat.

La.—Cloudy and warmer Fri.; fair Sat.

Ark.—Unsettled and warmer Fri.; unsettled Sat.

Okla.—Fair and warmer Fri.; cloudy and colder Sat.

Tex.—Cloudy and warmer Fri.; cloudy Sat.

UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the Stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, registered, 1930	97½	98
2s, coupon, 1930	97¼	98
2s, coupon, '38, reg	97	97¾
3s, registered, 1918	99	100
3s, coupon, 1918	99	100
3s, registered, 1946	84	88
3s, coupon, 1946	84	88
3s, conversion, 1947	84	88
4s, registered, 1925	104¾	105¼
4s, coupon, 1925	104¾	105¼
2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97	97¾
3s, Panama, '61, reg	84	87
3s, Panama, '61, coupon	84	87

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.	Bid.
4½s July, 1967	96⅛	96⅜	96⅜
4½s June, 1965	96⅛	96⅜	96⅜
4½s Mar., 1963	96⅛	96⅜	96⅜
4½s Nov., 1957	96½	97	96⅝
4½s May, 1957	96½	97	96⅝
4½s Mar., 1960-30	90	91	90
4½s April, 1936	90¼	90⅞	90¼
4½s Mar., 1964	90¼	90⅝	90¼
4½s Nov., 1962	90¼	90⅝	90¼
4½s Sept., 1960	90¼	90⅝	90¼
4s May, 1959	84⅝	87⅝	86⅜
4s Nov., 1958	84¼	87⅛	86⅛
4s May, 1957	86¾	87⅛	86⅜
4s Nov., 1956	85	86	85
4s Nov., 1955	85	86	85
4s Nov., 1936	80	..	80
4s May, 1919	98½	..	98½
4s Nov., 1918	99	..	99
3½s Nov., 1954	77	79	77
3½s May, 1954	77	79	77
3½s Nov., 1955	..	84	80

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1931	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s 1921-1923	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s April, 1920	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s 1918-1919	4.90	..	4.90
4½s 1924-1932	4.90	4.60	4.90
4½s 1918-1923	4.90	4.60	4.90
3½s 1918	..	..	5.00
3½s 1940-1953	4.90	4.75	4.90
3½s 1930-1939	4.90	4.70	4.90
3½s 1921-1929	4.90	4.70	4.90
3½s 1919-1921	4.90	4.70	4.90
3s 1940-1953	5.00	4.70	5.00
3s 1926-1930	5.00	4.70	5.00
3s 1918-1925	5.00	4.70	5.00

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Despite a few soft spots which developed in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, the general tone was good, with United States Steel common showing special firmness in the closing dealing. Most of the day there was an absence of aggressive trading characteristics. It was only in special directions that features developed. Mexican Petroleum had one of the widest early price movements.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
280 Allis-Chalm.	26½	25	25¾
10 Am. BeetSug.	73¾	73¾	73¾
250 Am. Can.	40⅜	39½	40
550 Am. Car & F.	77	76¼	77¾
30 Am. Linseed	32¼	32¼	32⅜
100 Am. Locomo.	66	65¾	66
100 Am. Sm. & R.	80¾	80¼	80¾
220 A. Sum. Tob.	90¼	89¼	90½
60 Am. Tel. & T.	154¼	154¼	154½
10 Am. Woolen	55⅜	55½	55½
110 Anaconda	62¾	62⅜	62¾
2,760 B'dwin Loco.	77¾	76¼	77
10 Baldwin pf.	114	..	114
450 Beth. Stl., B	79⅜	78	79
20 B'klyn R. T.	89¼	89¼	89¼
60 Cent. Leath.	70½	69¾	70¾
200 Ches. & Ohio	54⅜	53¾	53¾
150 C., M. & St. P.	42¾	41¾	42⅜
10 C., R. I. & P.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
250 Chino Cop.	43	42½	42¾
50 Chino Prod.	54½	54½	54½
390 Cruc. Steel	63	62¾	63
100 Cuba C. Sug.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
20 Dist. Secur.	39	38⅝	38⅝
120 Erie	14½	14½	14½
350 Gen. Motors	125	121½	123
10 Gt. Nor. Ore	28¼	28¼	28¼
260 Int. Mer. Mar.	28⅞	27⅞	27⅞
930 Do pf	97½	96¾	97¼
270 Int. Nickel	29⅝	28⅜	29
40 Int. Paper	32	31⅝	32
30 Kennecott	32¾	32¾	32¾
140 Lack. Steel	80½	79¾	80½
780 Mex. Petrol.	96¾	94¾	95⅝
10 Miami Cop.	31	31	31
20 Midv. Steel	44¾	44⅝	44¾
100 Nat. Conduit	114	..	114
40 Nat. Enam.	48½	48½	48¼
10 Ohio Cit. Gas	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
170 Ontario Sil.	7⅞	7	7⅞
100 Pennsylvania	45	44¾	44¾
30 Ry. Stl. Spgs.	55⅜	55½	55½
10 Ray Copper	24¾	24¾	24¾
400 Reading	77¼	76¾	77
150 Rep. I. & S.	89½	79¾	80½
30 South. Pac.	85⅜	85⅛	85⅜
10 Southern Ry.	23½	23½	23½
5,550 Studebaker	46⅜	45⅝	46⅛
40 Texas Cop.	150½	150½	150¼
250 Tob. Prod.	49⅝	48¾	49
90 Union Pac.	123¾	122⅝	123½
190 U. C. Stores	88¾	87⅝	88¾
100 U.S. Ind. Alc.	121¾	120¾	121⅞
100 U. S. Steel	91½	90	91½
230 Utah Copper	82	81⅞	81⅞
70 Willys-Over.	18¼	18	18¾

BONDS.

$1,450 Lib. 3½s	..	97.46	97.38
550 Do 1st 4s	96.32	96.32	96.32
550 Do 2d 4s	96.42	96.24	96.28

MINING STOCKS.

500 Atlanta	..	..	.11
600 Cashboy	.10	.10	.10
200 Jim Butler	.65	.65	.65
100 Tono. Ext. 1	1.62½	1.62½	1.62½
150 Union Con. 1	1.15	1.15	1.12

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BALTIMORE.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10 Arun. S. & G.	35	35	35
34 Atl'm. 2d pf.	90	90	90
10 Cons. Coal	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
23 Con. Power	98½	98½	99½
692 Cosden	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5 Md. Casualty	78	78	78
33 Mt. Ver. pf.	70	70	70
50 Pa. Wat. Pow.	63½	63½	63½
6 Sec. Nat. Bk.	251½	251½	251½
16 United Ry.	22½	22½	22½
65 W. B. A.	20	20	20
329 Way'd Oil	3¼	3¼	3¼

Bonds.

$5,000 Ala. Co. Con. C. & L. 5s.	80	80	80
1,000 Atl. Char. 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼
6,700 Balt. Cy. 4s	94	94	94
2,000 Con. Coal 6s	102	101½	101½
3,000 City & Sub 5s, Reil.	90	90	90
1,000 Chi. Rys. 5s	85	85	85
5,000 Cos. & Co. 6s	80	80	80
4,000 Elkhorn 6s	97¾	97¾	97¾
1,000 Md. Elec. 5s	91½	91½	91½
3,000 Stk. Yds. 4s, 1925	96½	96½	96½
7,000 Unit. Ry. 4s	76¼	76¼	76¼
1,000 Do 6s, nts.	95¼	95	95½

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
4 Am. Zinc pf.	44	44	44
10 Alaska Gold	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
15 Allouez	53½	53½	53½
720 Ariz. Com.	13	12½	13
25 Ariz. Cop. Stn.	19¼	19¼	19¼
5 Chino	42¾	42¾	42¾
5 Cop. Range	45	45	45
190 Dalv. West	2¼	2¼	2¼
540 Dalv. Daly	6¾	6¼	6¼
25 East Butte	9¼	9¼	9¼
210 Island Creek	62	61	62
35 Do pf	83½	83	83½
100 Mass. Con.	11	11	11
25 New Arc.	2	2	2
600 New Idria	17¼	16¾	17¼
20 North Butte	15¼	15	15¼
90 North Lake	75c	75c	75c
6 Osceola	59	58	58
250 Pond Creek	19½	19	19½
90 Quincy	73	72	73
200 Santa Fe	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10 Shannon	5	5	5
50 Copper Yal.	11¼	10	11¼
200 Sub. & Bos.	2¾	2¾	2¾
100 Trinity	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
250 Tuolumne	1	1	1
10 U. S. Sm. pf.	45	45	45
590 Utah Apex	2¼	2¼	2¼
160 Utah Con.	11	11	11
900 Utah Metal	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
50 Wolverine	33	33	34

Railroads.

165 Boston Elev.	44	43½	43¾
2 Boston & L.	90	90	90
20 C. J. & S. Y. pf.	85	85	85
25 Mass. El. pf.	13½	13½	13½
20 New Haven	28	27¾	28
22 West End pf.	50	50	50

Miscellaneous.

10 Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	93½	93½	93½
5 Amoskeag	115	115	115
10 Am. Sugar	104½	104½	104½
22 Do pf	110	109	110
360 A., T. & T.	106	104⅞	106
1 Amer. Wool	55¼	55¼	55¼
165 Dom. pf.	93½	93	93½
10 A. G. & W. I.	112	112	112
8 Mass. Gas	80	80	80
80 N. E. Tel.	95¼	94	94¼
8 Pac. Mills	140	140	140
40 Punta Sugar	34	34	34
29 Pullman	115½	115	115½
10 Swift	129¾	129	129¾
4 Torrington	50¾	50¼	50¾
70 United Drug	71	70¾	71
42 United Fruit	129	128	129
1,110 United Shoe	45¾	45	45¾
50 Do pf	26	26	26
410 Ventura	7½	7¼	7½

Bonds.

$1,000 C. B. & Q. 4s	92½	92½	92½
4,000 Miss. R. P. 5s	70½	70½	70½
2,200 Punta Sug. 8s	80	80	80
5,200 U.S. Lib. 3½s	98.07	98.42	98.04
1,800 Do conv. 4s	96.10	96.04	96.04
15,000 Do 4s	96.04	96.04	96.10

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
105 Am. Ship	97¾	96½	96½
140 Booth Fish	25	24½	24⅝
30 Burroughs	10½	10½	10½
420 Ch. Cy. Con.	2	2	2
26 Do pf	16	15¼	15⅛
100 Chi. Pn. T.	51½	51½	51½
11 Com. Edison	107	107	107
10 Hartman	40	40	40
5 Ill. Brick	54	54	54
866 Lindsay Lt.	21	20½	21
66 M. Ward pf.	104½	104	104
5 People's Gas	40½	40½	40½
96 Sears, Roeb.	150	148⅝	149
60 Shaw	60	60	60
35 Stew. Warn.	55¼	55	55¼
185 Swift	130	129½	130
418 Un. Carbide	52	51⅝	51⅝
140 Wilson	53¾	53	53¾
15 Do pf	97½	97½	97½

Bonds.

$50 Armour 4½s	85½	85½	85½
1,000 C. Edis. 1st 5s	94½	94½	94½
4,500 Swift 1st 5s	94¾	94½	94¾
$50 Liberty 3½s	97.40	97.40	97.40
2,750 Do 2d 4s	96.36	96.10	96.10

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
50 Buf. & Sus. pf.	48	48	48
12 Elec. Storage	49¼	49¼	49¼
120 L. Sup. Corp.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
17 Lehigh Nav.	51	51	51
40 Lit Bros	26½	26½	26½
10 Minehill	50⅞	50⅝	50⅝
300 Penn. R. R.	45¾	45	45¾
50 Phil. R. T. t. c.	26	25¾	25¾
2,130 Tono. Belm't	3¼	3¼	3¼
Tono. Min.	3¼	3¼	3¼
12 Union Trac.	40	40	40
14 Westmorel'd Coal	70	70	70

Bonds.

$2,000 Am. G. & E. 5s	80¼	80¼	80¼
1,000 B'dwin 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000 Lib. 2d 4s	96.25	96.25	96.25
$9,000 Phil. El. 1st 5s	94¼	94	94
2,000 Read. gen. 4s	84½	84	84
2,000 U. Gas. 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.	Bid.
Aetna pf	53	57	53
American Brass	237	255	240
Atlas Powder	165	170	163
Do pf	94½	96	94½
Babcock & Wilcox	111	113	111
Bliss	360	420	360
Do pf	..	78	..
Can. Found's F.	140	160	140
Colt's Arms	67	69	67
Du Pont	250	260	255
Hercules	247	250	247
Do pf	112½	113¾	112½
Niles-Bem't-Pond	122	126	122
Scovill Mfg	468	480	468
Winchester Arms	700	850	700

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yester-day. Bid.	Wed's-day. Ask.	Bid.
American Cigar	97	102	97
Do pf	88	92	88
Conley Foil	200	250	200
J. S. Young	130	150	130
Do pf	100	106	100
MacAndrews & F.	180	190	180
Do pf	93	100	93
P. R.-Am. Tob.	135	145	135
R. J. Reynolds	250	300	250
Do pf	101	103	101
Do rights	60	70	60

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Stocks.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
31 Am. W. W. & Elec. pf.	12¾	12¾	12	14
50 Cities Service	201	201	201	201½
639 Cities Service pf	75	74	74¼	74½

	Bid.	Asked.
Adiron. Elec. Power	15	17
Adiron. Elec. Power pf.	72	75
Am. Gas & Electric	89	92
Am. Gas & Electric pf.	39½	41
Am. Light & Traction	208	212
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	96	98
Am. Power & Light	46	50
Am. Power & Light pf.	77	80
Am. Public Utilities	29	30
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	57	62
Am. W. W. & E.	4¾	5¼
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	38	69
Carolina Power & Light	99	102
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	85	90
Colorado Power	27	28
Colorado Power pf.	95	100
Columbus Electric pf.	71	77
Com. Power, Ry. & L.	23½	25½
Com. Pow., Ry. & L. pf.	50	52
Cent. Power pf.	86	88
Consumers' Power pf.	82	87
Dayton Power & L. pf.	79	82
Eastern Texas Electric	55	60
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	74	79
El Paso Electric	87	92
El Paso Electric pf.	86	91
Electric B. & S. pf.	91	93
Electric Properties	37	..
Empire Dist. Elec. pf.	88	..
Federal Light & Trac.	5	10
Federal Lt. & Trac. pf.	27	33
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	18	..
Galveston-Hous. El. pf.	66	68
Gas & Elec. Securities	280	290
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	93	98

Bonds.

Alabama Water 6s, '20	93½	..	..
Am. W. W. & El. 5s	66	69	72
Appalach. Pow. 5s, '22	68	72	..
Cincinnati Gas & Elec. 5s	..	..	83
Col. Ltg. & Pr. 5s, 1956	80	83	75
Col. G. & E. deb. 5s, '27	68	..	..
Commonwealth Power (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	97	100	..
Conn. Power 5s, 1963	85	90	..
Dallas Elec. 5s, 1922	85	90	..
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	85	90	..
El Paso Elec. col. 5s	87	90	..
Gt. West. Pow. 5s	74	78	..
Gt. West. Pow. 6s, '25	84	88	..
Int.-M. Ry., Lt. & P. 6s	96½	99¾	..
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '38	80	85	..
Middle W. U. 6s, '25	..	99	..
Miss. Ry. Pow. 1st 5s	60½	64	71
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	76	78	84
Nor. States Pow. 5s, '41	87	87½	87½
Nor. States Pow. 5s, '61	87	87½	87½
Nor. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	80	87	87
Omaha & C. B. 5s	..	80	87
Roanoke W. W. 5s	90	94¾	120½
So. Cal. Edison 5s, '39	85	90	90
Twin States Gas & El. 5s, 1953	..	..	85	92
Un. L. & R. 1st 5s, '32	77	80	82
Un. L. & R. deb. 6s, '29	85	90	95
United Util. cv. 6s, '43	90	95	96
Utah Securities 6s	..	83	86
Wash. I. W. L. & P. 6s	94½	98	92
Wis. Edison 6s, 1924	..	88	..

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,000 ‡Aetna Expl.	9¾	9¼	9⅝
700 Br.-Am. Tob., registered.	15½	15	15
Do coupon.	15¾	15¼	15¼
200 ‡Ch. Ir. Am.	8¾	8½	8¾
500 Chev. Motor.	123	120	122
500 Curtiss Aero.	37¼	37	37¼
Curtiss Steel	8	8	8
Chal. Motors.	5	6	6
Do pf.	30	45	30
Char. Iron pf.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
Int. Shipbldg.	85	87	87
Curtiss A. pf.	60	75	60
Free. Texas.	40	42	40
Havana Tob.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
Do pf.	5	5	5
Hall Signal	5	7	5
Do pf.	17	18	17
Holly Sugar.	38	42	38
Do pf.	94	98	94
Intercont. Rub.	8½	9¼	8½
Int. Mangan.	8½	10	8½
Kresge	83	85	83
Lake Torpedo Boat	3¼	3¼	3¼
Do 1st pf.	3	6	3
L. Val. C. S.	77	82	77
Man. Transit.	⅞	⅞	⅞
Marlin Arms.	77	80	77
N. Y. Ship.	39	41½	39
Peer. T. & M.	17½	18	17½
St. Jo. Lead.	15½	16½	15½
Smith (A. O.)	15	20	15
Do pf.	85	90	85
St. L.-R.M. & P.	32	37	32
Triangle Film	⅛	⅞	⅛
Wright-M. pf.	55	60	55
World Film	½	⅝	½

OIL STOCKS.

Cum. P. & R.	¾	1	¾
2,000 ‡Mck.-Dar.	51	50	51
3,300 ‡Mon. Chief.	3½	3	3
25,000 ‡Moth. Lode	36	33	36
35,000 ‡Nat. Leas	6	5	6
1,200 ‡Nat. Z. & L.	28	27	28
300 ‡New Corn.	16½	16½	16½
11,400 Nixon Nev.	1⅜	1	1⅜
1,200 ‡Onon. Min. (a pros.)	2¾	2¾	2¾
1,000 ‡Pole St. C.	24	23	24
2,800 Porph. Cop. (a pros.)	1½	1½	1½
2,200 ‡Prov. M.	52	51	52
800 ‡Ray Her. M.	4¾	4½	4¾
400 ‡Red War. M.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000 ‡Rex Con. M.	11	10	11
1,500 ‡Roch. Min.	39	38	39
2,500 ‡Seneca Cop.	11¾	10	11¼
30,000 ‡St. N. Zinc	4	3	4
1,000 Std. Stl.-Ld.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
250 ‡Ton. Belm.	3¼	3¼	3¼
500 Ton. Exten.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,500 ‡Troy-Ariz.	19	19	19
366 Un. Eastern	4½	4¾	4½
8,000 ‡U. S. L. & Z. (a pros.)	40	34	34
300 United G. M.	5¼	5¼	5¼
2,500 ‡W. M. & M.	20	19	20
500 W. E. Con.	78	78	78
3,300 Wh. Caps M.	1½	½	½
1,200 ‡W. Caps Ex.	14	12½	12½
300 Yukon G. M.	1⅛	1	1⅛

BONDS.

$26,000 ‡A. T. & T. 1-yr. 6s, w. i.	98⅞	98¾	98¾
50,000 ‡Beth. S. 5s, 2-yr. notes	97½	97½	97½
10,000 ‡Can. Gov. 5s	95½	95⅜	95⅝
5,000 ‡Ed. El. 6s, 2-yr. notes, '19	100	99¾	99¾

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yester-day. Bid.	Ask.	Wednes-day. Bid.	Ask.
Air Reduc'n.	72	78	72	78
Am.-Brit. Mfg.	3	7	3	7
Do pf.	15	20	15	20
Am. W. P.	2¾	3	2¼	3
Atlantic Fruit	15	17	15	17
Car Ltg. & Steel	8	9	8	9
Chal. Motors.	5	6	5	6
Do pf.	30	45	30	45
Char. Iron pf.	6⅜	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝
Int. Shipbldg.	85	87	85	87
Curtiss A. pf.	60	75	60	75
Free. Texas.	40	42	40	42
Havana Tob.	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Do pf.	5	5	5	7
Hall Signal	5	7	5	7
Do pf.	17

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Edgar H. Cook Buys 302 West 86th St.—Manhattan Parcels in $1,000,000 Deals.

Considerable improvement was recorded in the real estate market yesterday. Two transactions were closed involving $1,000,000 or more, a $300,000 Fifth Avenue residence was sold, an option to purchase a $1,500,000 Riverside Drive apartment house was obtained, and a number of smaller properties passed into new ownerships.

Mulliken & Moeller sold the new twelve-story apartment house at 302 to 308 West Eighty-sixth Street, on a plot 81 by 100, adjoining the corner of West End Avenue, to Edgar H. Cook of Great Neck, L. I. The building was completed last October and has been held at $650,000.

In part payment Mr. Cook gave his thirty-two-acre estate, fronting on Little Neck Road at Great Neck, one of the show places of the section. It was valued at $250,000. Other Manhattan property also figured as part payment in the transaction. The deal, which involves about $1,000,000, was negotiated by Nassoit & Lanning.

$1,000,000 Manhattan-Brooklyn Exchange.

Manhattan and Brooklyn properties figured yesterday in a $1,000,000 trade, whereby J. Adolph Mollénhauer became the owner of a valuable upper Broadway investment parcel. He acquired from the 4 East Forty-third Street Company, representing Klein & Jackson, the three-story store and office building at the southwest corner of Broadway and Eighty-ninth Street and the adjoining Adelphi Theatre, covering a plot 100 by 132.

In part payment Mr. Mollenhauer gave the following Brooklyn holdings: 416 Nostrand Avenue, a five-story elevator apartment house at the southwest corner of Pacific Street, on a plot 31.6 by 114.5; 1,248 and 1,250 Pacific Street, two four-story brick flats, on plot 84.6 by 114.5; 25 to 29 Reid Avenue, three four-story brick flats, each 26.8 by 80; 91 to 95 Clymer Street, three four-story brick flats, each 24 by 60; 411 Kent Avenue, two-story brick stores and lofts, 23.8 by 100; 68 Herkimer Street, a four-story flat, on lot 21.4 by 100; 43 Ross Avenue, a three-story brick tenement, on lot 23.6 by 100; 323 and 325 Division Avenue, a four-story brick tenement, on plot 44 by about 51; 219 Gold Street, a two and a half story frame building, 50 by 107, and 737 to 741 Church Avenue, three three-story brick stores, on plot 60 by 100.

All of the above properties are free and clear and a number of them have been owned by the Mollenhauer family for more than forty years. The total consideration involved in this deal was about $1,000,000.

Stoddard & Mark represented Klein & Jackson as attorneys, and Louis Charles Wilks was the legal representative for Mr. Mollenhauer. The brokers in the transaction were Byrne & Baumann and the Roman-Callman Company.

Fifth Avenue Residence Buyer.

Negotiations have been completed for the sale of the four-story residence, with a one and two story extension, at 963 Fifth Avenue, by the estate of Lamon V. Harkness, to a client of William B. May & Co. Although the house is modern, it will be extensively altered for the occupancy of the new owner.

It covers a lot 25 by 100, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth Streets, and has been held at $300,000. It is assessed by the city for $275,000.

Immediately adjoining, at 931 and 932, Mortimer L. Schiff is building a new six-story residence from designs by C. P. H. Gilbert. This operation replaces his former home at 932 and the Layng estate house at 931, which he acquired last year. In the same block are residences of S. Reading Bertron, Mrs. A. W. Hoyt, Edwin Gould, and S. B. Chapin.

Obtain Option on "Riviera."

A new company, headed by William H. Barnard of the International Salt Company, has obtained from the Riviera Realty Company, consisting of Mark Ash, Henry Sonn, Hyman Sonn, and Max Marx, an option to purchase the Riviera, a fifteen-story apartment house, occupying the entire Drive block front from 156th to 157th Street. The option expires in about two weeks.

The Riviera was built about ten years ago, from plans by Rouse & Goldstone, at an estimated cost of $1,700,000, and is assessed by the city at $1,500,000. It covers a frontage of 234.9 feet on Riverside Drive, 185 feet on 156th Street, and 100.10 feet on 157th Street.

Two West Side Apartment Deals.

Leo A. Baum purchased from Frederick Brown, operator, the Westdale, a six-story elevator apartment at 602 and 604 West 139th Street. The structure occupies a plot 75 by 100, and was held at $150,000. In part payment the buyer gave a vacant plot, 50 by 98.9, on the south side of Seventy-eighth Street, 180 feet west of Seventh Avenue. Mr. Brown acquired the Westdale recently in a trade with the Sexton Realty Company.

The Halcyon Realty Corporation sold to the Nason Realty Company, 4 Natanson, St. Francis Court, a six-story elevator apartment house, on the northeast corner of 135th Street and Riverside Drive. The building occupies a plot 125 by 102.6 and was held at $275,000. It is fully rented and yields an annual rental of about $30,000. William S. Baker negotiated the sale.

Realty Company Buys the Blythebourne.

Henry Steiner sold to the Schnell Realty Company the Blythebourne, a seven-story apartment house, on the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street. The structure covers a plot 50.11 by 100.

Tenement Buyers.

An investing client of the Lewis H. May Company purchased from M. Caldwell 514 West 134th Street, a five-story tenement, on a plot 40 by 99.11, located between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway.

Bronx Sales.

The Emco Building Company sold to an investing client of A. D. Phelps and Damiano, the one-story taxpayer with seven stores on the southeast corner of Burnside and Davidson Avenues. The structure fronts 103 feet on Burnside Avenue and was held at $45,000.

The Concourse Estates, Inc., purchased from Louis Weiss a plot 75 by 100 feet on the east side of Jerome Avenue, 170 feet north of Cameron Place. A five-story apartment house is planned for the site by the buyers.

Brooklyn.

The Fidelity Land and Mortgage Company associated with the Realty Trust, sold to the Potgevin Machine Company a tract of land on Thirty-eighth Street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth Avenues, Brooklyn, adjoining a plot that it now owns, upon which the machine company is erecting a factory for the manufacture of parts required in war supplies.

Queens Borough Sales.

James Sorenson sold to Mrs. Anna Chornsmith, for occupancy, the one-family dwelling at 116 South Twenty-ninth Street, Flushing, on a plot 40 by 100. J. Albert Johntra was the broker.

Hatch-Gazan Company sold at Belle Harbor, L. I., a three-story frame cottage, on South Oxford Avenue, for the Sparta Realty Company, to Charles J. A. Fitzsimmons.

Cahn & Pittman sold to a client of the Hatch-Gazan Company a three-story dwelling on Beach 134th Street, Belle Harbor, on a plot 60 by 100 feet.

The Stuyvesant Real Estate Company sold to E. Langer of Freeport, L. I., a plot of four acres on the south side of Fulton Street, Jamaica, adjacent to the property of the Printing Industries Corporation.

K. A. Hacks sold to J. C. Raven a plot, 50 by 135 feet, on the Bushwick and Newtown Turnpike, adjacent to the land of I. Inness, and a second plot, 50 by 5[illegible] feet, adjacent to the first plot.

E. C. Barley sold to M. E. Badeau of Rockville Centre, L. I., a plot, 62 by 175 feet, on the west side of Neilson Avenue, 462 feet north of State Street, Far Rockaway.

Staten Island.

Mrs. Helen Taylor of Chicago, Ill., sold the plot, 50 by 100, on Daniel Low Terrace, Near Corson Avenue, Tompkinsville, to Ignatz Kessler, who intends to build a two-family dwelling. Moffatt & Schwab were the brokers in the sale.

New Jersey.

Robert B. Stotenburgh sold for the Okin Realty Company the property at 42 to 46 Lafayette street, Newark, N. J., consisting of a plot, 64 by 100, on which is erected a two-story loft building. The property was held at $80,000. The purchaser is Michael J. Bolten of Newark, N. J., member of the firm of Couse & Bolten, leather manufacturers and tenants of the second floor. The Board of Education of the City of Newark occupies the entire first floor.

Westchester County.

The Scarsdale Estates Organization sold to Frederick K. Smart the residence formerly owned and occupied by Ernest Clymer on Greenacres Avenue, Greenacres, in the village of Scarsdale. This is the second sale made of this house within two months.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc., sold for David W. Glasser of Woodbury, Conn., his country place on Soundview Avenue, White Plains, consisting of about two acres. The property was held for $24,000. The purchaser is Charles A. Cottaz of New York City.

$200,000 Warehouse Lease.

Aaron Buchsbaum leased through the Charles F. Noyes Company at an aggregate rental of about $200,000 to the Yorke Warehouse and Storage Company the seven-story warehouse at 697-701 Greenwich Street, northeast corner of West Tenth Street, with frontages of 90 feet on Greenwich Street and 104 feet on Tenth Street, and containing about 60,000 square feet of space. This is the fourteenth warehouse lease made by the same firm of brokers during the last few months. The Yorke Warehouse and Storage Company also occupies the big warehouse at 686-90 Greenwich Street, in the block below.

Commercial Leases.

The Ogden & Clarkson Corporation leased the store and basement at 27-35 West Twenty-fourth Street to the Crescent Cloth Sponging Company, now at 7-9 West Thirtieth Street, for a long term of years.

Rice & Hill leased for the Warren estate to James Spellman, the hatter, the store and basement at 1,597 Broadway, now occupied by Huyler's, for a term of years. This lease is interesting in view of the fact that it marks the removal uptown of one of the oldest merchants in the downtown section, Mr. Spellman having been located at the corner of Park Row and Duane Street for nearly fifty years.

Charles G. Keller leased for Charles H. Harris the store at 136-138 West Twenty-fourth Street to the New Chwang Trading Company.

The Quartermaster Department of the United States Army leased through M. & L. Hess, Inc., from the estate of Bradish Johnson, Inc., the entire eleventh floor of the Broadway and Fifth Avenue building at 921-5 Broadway and 149-51 Fifth Avenue, covering the entire block front at Twenty-first Street, which the Quartermaster's Department will use for its executive offices.

The Harrison S. Colburn Company leased to a well-known warehouse company for a period of years the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Company warehouse at 269 and 271 Chery Street, extending through to 524 and 526 Front Street, between Rutgers Slip and Jefferson Street.

Roman-Callman Company leased for a term of years to the Federal Tool Company, as a location for an Eastern branch factory, Section No. 1 containing 18,000 square feet, of the plant owned and formerly occupied by the New York Watering Company at Whitestone, L. I.

Recent Buyer.

The Seaboard Trading Company, fish dealers, is the buyer of the five-story building, 7 and 9 Front Street, sold last week.

Realty Notes.

The Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company has taken over the management of the properties of Bronson and Egerton L. Winthrop, comprising about 100 buildings, located chiefly in the lower east side, and will open an office at 102 East First Street next week.

At the meeting, this evening, of the Real Estate Owners Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, at the New York Turn Hall, Lexington Avenue and Eighty-fifth Street, an address will be made by the Hon. Jacob A. Candor, who was recently appointed President of the Board of Tax Commissioners. Senator John J. Boylan and Leo D. Woodworth, Executive Secretary of the Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests, will also speak.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Joseph P. Day.

Eldridge St, 172, w s, 178.4 ft s of Delancey St, 25.8x100, four-story tenement and one-story rear house; executors' sale, estate of Mary Siegel; withdrawn.

522 St, 121 West, n s, 300 ft w of 6th Av, 25x100.5, three-story stable; voluntary sale, estate of Mary Bierstadt; to James J. McCarren for $25,500.

Nelson Av, w s, 100 ft s of 172d St, 75x100, vacant; voluntary sale; knocked down at $4,600.

182d St, s s, 100 ft e of Grand Av, 25x100; vacant; voluntary sale; withdrawn.

Yonkers, N. Y., South Broadway, 368, 25x200, three-story hotel; voluntary sale; withdrawn.

Brooklyn, Irving Place, 16, between Gates and Putnam Avs, 25x102; three-story dwelling; voluntary sale; to Arthur A. Davis for $5,000.

Far Rockaway, L. I., Atlantic Av, 2,952, near Channel Av, 103x120x irregular; three-story dwelling with garage; voluntary sale; to James J. McCarren for $7,250.

Edenwald Av, n w corner of Boyd Av, 100x100, vacant; bankruptcy sale; also, Edenwald Av, n e corner of Boyd Av, 50x100, vacant; also, Boyd Av, e s, 239 ft s of Bussing Av, through to Gunther Av, 100x200, vacant; withdrawn.

80th St, 530 to 534 East, s s, 448 ft e of Avenue A, 75x102.2, three-story loft building; Max Bernstein against Reed Realty Co., Inc., et al.; A. Stern, attorney; William T. Van Alstyne, referee; due, $3,245.33; taxes, &c., $926.23; withdrawn.

40th St, 218 West, s s, 214.3 ft w of 7th Av, 14.8x98.9, four-story tenement; Marguerite Gautier against Watson Vanderpool et al.; Lyon & Smith, attorneys; Wilson Grice, referee; due, $4,540.30; taxes, &c., $475.80; subject to prior mortgage of $6,000; to the plaintiff for $7,100.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

83d St, 8 West, s s, 133 ft w of Central Park West, 15x102.2, three-story dwelling; New York Trust Co. against John Drescher, Jr., et al.; Merrill, Rogers & Terry, attorneys; William Bondy, referee; due, $17,121.90; taxes, &c., $345.90; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Broome St, n e corner of Chrystie St, 62.5x75, three five-story tenements and stores; Lawyers Mortgage Co. against Chrystie Realty Co., Inc.; Cary & Carroll, attorneys; John S. Sheppard, Jr., referee; due, $72,038.05; taxes, &c., $1,535.13; to the plaintiff for $70,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Amundson Av, e s, 300 ft s of Jefferson Av, for a two-and-one-half-story hollow tile dwelling, 27x46; Peter Nelson, 2,117 Daly Av, owner; E. Paulsen, 54 Sedgwick Av, Yonkers, architect; cost, $5,500.

Fordham Road, s s, 70.76 ft e of Loring Place, for a one-story garage, 56.2x119.17; Terrace Trust Co., Harry E. Champoli, 116 West 190th St, President, owner; William A. Faiella, 553 East 187th St, architect; cost, $2,000.

Jennings St, n s, 173.90 ft e of Prospect Av, for two one-story terra cotta tile stone garages, 15x15 and 30.4x15.6; George P. Engledram, 707 Jennings St, owner; George H. Young, 1,339 Chisholm St, architect; cost, $1,000.

133d St, s s, 125 ft e of Brook Av, for a two-story brick factory, 54x98; Anton Heins, 318 East 133d St, owner; Moore & Landsdell, 3d Av and 148th St, architects; cost, $15,000.

163d St, n e corner of Trinity Av., for one-story brick stores, 40.8x100; Benenson Realty Co., Benjamin Benenson, 401 East 152d St, President, owner; Charles Schaefer, Jr., 529 Courtlandt Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

Alterations.

Items Under $5,000 Omitted.

Washington St, 43 and 45, to two six-story tenements; Stewart Estate, Beacon, N. Y., owner; H. Regelman, 133 7th St, architect; cost, $6,000.

14th St, 734 and 736 East, to a one-story garage; Estate of E. L. Kent, 14 Wall St, owner; Horenburger & Bardes, 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $5,500.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent, unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

MADISON AV, s e corner of 99th St, 50.11x100, March 6; Schnell Realty Co. to Hy. Steiner, due March 1, 1923, 6 p. c., prior mtg $75,000.....$7,000

MADISON AV, e s, 60 ft n of 116th St, 40.11x100, Feb. 18; Navlys Co. to William T. Auten, due as per bond, 6 p. c., prior mtg $45,000.....$6,500

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 122d St, 75x100, March 7; Mathilde A. Kittel to New York Savings Bank, 8 years.....$60,000

5TH AV, s w corner of 36th St, runs s 67.5x w 125x s 81.8x w 25x n 98.9 to 36th St x s 150 to beginning, leasehold; 5th Av, 384 w s, 67.5 ft s of 36th St, 28x100; also lot in rear, 100 ft w of 5th Av and 67.5 ft s of 36th St, runs s 26.9x w 25x n 26.8 x e 25 to beginning, leasehold; 5th Av, 328-334, s w corner of 35d St, 99.9x100, leasehold; 36th St, s s, 150 ft w of 5th Av, 16.10x98.9, leasehold; also property in Providence, R. I., machinery, chattels, bonds, stocks, &c.; trust mortgage, Feb. 1, Gorham Mfg. Co. to Rhode Island Hospital Trust Co. and Preston H. Gardner, 6 years, 7 p. c., gold bonds.....$3,000,000

11TH ST, 130 West, s s, 345 ft w of 6th Av, 22.6x129.7, rerecorded from Dec. 2, 1903, Nov. 27, 1903; John F. Barkley to Woman's Hospital in State of New York, due Dec. 1904, 4½ p. c.....$10,000

43D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 30x100.3, Feb. 15; New Gold Hotel Corp. to Julian P. Fairchild et al., as receivers Atlantic Dock Co., 5 years.....$160,000

52D ST, 414 West, s s, 175 ft w of 9th Av, 24x100.5, with all title to strip on w 1x100.5, Dec. 8, 1917; Michael J. Murray and Katherine Moore (Krecht) to Michael J. Murray and another, trustees, 5 years, 6 p. c.$5,000

60TH ST, n s, 25 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x80.5, March 6; Emma Spieler and another to Elias Sanders, due March 1, 1921..$16,000

141ST ST, s s, 320 ft w of Lenox Av, 123x90.11, Jan. 24; E. H. E. Realty Corp. to Premium Holding Corp., due Aug. 1, 1927, prior mtg $148,000.....$12,000

142D ST, 261 West, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x99.11, March 7; Frank and Julius Blumenfeld to Jacob Sternberg, due Sept. 1, 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg $24,000.....$1,250

Bronx.

HERSCHELL ST, 1,360; Matthew J. Gaskin to Benj. Seh, 519 West 160th St, March 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. B. Hickey, 2,215 Westchester Av.....$3,500

HUGHES AV, 2,500, w s, 25x87.6; Vincenca Acampora to Maria Acampora, 328 East 104th St, Feb. 28, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Ruggiero, 225 East 115th St.....$500

JEROME AV, w s, 185.11 ft s of 165th St, runs s 111.8x s 260.9x w 276.11 to Anderson Av x n 312.8x e 283.5; Wm. G. Ver Planck, executor, to Charles W. Barnes, 123 East 17th St, Jan. 30, 5 years, 5 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$17,000

KINGSBRIDGE AV, 5,344, s s, 50x125; Jos. Glass to Henry Pistchal, 242 West 49th St, prior mtg $35,000, March 1, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Max Perlman, 55 Liberty St.....$10,000

WEST BURNSIDE AV, s e corner of Davidson Av, runs s 22.2x e 80x n 48.8x e 0.10x n 36.4x w 102.4; Emco Improvement Co., Inc., to Louis F. Levy, 480 West 110th St, March 4, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Elsman, Lee, C. & L., 135 Broadway.....$21,000

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, prior mtg $21,000, March 4, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, same.....$6,000

181ST ST, 667 East, n s, 25x80.1; John J. Brady, Jr., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, March 7, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

CATHARINE ST, 78 and 79½; Jacob Goldberg and another to John Lustano, 3 years.....$924

HUDSON ST, 575; Anthony McConnin to Adam Metz, 5 years.....$1,800

MERCER ST, 151; Isaac Feigel to Samuel Agush, 5 years.....$780

43D ST, 206 West; New Gold Hotel Corporation to Henry Rubinstein, 10 years..$12,000

78TH ST, 60 East; Edgar A. Levy Leasing Co. to Chas. S. McVeigh, 5 5-12 years.$5,000

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Court & Joralemon Sts.
Opp. City Hall, Brooklyn

Offices to Lease

Everything for Business Activity, Comfort and Efficiency. Three Minutes to Broadway via Subway. Entrance in Bld'g.

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$5,100 to $15,000

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251-7 West 37th, near 7th Ave.
Plot 66 x 98
NO RESTRICTIONS
$1,200 Front Foot.
Easy terms. 5% 5 years
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59 Liberty Street

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Pretty Brick Houses
$4,500—For Sale—$6,500
With or Without Garage—Easy Terms.
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WATER FRONT WITH DOCK ON GOWANUS CANAL
Immediate possession, about 15 lots; street frontage 238 ft.; dock frontage 340 ft. SALE OR LEASE term of years. Brokers protected.
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Woolworth Building. Phone 7294 Barclay.

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AT PEEKSKILL
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Good sized plot near high school, frame residence, 10 rooms, bath, all modern improvements. Property cost $14,000 and can be bought now for $6,000 on easy terms.
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Just completed, in Pelham Manor. Owner drafted and gone to war; 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths, steam heat; old forest shade trees; plots 70x150 ft. each; water, gas, sewer; will sell for $1,000 less than value, for $8,000.
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New Dutch Colonial house of 10 large rooms, 3 tiled baths, hardwood floors, latest plumbing, hot-water heat, electric light, gas; ample grounds for garden and shrubbery; bathing, tennis, golf; 5 minutes to Stamford Station. F. L. FIELD, 18 E. 41ST ST.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale at
KEW GARDENS, L. I.
16 minutes from Penn. Station.
Beautiful 12 room house, all modern improvements, 3 baths, 2 open fireplaces; situated on large corner plot. Owner, Room 308, 32 Broadway.

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We wish to co-operate with you planting one or more acres of ground at our expense for 5 years and divide the profits. Let us give details.
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Great Neck, on the North Shore of Long Island, 26 minutes from Penn. Station. A delightful home colony. Two new homes now ready for occupancy. Ownership includes use of Swimming Pool, Tennis Courts and Dock.
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Furnished Cottages and Bungalows for Rent. Renting office on property, or
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IF YOU HAVE $300,

are socially eligible for membership in Country Club, can pay $50 a month, you can own this Craftsman house in highly restricted town, 14 miles out, 6 rooms, tiled bath, sleeping porch, gas, electricity; plot 50x140; near club house and golf course.
Paul Delmont, 80 Church St., N. Y., R 178

4,000 ACRE PRESERVE
50 MILES N. Y.—1500 FT. ELEVA.
This beautiful tract only two hours by automobile from New York; all excellent macadamized road; railroad station on property. Finely watered; can make large lakes. Nearly all woodland; 200 acres tillable; wood and timber alone worth much more than cost entire property. Price $15.00 per acre. Absolutely most unique opportunity on market. Worth double.
ALLABOUGH & SON Woolworth Bldg., New York.

Chemical Factory at Orange, N. J.
7,000 square feet; brick and frame; driven well; equipped for 68 h. p. motor; boiler; pulleys; shafting; tanks installed.
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1,000 ACRE ESTATE at $90 an acre. Beautiful Hudson River shorefront country place, within two hours of New York. Large brick residence having 4 baths, indirect steam heat, electricity, hard wood floors. Complete set of farm buildings, greenhouses, etc., all in perfect condition. Gravity water supply, fruit, lake, trout stream, woods, hunting, fishing. Superb views of river and country. Remarkable opportunity.
Kenneth Ives & Co.,
7 East 42nd St. Murray Hill 6637.

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Over a Hundred Years Ago
they built the house around a big stone chimney, with big fireplace, bake ovens, cranes and pot hooks. Last year they installed a bath, town water, electricity, heat, &c., and "did the whole house over"; there's an acre of land, on a hill, an hour from New York; splendid big shade trees, fruit, a garden and big barn; offered complete for only $6,500. JOHN CRAWFORD, 7 East 42d St., New York.

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30 STORY OFFICE BUILDING.
Where light, location, price and service cannot be equalled in the midtown section.
108 to 112 West 40th St.
Just East of Broadway.
Corner 2 light rooms, 6 windows overlooking Bryant Park; $65.
SMALL OFFICE, 3 WINDOWS, $43.
Typical office corner, 12 windows, 25th floor.
OTHER VERY DESIRABLE SPACE.
Renting Office on Premises. Phone Bryant 5781.
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Phone Murray Hill 2500.

3 LIGHT LOFTS
15,000 sq. feet modern fireproof building in Bronx; electric light, steam heat, freight elevator. C. RIEGER'S SONS, Owners, 450 East 149th. Tel. Melrose 70.

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For the most complete list of properties, for rent furnished, unfurnished, for sale or exchange, telephone, telegraph, or write William S. Morrell, inc., 23 Orawaupun St., White Plains, N. Y. Tel. 1286.

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TELEPHONE ME NOW—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $300 and small monthly payments, less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 89 Maiden Lane. John 5047.

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Delightful country home; 3 acres; dwelling, 11 large rooms, 2 bathrooms; steam heat, several open fireplaces; hardwood floors, all improvements; handsomely decorated; stable-garage, poultry house, garden, lawn; very low figure; see photos and particulars.
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We specialize in Bergen and Rockland County real estate titles; our guaranteed mortgages are a "safety first investment." Write for Booklet A. North Jersey Title Insurance Co., Hackensack, N. J.

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Sacrificing extraordinary country place; acreage picturesque; self-sustaining, unencumbered. 4308 Woolworth Building.

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Delaware River, Philadelphia.—10 choice riverfront sites, from 3 to 200 acres, suit shipyards or industrials.
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Aviation camp nearby make additional city 6,000. Opportunities Hotels, Stores, Markets, farm products. Ground floor investment, 2 acres, Florida home, gardens, $100; $10 down, $5 monthly. Lots adjoining camp, $25. Payments may be sent to Consolidated Title Co., here, guarantee deed. Title abstract. C. Stevenson, Arcadia, Florida. Agents wanted.

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Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive country place farm, 40 acres, South Shore, Merrick Road; convenient station, village, bay; fertile soil; orchard, grapes, shade; house 10 rooms, barn, outbuildings; excellent neighborhood; $7,500; worth double; biggest Long Island bargain. C. B., 43 Times.

Small farm, 6-room house, 3½ acres, fertile, cultivated land, 100 fruit trees, chicken houses, incubator, &c.; $2,100 complete, on easy terms, to a responsible party. "Wacheck," 10 Times Downtown.

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Two farms for sale; also small place in village. L. W. Hopkins, Scotland, Conn.

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AT A SACRIFICE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—Beautiful twenty-five room house near Central Park West; can be used as Sanitarium, Club or Residence; cost $100,000; will sell for $45,000; no brokers. D 305 Times Downtown.

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Three-story English basement dwelling; 18 rooms; suitable dwelling or business; $1,300.

Brooklyn.

St. Mark's Section.—Handsome corner house; 13 rooms, 2 baths, electricity, hot-water heat, parquet floors; suitable for one or two families; 15 minutes subway; furnished or unfurnished. Phone Prospect 8469. L 331 Times Downtown.

Westchester.

LOOK!—I MUST

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Widow, Box 176 White Plains, N. Y.

Colonial house, garage, garden, at Colonial Heights; 30 minutes out. Telephone Murray Hill 889.

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Just completed, ideal new 7-room house, on plot 40x100; very high ground; beautiful view; several trees on premises; North Shore, Long Island, 23 minutes from Pennsylvania Station; 4 minutes' walk from station; Hy-tex brick fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood finish, beamed ceilings, paneled walls, extra breakfast room; with built-in Dutch table and benches; exceptional kitchen facilities; steam heat; tiled bath; large clothes presses and linen closet; open attic; small cash payment down and $45 a month; telephone, call, or write at once. Bayside Homes Co., Inc., 47 West 34th Street, New York City; telephone Greeley 563.

If you are looking for a house that needs some small repairs, with outbuildings, &c., large plot, in big manufacturing town, makes good year-around home, complete for $1,250, on easy terms, call or write at once for particulars to Mrs. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

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At Mountain Station, South Orange.—Two houses, 10 rooms each; all improvements; $8,500; rent $60. O. S. Thompson, 257 4th Av., New York. Telephone 3163 Gramercy.

Artistic, six rooms; studio; steam, electricity, fireplace, greenhouse, garage, brook, trees, acre; nearby commuting; $4,500 cash. T 75 Times.

TO LET—Modern 6-room house, plot 50x250; large chicken house and fruit trees; select location. A. E. Lefort, Norman Place, Tenafly, N. J.

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A fine residence, furnished, and extensive grounds, on reasonable terms at Lenox, Mass. Apply to George W. MacIlravy, 15 Broad St., New York City. Phone 7510 Hanover.

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Manhattan.

A TEN-ROOM DWELLING,

two baths, all improvements; steam heat; in perfect order; parquet floors; east of 5th Av., below 34th St.; $1,200 per year; long lease. Phone de Florez, 2890 Murray Hill, 402 Madison Av.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

Wanted—Seven or eight rooms, house or apartment; not over $50. N 38 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

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182 Broome Street
119-121-123 Suffolk Street
46 Attorney Street
26 Delancey St., cor. Chrystie St.
Large corner store; can be divided. Offices suitable for upstairs stores. Leased made now. Possession May 1, 1918. Liberal concession to May 1st on vacant stores. Write or 'phone for appointment.
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on Nassau St., near Beekman, to sublet for account of tenant at reduced rental. Unusually good light. All modern office conveniences. Apply to
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MANHATTAN—West Side.

4 LARGE ROOMS AND BATH
409 Edgecombe Ave., Near 155th Street
Block from 6th & 9th Ave. L Stations. Convenient to subway station at Broadway & 157th Street.
New 14-story apartment house. Rent, $840.00.
WILBRAHAM, N. W. Corner 5th Ave. at 20th St.—Choice Apartments. Superintendent on premises or FREEP'S FOX & CO., 14 West 40th St. Vanderbilt 940.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Westchester.

NEW ROCHELLE.

Desirable shore front residence, completely furnished; $2,000 season. Owner, phone 3220 New Rochelle.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

LOFT, 40x60 feet, second floor, with large window display; suitable for ladies' apparel or shoes; direct elevator service; large showcase display at street entrance; located on best business block of Fulton St., between two leading department stores; modern carpets and fixtures in this loft may be acquired at 25 per cent. of original cost. Apply H. Healy, Jeweler, 468 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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West Side.

63D, 115 WEST.—Large and small rooms; continuous hot water, all conveniences; reference; phone.

94TH, 55 WEST.—Large, sunny room; running water, electricity, telephone; private house; $8.

97TH, (244 Riverside Drive.)—Attractive, large room, well furnished; modern conveniences; private apartment; near subway; breakfast; references; gentleman preferred. Phone 7522 Riverside.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Attractive, well-furnished room; private bath; telephone; gentlemen; $7.

100TH, 239 WEST.—Two rooms, bath; also single; steam-heated home. Riverside 7081.

101ST, 309 WEST. (Riverside Drive.)—Attractive, sunny suite (or single); private home; every convenience; gentlemen, couple; breakfast. Apartment 3.

103D, 203 WEST.—Two connecting rooms, beautifully furnished; suitable one, two gentlemen; piano; shower bath; phone. Apt. 2-A.

118TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, comfortable room adjoining bath; elevator; Japanese preferred. Hart.

119TH, 541 WEST.—Beautiful, light, comfortable room, adjoining bath; elevator; Japanese preferred. Hart.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Comfortable rooms adjoining bath; private family; references. Apt. 21.

114TH, 514 WEST. (Room Facing Columbia Campus.)—Breakfast optional; elevator. Apt. 82.

114TH, 514 WEST. (Facing Columbia Campus.)—Breakfast optional; elevator. Apt. 82.

118TH, 417 WEST.—Exclusive bachelor apartment; sunny suite; southern exposure; handsomely furnished. Fort.

118TH, 430 WEST.—Desirable outside room in modern apartment; southern exposure, Periam.

119TH, 419 WEST.—Very attractive front (south) room, adjoining bath; no other roomers; opposite Columbia; kitchenette. 4B. Hildreth.

119TH, 420 WEST.—Prettily furnished south room, large closet; near Columbia. Bosworth.

120TH, 359 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, southern exposure; private house; near Morningside Park.

120TH, 557 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; every convenience; cozy small room; subway. "L."

121ST, 523 WEST.—Sunny front room, attractively furnished, suitable for two ladies. Seiler.

144TH, 560 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large, light room with private family; telephone; references required. Apt. 47.

149TH, 601 WEST.—Large, attractive room; modern elevator house. Apt. 6G.

AMERICAN couple, handsome home, West End Av., above 75th, offers, together or singly, finely furnished suite; library, dressing room, lavatory, private bath, bedroom (twin beds, comprising entire floor, to congenial party; exceptional opportunity. Phone Schuyler 1883.

AN ATTRACTIVE FLOOR in private house, suitable for light housekeeping; convenient to "L"; moderate rent. Tel. Audubon 8600.

BROADWAY, (4,020.)—Large, comfortable, exceptional; running water; private family. Phone Riverside 6651.

CHARLES ST., 20.—One or two rooms to rent; hard floors, electricity; hot and cold water; telephone; private house.

CLAREMONT AV., (116th St.)—Two exceptional rooms, high-class apartment; private bath; private Christian family; subway and Riverside bus, two minutes; large French windows to balcony; ideal Summer rooms; references. Phone Morningside 8287.

COMFORTABLE room near Times Square; running water, baths, heat. Telephone Bryant 9565.

CONVENT AV., 411.—Furnished rooms; private house.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN can find superior accommodations with refined private family; references. Cathedral 9088.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 780.—Handsomely furnished four-room apartment to sublet for three months or more. Call 318 Columbus.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583.—Sunny room; refined gentleman; references; $7. Morningside 4830. Apartment 6B.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE 73.—Attractive studio, $100; also room adjoining bath; Japanese valet service.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (135th St.)—Desirably furnished; every convenience; private family; $5. Apartment 45.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 223. — Medium-sized room, $6.50; reasonable; near subway and bus. Myers.

WEST END, corner 84th St.—Two furnished rooms, private bath; breakfast if desired; references. Apt. Times.

698 WEST END AVE.

Elegant large and small rooms, also suite connecting rooms, light housekeeping privileges; private house, one block Riverside and 96th subway.

Brooklyn.

JORALEMON ST., 137.—Block from subway; two connecting rooms, parlor floor; suitable doctor or business people; furnished or unfurnished.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

CENTRAL PARK WEST.—Wanted, April 1, one or two furnished rooms, with bath; Central Park West, by New England family in business in Times Square who can furnish best of references. Do not fail to state low-est price and location in writing to Z 306 Times Annex.

COUPLE desire one or two rooms with kitchenette; west side preferred. Telephone Broad 7438.

BUSINESS COUPLE want room and bath with kitchenette; refined environment; state terms. T 55 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

58TH, 29 EAST.—One very large, sunny room, with bath; second floor.

37 EAST 53D ST.

Rooms with board; references.

61ST, 154 EAST.—Rooms with all conveniences; table guests; telephone.

MADISON AV., 212, (30th.) — Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE, (143 Lexington Av.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel, if you can do so at lower cost than a boarding house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $14 weekly up.

West Side.

7TH AV., 66.—Large, small, heated rooms, adjoining bath; excellent home cooking; telephone.

48TH, 43 WEST.—Single rooms; electricity, steam, water; substantial table; reasonable. Bryant 8016.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—First class, large, sunny; private bath; table d'hote; electricity.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; parlor dining; convenient location.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit particular people; handsomely furnished rooms; private bath, electric light; Southern cooking.

72D, 269 WEST.—New management; large and small rooms, with or without private bath; excellent table; exceptional location for business men.

72D, 212 WEST.—PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY, STEAM HEAT, TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6396.

72D, 253 WEST.—Pleasant double rooms, with bath; prices reasonable; table guests accommodated.

72D, 318 WEST.—Exclusive Pension; large room, overlooking river; private bath; also small room; excellent table; good service.

72D, 261 WEST.—Attractive front room, private bath; also hall room; board optional.

72D ST., 117 WEST.

Large front room, with board.

72D, 228 WEST.—Steam heat, electricity, elevator; table guests; single rooms.

72D, 302 WEST.—Double room, one flight; newly decorated; home cooking; Riverside.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms; suitable for two; excellent cuisine; table guests. Schuyler 8725.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Medium front room, steam, exceptional house; home cooking; reference.

76TH ST., (344 WEST END AV.),

Medium-sized front room, private bath.

76TH, 239 WEST.—One large, one small room; excellent table; fine location.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large, sunny room, private bath, with board. Schuyler 6219.

86TH, 144 WEST.—Attractive room; running water; southern exposure; good table; electricity; references.

BOARDERS WANTED.

West Side.

82D, 124 WEST. (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 174 WEST. ("The Little House.")—Beautiful room; delicious home table; table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable single rooms, running water; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 300 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny double room; home cooking; refined environment; references exchanged.

86TH, 139 WEST.—Attractive large room, private bath; electricity; excellent table; references.

93D, 305 WEST.—Beautiful large room, one flight front; dressing room, private bath.

93D, 128, 130 WEST.—Rooms in high-class boarding house; table guests.

102D, 205 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Exceptionally furnished, large, front room, and private bath, with private family; owner's home; references.

102D, 250 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; excellent table; single room; references.

108TH, 329 WEST.—Beautiful room for one or two; cuisine, service unexcelled; only permanent guests considered; refined Hebrew surroundings.

BROADWAY, (corner 111th St., 545 West.)—Large, handsomely furnished room, bath; superior table; gentleman or couple. Preager.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 110TH ST.

Large, attractive, double room; running water; adjoining bathroom; large closet; best of home cooking. Morningside 6909, Apt. 3N.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Sunny, warm rooms; running water; $10-$12-$15. Payne.

MILLIONAIRE'S mansion, (Riverside Drive.) Remodeled into family hotel; room and bath with board; best in market; for two adults, $50-$75 per week; exceptional Hebrew surroundings; river view. Z 364 Times Annex.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 292. (94th.)—Gentlemen may obtain exceptional accommodations; small family; elegant large room, bath; unexcelled cuisine. Apt. 24.

THE EVELYN LODGE,

Charming Family House of Highest Standard. 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. Fifty Lovely Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables. Abundance Sunlight. Good Air. Quietness. Social Parlors. Smoking Rooms. Comforts. Weekly, $11-$18 per adult, with meals. No Enemy Aliens Admitted.

71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

Brooklyn.

THE PUTNAM, 534-538 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, (near Sumner Av.)—Board, table board. Mrs. Unger, manager. Telephone 4818 Bedford.

BOARD WANTED.

Refined young man desires room and board with select private family; suburbs preferred; excellent references. X 231 Times Annex.

GENTLEMAN and son want two rooms and board in modern apartment on Washington Heights with select private family; state terms. D 317 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.

Private home, 35 minutes Grand Central; large room; porches; first-class table; 3 couples; no children. Z 344 Times Annex.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

STUTZ

for sale; 1917 Stutz, delivered in April, laid up in October, driven about five thousand miles; wire wheels, two extra four good shoes, two brand new; perfect condition; price $2,000. No dealer need apply. No counter-offers considered; one and only price, $2,000. S 32 Times.

STUTZ 1917 Speedster; also Bulldog and touring; bargains. Cook-Macconnell, 1,700 B'way.

"WHITE" UNUSUAL BARGAINS

"White" Town Car,

5 and 7 Passenger Touring Car.

White Co., Park Av. and 57th St.

Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS-KNIGHTS.—Guaranteed open and closed cars at attractive prices. Willys-Overland Used Car Department, Broadway and 50th.

WINTON six, 38 H. P., runabout; very fine condition; overhauled, repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., B'way. at 70th St.

Miscellaneous.

RIGHT PRICES.

1917 BUICK "6," touring; many extras.
1917 MAXWELL sedan; special price.
1917 DODGE runabout, nearly new.
1917 STUDEBAKER "6," 7-pass., touring.
1917 OVERLAND, small "6," touring.
1917 HUPMOBILE, 5-passenger, touring.
1917 REO, 3-passenger, roadster.
1917 HUPMOBILE, runabout; exceptional.
1917 CHALMERS, small "6," runabout.
1917 FORD cabriolet, extra equipment.
1916 DODGE touring, cheap.
1916 LEXINGTON, 7-passenger, touring.
1916 HUDSON 6-40, roadster.
1916 BUICK "6," 7-25, touring.
1915 COLE "8," 7-passenger.
1915 OVERLAND, touring, special price.
1914 PACKARD, 3-48, touring.
1913 MERCER, touring; exceptional.

CHOICE OF FIFTY OTHERS.

OPEN DAY, EVENING, AND SUNDAY.

THE BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE, INC., Appraisers to the Trade.
1,077 ATLANTIC AV., COR. FRANKLIN AV., BROOKLYN.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 CADILLAC, 7-passenger Touring.
1917 CHALMERS Town Car, little "28"; almost new.
CHALMERS Speedster, special C. T. Silver body; brand new; big discount.
1917 JORDAN Roadster.
STUTZ 4-passenger, $950.
STUTZ Roadster, fine condition, $850.
1917 OLDSMOBILE Touring.
1916 PACKARD LANDAULET.
1917 HUPMOBILE ROADSTER.
1917 STUDEBAKER 6 "C" BRIOLET.
SCRIPPS-BOOTH COUPE.
1917 MAXWELL TOURING.
RENAULT TOWN CAR, LANDAULET suitable for taxi; price, $450.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE, 237 WEST 57TH ST.
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone Circle 667-668.

CLEARANCE SALE of 35 slightly used cars, thoroughly overhauled in Studebaker's own shops; every one of these cars offers the biggest value obtainable in a motor car. "Studebaker," Brooklyn, 1,291 Bedford Av.

AUTO BODIES RIDICULOUSLY CHEAP.—Limousines, Landaulettes, Sedans; $25, $50, $75, $100 up; offers considered; also runabouts, touring, &c.; tops, shields, lamps, &c. Jandorf, 1,763 Broadway, near 57th St.

BEST PLACE TO BUY used cars "taken in trade" and sold without profit" is at the Brooklyn Branch of the Studebaker Corp. of America. 1,291 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCKING.—Long hauls, New York, Philadelphia; 2½, 5 ton motor trucks. New York Shipping Exchange, Pier 11, North River. Rector 1662.

TRUCKING.—6½-ton Packards, 5-ton Pierce-Arrow; local or long distance. Motor Truck Drayage Co., phone Greenpoint 55, 425 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn.

TRUCKS for hire, 5 and 10 tons, day, week, monthly. Williamsburg 5090.

TRUCKS, 1, 2, 3½ tons, to hire. Vanderput & Co., 2998 Bushwick.

Automobiles Wanted.

MERCER or STUTZ raceabout wanted for cash; must be good condition; state price and particulars. W. S., 54 Times.

I want a 16 Cadillac Landaulet; long wheel base; no dealers; cash. Smith's Garage, 424 East 91st St. Edward Dollard.

WILL PAY cash for high-class cars. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Automobile Repairing.

AUTOMOBILE welding, repairing in all its branches; high-class workmanship. Washington Heights Machine Shop, 528 West 162d St. Audubon 8096.

AUTOMOBILE painting and repairing; we build special Victoria tops; try us; it will pay you. S. & F. Auto Body Co., 318 West 48th. Telephone Bryant 9340.

AUTO painting, trimming, coach work, repairing, (all branches.) 2,734 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn. East New York 6462.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC limousine; beautiful new model; superior service by week or month. Phone Medal Co., 2044 Col.

CADILLAC limousine for hire, day, week, monthly preferred. Harlem 3698.

FORD 1918 landaulette for rent by month; make offer by letter. Ford Auto Engineers, Broadway-66th St.

PACKARD 6 and Twin 6s; rates very reasonable; best of references; monthly preferred. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th St. Riverside 5818.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. and G. V. Williamson, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD, high-class landaulette, for monthly hire; attractive terms. Schneider, 32 West 66th St. Phone 7650 Columbus.

PACKARD for rent; beautiful twin-six landaulet by hour, day, week, or month; owner drives. Telephone Riverside 5316.

PACKARDS.—Twin Sixes; hour, monthly; reasonable. Camp Upton $25. Wilmarth, Columbus 8030.

PACKARD.—Beautiful Packard Twin Six touring cars; hour, season, trip. Muldoon, Columbus 7261.

PACKARD.—Late model; day, week, month. B'way Packard, 2,523 B'way. River 1448.

PIERCE-ARROWS for hire; new; 5 ton; short or long haul; special New York-Philadelphia-Baltimore rate. Ireland, 1,651 Broadway. Phone Circle 3249.

TWO new five-ton trucks for hire; long or short hauls, or will rent them by day. Address New Victoria Hotel, Room 422. Phone Bryant 94. Ed. J. Furey.

½ HOUR.—New private car; owner drives. Ashton, Flatbush 9519.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet I explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes. "Founded on Honesty and Merit." Prospers on Merit."

Auto School WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Special classes for ladies.

ATKINSON AUTO SCHOOL, 235 West 50th St. Superior instructors guarantee you expert knowledge. Inspect equipment or write for booklet. Ladies' classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

ADVERTISER, (responsible,) residing in Hamilton, Ontario, wishes connection with wholesale or manufacturing firm desiring representative in Canada, either Dominion, Provincial, or local. Z 285 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER. Young lady, N. Y. U. training; 7 years' experience; trial balance, controlling accounts, financial statements; typist; proven ability. Take full charge. E. C., 146 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT.—Telephone operator, typist; thorough office assistant; 3 years' experience; neat, accurate; railroad, automobile experience. L 383 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, capable, high school graduate; five years' experience; $18. D 323 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—University graduate, experienced controlling accounts, trial balance; $18. T 58 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Bright young girl, 2½ years' experience, comptometer; salary $15. Intervale 4186R.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—6 years' manufacturing, commercial experience; capable, reliable; $18. L 886 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—7 years' experience; can do typewriting; has initiative; $17. S 119 Times.

CASHIER.—Experienced; now employed mercantile establishment days; wishes evening position; quick, accurate. Z 308 Times Annex.

COMPANION.—Young woman, cheerful, tactful, would act as visiting companion to lady; first-class references; refined. L 139 Times.

FILING EXPERT, librarian, and typist, position where above experience can be utilized. Address "L. A.," P. O. Box 822, New York City.

NURSE, graduate, American, will take entire charge of one or two children; no objection to traveling or country; $85. X 230 Times Annex.

NURSE, as attendant to invalid or managing housekeeper; reference. Tel. 5019 Tremont.

SECRETARY, stenographer desires position where initiative and executive ability are required; thorough, competent; gray matter; $25. D 272 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, seven years' import, export experience, desires responsible position. L 359 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid, accurate; five years' experience; excellent reference. Telephone Columbus 8666. Address 111 West 63d.

STENOGRAPHER, EXPERIENCED THREE YEARS, ACCURATE, SPEEDY, EDUCATED. D 298 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, eight years' experience, rapid, accurate, highly recommended. $18. D 304 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience, educated; takes entire charge; best credentials. T 31 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience, high school education; excellent references; $15. T 39 Times.

STENOGRAPHER - BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced; executive ability; highest credentials; salary $20. T 24 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, 8 years' AI commercial experience; $18; references. D 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, four years' technical experience, high school graduate, $18. D 312 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—American, 3 years' experience, desires position; $15; references. D 316 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typist.—Five months' experience; salary $10. D 275 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; executive ability, knowledge of bookkeeping; salary $20; references. T 1 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 2 years' experience, high school education; reference; $12. L 355 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR wishes position; four years' experience; best of reference; $12 to start. C 424 Times Annex.

Instruction.

COMPANION.—Young woman, high school and conservatory graduate, wishes position as instructress in music to children. N 631 Times Harlem.

Employment Agencies.

STENOGRAPHERS, Office Assistants, Typists, Bookkeepers. Good openings for educated, refined Americans. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman St. Cortlandt 4249.

SHEPHERD'S AGENCY.—Help by month, week, or day. 107 W. 138d St. Morn. 6916.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.—Do you need an executive who can, if necessary, reorganize and systematize your cost or general accounting system in order to show you what must be done to obtain the profitable results desired? 15 years' experience; physician; married. N. M., 240 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, 17 years' broad manufacturing experience; accounting, cost, auditing, shop routing, statistical financial statements, office management; late chief accountant largest automobile manufacturer; highest credentials; age 37. Executive, T 53 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, system; arrangements for firms not employing bookkeepers, $2.50 weekly. 123 Liberty, Room 104. Cortlandt 6088.

ACCOUNTANT. — HEAD SENIOR ACCOUNTANT FOR CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT DESIRES ONE DAY'S WORK EACH WEEK. L 127 TIMES.

ACCOUNTANT and executive, now manager of manufacturing concern; 33 years' experience; excellent reference. Telephone Columbus 8666. Address 111 West 63d.

ACCOUNTANT. — Income tax reports, trial balances, $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, Tribune Building. Beekman 998.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced, is open for employment at $1 per hour; best references. Address 28 Berkeley, Room 1,357, 100 William St.

ADVERTISING MANAGER.

ADVERTISING AND ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER, CONVINCING CORRESPONDENT; 7 YEARS' EXPERIENCE IN DIRECT-BY-MAIL ADVERTISING; COLLEGE GRADUATE, ARMY EXEMPT; 28, A PROLIFIC PRODUCER, SEEKING AN OPPORTUNITY TO GROW. ANY ROOM IN YOUR BUSINESS GARDEN? B. L., 234 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

AUDITOR, EXECUTIVE.—Master of details, public accounting experience; employed; best reference; 34, single, dependents; $6,000, permanent. P 163 Times.

AUDITOR, experienced with certified public accountant, specialist and expert of film distributing and manufacturing companies; salary $5,000. Address Expert, L 165 Times.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT (18); two years' experience; double entry, accurate figurer; controlling accounts, statements; foresight for future; $14. D 297 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, 20, cost accounting; seven years' training and experience, financial statements, controls, trial balance; take full charge; $25. Accurate, D 299 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly capable double-entry; eight years' mercantile experience; collections, checking, credits; highest credentials; married; 28; exempt. T 65 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT.—Open for engagement April 1; salary $2,100; thoroughly competent, draft exempt, experienced. T 81 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, 32, thorough; every detail concerning office routine; no further advancement, present employer; salary $35. L 188 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Student accountancy, wishes opening with reliable firm; experienced; references; salary $1,200; draft exempt; American. T 60 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (20.)—Four years' experience; double entry, controlling accounts; accurate and neat; $18. D 306 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, 18; four years' High School of Commerce; no experience; state salary. Harry, Vlach, 345 E. 72d St. Tel. Rhinelander 2229.

BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE MANAGER.—Eight years' experience; capable of taking entire charge; highest credentials; exempt. L 158 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, married, draft exempt, competent; trial balance, statements; excellent references; salary secondary consideration. T 40 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (29;) 9 years' experience; thoroughly capable; controlling accounts; exempt. J 501 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER AND CORRESPONDENT.—Thoroughly capable taking charge; excellent references; L 382 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, office manager, cashier, 10 years' experience. Williams, 508 West 113th.

BOOKKEEPER-OFFICE MANAGER.—(26;) expert; systematizer, correspondent; progressive house; $30. T 73 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, three years' experience; also able junior accountant, trial balances, &c. T 52 Times.

BOOKKEEPER—Cost accounting; age 20; experienced, double entry; salary $25. D 293 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, competent, wants position; $30-$35. Fischer, Box 61, Jamaica, L. I.

BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' experience double entry, controlling accounts, trial balance. D 280 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, correspondent, typist, executive ability, desirous of connecting with liable concern. L 148 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 28, married, experienced; controlling accounts, collections, credits; references; $30. N 639 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER-CASHIER, 35, married; 12 years' experience; best references. D 296 Times Downtown.

BUTLER.—First class, Irish, wishes position in city; would accept temporary place; wages $70. Address T 63 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—We have several good men with from 3 to 9 years' reference on last positions; this is not a employment bureau, Society of Professional Auto Experts, 1,947 Broadway. Tel. Columbus 4066.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, married; 12 years' experience; 4 years last position; temperate, reliable; personal references. Young, 1,983 Crotona Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Japanese, single, 15 years' experience, desires position; prefer Packard; Cadillac; wages $25; references. Chauffeur, 330 East 67th.

CHAUFFEUR, MECHANIC, expert driver, 11 years' experience; references; $25 week. John Pucilla, 520 East 184th. Telephone 1016 Fordham.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man wishes position with private family; best of references. Bremberger, 425 Amsterdam Av. Phone 10155 Schuyler.

CHAUFFEUR wishes to have a position, private; 4 years' experience. L. Manasek, 439 East 71st St., New York City.

CLERK.—Young man, 27; thoroughly experienced production shop clerk, purchasing agent, factory, machine shop; excellent credentials. L 299 Times Downtown.

COLLECTOR, responsible, 15 years' experience in collection, repairs; will positively save money in upkeep and management. D 325 Times Downtown.

CORRESPONDENT, secretary, office manager, stenographer and typist; 26, draft exempt, conscientious, tireless worker. T 47 Times.

CREDIT, general office man; 10 years men's and women's line. T 40 Times.

DESIGNER, competent on steel and concrete structures, desires home work; charges reasonable. T 71 Times.

DRAFTSMAN, (Mechanical.)—Four years' experience industrial plant layouts; machine shop experience. D 267 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN, structural and mechanical, seeks position; broad experience. Technical, T 70 Times.

ESTIMATOR, competent on engineering structures, desires home work; charges reasonable. T 70 Times.

EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT, active, 25, married, exempt, desires position where advancement is essential; can furnish excellent references. T 121 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady to assist in bookkeeping division of large insurance company; must have thorough knowledge of bookkeeping and correct at figures; salary $14 weekly. Reply, stating age and experience, Insurance, P. O. Box 1,425, New York City.

BOOKKEEPER. Assistant bookkeeper, preferably with department store experience, for office of high-class shop; to a versatile young lady who is quick at figures a splendid opportunity is offered to connect with a concern offering quick advancement to a right party. Apply with references and salary expected. N 44 Times.

BOOKKEEPER AND BILL CLERK. — To take entire charge of double-entry books; thoroughly experienced in modern methods, controlling accounts, and trial balances; knowledge of Underwood typewriter essential in billing; give references, state age, and salary. N 6 Times.

BOOKKEEPER wanted.—Thoroughly experienced bookkeeper, controlling accounts, stenography, and typewriting essential; to take complete charge of office. M. P. Cohen Co., 37 East 28th St., Room 302.

CASHIER

for large furniture installment house; good salary; steady position; must be experienced; one residing in Bronx preferred. Apply Pisen & Co., 2,887 3d Av., (150th.)

CHIEF CLERK AND OFFICE MANAGER.—A woman who possesses initiative and ideas and has had experience in managing lishing company; salary $100 per month, with excellent opportunities for advancement; your letter should tell in detail why you feel you can fill the position creditably. N 35 Times.

CLERICAL WORK.—Young ladies for clerical work by an uptown bank; must be of good character and well recommended; replies will state religion, experience, salary expected. P 290 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Young lady for office of large publishing to work Sundays, (6-day week); state salary, references, and telephone number. Z 270 Times Annex.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT.—A rapidly growing business offers an exceptionally fine opportunity for a young woman with considerable business experience who can assume responsibilities and qualify as an accountant. Address, stating age and salary desired, C. Chapman, 227 William St.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, who have had successful experience with benefit programs, can make a permanent connection with a high-class publication of strong appeal; liberal commission. Call Thursday or Friday only between 10 A. M. and noon, Room 811A, Flatiron Building.

ADDRESSOGRAPH OPERATOR.—HOURS 5 TO 5:45; LIGHT; AIRY OFFICE. STANDARD COURT LAUNDRY CO., 503 EAST 72D.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Require the services of

TRIMMERS AND MILLINERS.

SALESLADY,

STOCK GIRL,

MILLINERY APPRENTICE.

Apply Millinery Department, 2d Floor, 5th Av. and 40th St.

ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR.

Young woman with at least 5 years' experience as supervisor, accustomed to strict requirements in work wanted to direct and scrutinize the work of a number of other typists; the position involves no typing, and knowledge of stenography is unnecessary; salary $18 to start; must be intelligent, tactful, and furnish first-class references; give age, education, and details of experience in letter of application. N 36 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

EXECUTIVE, employed at present, desires to make a change; experience covers office management, selling, correspondence, credits; quick and accurate and able to handle details; one who can hear well over the telephone; hours 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M., Saturdays until 7 P. M.; salary $12 weekly. Address, stating age, references, and telephone number. Z 291 Times Annex.

EXECUTIVE.—Sales, office, and advertising; 10 years' executive experience; young, active, analytical, with imagination and initiative. N 641 Times Harlem.

GARDENER, married, executive ability, experienced horticulture, agriculture, general care, management country estate; practical. Z 276 Times Annex.

ITALIAN, university graduate, 33, English, Spanish, French, employed, wants to improve. S 188 Times.

MAN, 33, COLLEGE EDUCATION, LEGAL AND COMMERCIAL EXPERIENCE, WISHES POSITION; SALARY MODERATE. D 302 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, switchboard operator, or typist for institution where room and board may be obtained; moderate compensation; experienced hotel auditor; 50 years of age; incapacitated for manual work by rheumatism; references. 3,544 Broadway, Apt. 52.

PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Wanted, position as private secretary to elderly person or couple; thoroughly acquainted with security values, mortgages, and financial matters; and 20 years' experience in position; highest references. "J," Box 80, Station W, Brooklyn.

SALESMAN, Spanish-Cuban, speaking Spanish, Italian, English, wishes connection with reliable firm with opportunity for a future; salary or salary and commission. T 39 Times.

SALESMAN.—Furniture salesman, Christian, excellent references, wishes to connect with high-class establishment; would appreciate interview. T 77 Times.

SALESMAN having fifteen years' successful road experience, good appearance, best of reference. Address A. R., 600 Ordway Bldg., Newark, N. J.

SALESMAN desires position, cotton, woolen goods house; good acquaintance with cutting-up trade; best references. W., 263 West 125th.

SALESMAN, experienced and willing to work with connection with reliable wholesale or manufacturer; best of references. S 65 Times.

SALESMAN, stenographer, thorough office experience, desires indoor and outdoor position. L 304 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL MANAGER.—(33;) American; extensive executive business training; experienced correspondent, stenographer, salesman; unquestionable credentials; compensation secondary. L 381 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK, past draft; best references; take charge; show results. T 44 Times.

SOUTH AMERICAN with experience as salesman in Central and South America, very familiar with the Latin-American trade, 45 years old, desirous of obtaining traveling position; executive and selling ability guaranteed; A1 references. C 428 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST, 21, technical and commercial training, wishes permanent position; inside or field work. N 643 Times Harlem.

STOCK CLERK AND BUYER.—Five years' successful record with prominent dress house; knows piece goods thoroughly. N 29 Times.

SUPERINTENDENT of large country estate open for engagement; experienced. S 174 Times.

SURVEYOR, competent, will make all kinds of surveys; low cost. T 90 Times.

TRAFFIC MANAGER.—(30;) eleven years' experience domestic and export; shipping; understands present conditions fully; best references. L 385 Times Downtown.

TRANSLATOR.—Interpreter French, English, Dutch, German, wants position. T 2 Times.

TRANSLATOR.—Spanish to English; moderate charges. Noxon, 216 East 35th.

WANTED.

Position with manufacturing concern as correspondent and export manager or assistant sales manager; experienced in employing and handling help and in directing activities of travellers; understand financing; expert correspondent, looking at a customer's complaint as an opportunity and not as a discouragement; age 31, married; Christian, American college graduate; salary $2,500; what have you to offer? Z 322 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 26, exempt from draft after five months' service, wishes responsible position with some wholesale firm; has had experience in managing retail grocery store; accustomed to high-class trade; can furnish best of references; cash security if desired. Arthur Kick, 298 Columbia St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school education, 2 years executive position, knowledge of stenography, typewriting, desires employment, mercantile business, where intelligence will merit advancement. T 17 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 24, good education, appearance, draft exempt, wishes position. Jaeger, 1,681 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, 18 years of age, wishes position office, clerical work; can do filing. McCann, 1,775 Madison Av.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) checking, clerical experience, desires position. Militsky, 15 East 116th.

YOUNG MAN (18) with art talent desires position in any capacity where earnest efforts are appreciated; future. T 35 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (24,) experienced office man, bookkeeping, shipping, good schooling. L 141 Times.

YOUNG MAN (18) wishes position with rising firm. L. Adams, 85 Starr St., Brooklyn.

Instruction.

TRANSLATIONS.

Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italian, German, and Dutch into English. Harry T. Smith, 229 West 43d St.

SINGERS, increase your success by consulting Leslie Martin, Dean of Vocal Instructors, Metropolitan Opera House Building, 1,425 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT.—A rapidly growing business offers an exceptionally fine opportunity for a young woman with considerable business experience who can assume responsibilities and qualify as an accountant. Address, stating age and salary desired, C. Chapman, 227 William St.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS, who have had successful experience with benefit programs, can make a permanent connection with a high-class publication of strong appeal; liberal commission. Call Thursday or Friday only between 10 A. M. and noon, Room 811A, Flatiron Building.

ADDRESSOGRAPH OPERATOR.—HOURS 5 TO 5:45; LIGHT; AIRY OFFICE. STANDARD COURT LAUNDRY CO., 503 EAST 72D.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Require the services of

TRIMMERS AND MILLINERS.

SALESLADY,

STOCK GIRL,

MILLINERY APPRENTICE.

Apply Millinery Department, 2d Floor, 5th Av. and 40th St.

ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR.

Young woman with at least 5 years' experience as typist, accustomed to strict requirements in work wanted to direct and scrutinize the work of a number of other typists; the position involves no typing, and knowledge of stenography is unnecessary; salary $18 to start; must be intelligent, tactful, and furnish first-class references; give age, education, and details of experience in letter of application. N 36 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

CLERK.—Bright, energetic young lady for clerical work in publisher's office; must be quick and accurate and able to handle details; one who can hear well over the telephone; hours 8:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M., Saturdays until 7 P. M.; salary $12 weekly. Address, stating age, references, and telephone number. Z 291 Times Annex.

COLLEGE GRADUATES.

Laboratory work for college graduates who have specialized in physics and mathematics; good opportunity for advancement; $15 to start. Address, stating age

Classified Advertising Rates
The New York Times
Count six words to a line.
Telephone Bryant 1000. Per Agate Line.
Agents Wanted.....50c
Apartments to Let and Wanted.....42c
Automobile Exchange.....45c
Boarders and Board Wanted.....30c
Business Opportunities.....50c
Country Board.....40c
Employment Agencies.....50c
For Sale.....50c
Furnished Rooms and Rooms Wanted.30c
Help Wanted.....30c
Lost and Found.....50c
Mortgage Loans.....50c
Real Estate and Houses to Let.....42c
Situations Wanted.....25c
OFFICES:
Times Building.....Times Square
Times Annex, 43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....2,100 Seventh Avenue
Bronx.....2,914 Third Avenue
Washington Heights.....4,725 Broadway
Brooklyn:....Room 905, 367 Fulton Street

HELP WANTED—Male.

DRAFTSMEN, TOOL DESIGNERS; MEN EXPERIENCED IN THE DESIGN OF JIGS AND FIXTURES FOR HIGH-GRADE SMALL AND MEDIUM-WEIGHT MACHINERY; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPABLE MEN TO ASSOCIATE WITH A GROWING CONCERN; STATE AGE, NATIONALITY, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED; LOCATION NEW YORK CITY. M. P., 100 TIMES.

DRAFTSMEN.
MECHANICAL, FIRST-CLASS MEN; AEROPLANE WORK; PERMANENT POSITION; GOOD PAY. APPLY OR WRITE, CURTISS ENGINEERING CORP., GARDEN CITY, L. I.

DRAFTSMEN.—Mechanical draftsmen wanted immediately. Apply Standard Aero Corporation, Elizabeth, N. J.

ENGINEER for electric crane designing and building. Send particulars to Cameron Engineering Co., East Stroudsburg, Penn.

EYEBRUSH ON DOLLS' HEADS; EXPERIENCED ONLY. LIBERTY DOLL, 195 CANAL.

EYES PAINTER ON DOLL HEADS; EXPERIENCED ONLY. LIBERTY DOLL, 195 CANAL.

FLOOR MANAGER.
Qualifications required: Alertness, initiative, knowledge of advertising; state age, last employment, and salary. Apply by letter only. Goldsmith Bros., 77 Nassau St.

FOREMAN for printing shop; one who can handle light composition and make up small jobs for Gordon and Armory presses; private plant; must have thorough understanding of all branches of printing and be capable of taking charge of department. Write, giving experience and salary expected. N 24 Times.

FOREMAN.—A factory in Jersey City has opening in the metal and alloy manufacturing department for foreman; prefer man about 35, accurate with records, and used to planning ahead. Write, stating references and experience, Z 299 Times Annex.

INSTRUMENT MAKERS.
First-class men only need apply.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West Street, 6 blocks south of 14th.

INSTRUCTOR OF AERODYNAMICS wanted; must be conversant with technique. Good position for A1 man. H. K., 474 Times Annex.

JUNIOR CLERKS in office of large chemical house, with opportunity for advancement, for several elementary school graduates; must be over 16 years; state nationality, schooling, references; salary $8. P 396 Times Downtown.

LEDGER-CLERK.—Excellent opportunity for fast, accurate worker on card ledger system; must have had experience and be well recommended; salary to start $15. E. B., 42 Times.

MACHINIST.—All-around, capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 242 Times Downtown.

MACHINISTS WANTED.
Also boilermakers, signal maintainers, air-brake repair men. Apply Employment Car, New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, 132d St. and Willis Av., Bronx.

MANAGER WANTED
FOR A DEPARTMENT STORE IN CITY OF FIVE THOUSAND IN THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA CARRYING FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLAR STOCK, CONSISTING OF CLOTHING, DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, CARPETS, READY-TO-WEAR, SHOES AND FURNISHINGS, AND DOING AN ANNUAL BUSINESS OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, WHICH CAN BE INCREASED. THE BUSINESS IS WELL ESTABLISHED FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS. THE OWNER HAS OTHER INTERESTS DEMANDING HIS ATTENTION. THE APPLICANT MUST BE A SETTLED AND AMBITIOUS MAN AND COME WELL RECOMMENDED. GIVE FULL DETAILS IN FIRST LETTER—PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE, PRESENT EMPLOYER, AGE, REFERENCE, MARRIED OR SINGLE, WHICH WILL BE HELD STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. AN UNUSUAL CHANCE AND A SHARE IN THE PROFITS IS OFFERED TO THE RIGHT PARTY. Z 302 TIMES ANNEX.

MAN wanted by a large manufacturing company for promotion work; must be capable interviewing large concerns. In reply state fully experience and salary. N 37 Times.

MAN wanted, thoroughly familiar with manufacture of glue. Address P 285 Times Downtown.

MARCEL WAVER.—Wanted, marcel waver; one experienced in permanent waving preferred; state experience and salary expected; good position. Address Society, X 228 Times Annex.

MECHANICS.—3 or 4 all-around mechanics for general work on airplane assembling; airplane experience not essential, but men must have judgment and ability to see a job through to a successful finish without close supervision; factory located near New York; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. Z 296 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN wanted in shop employing fifty men; steady position for right man. Apply by letter to Kent Machine Works, 39 Gold St., Brooklyn.

MECHANIC.—Wanted, first-class gas engine mechanic as instructor, (in school;) must know aero engines. H. S., 475 Times Annex.

MILLINERY designer, trimmers, and repairers wanted; all-year-round position. Ideal Millinery Store, 691 East Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

MILLWRIGHT.—Capable men, able to describe and inventory factory equipment; permanent traveling position; answer in own handwriting, giving all details, salary, &c. M 241 Times Downtown.

OFFICE BOY.—Chance for advancement; office in Brooklyn; state salary expected, experience, and religious faith. W. T., 286 Times.

OFFICE BOY IN OFFICE OF RESIDENT BUYER; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY; PERMANENT POSITION. R. B., 271 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE BOY for large drug house; opportunity for advancement. Z 281 Times Annex.

OFFICE MANAGER AND CHIEF CLERK.
A man who possesses initiative and ideas, and has had experience in managing an office force, is wanted by a growing publishing company; one between the ages of 25 and 35; draft exempt preferred; salary $100 per month, with exceptional opportunities for advancement; your letter should tell in detail why you feel you can fill the job creditably. N 34 Times.

OPERATOR.—Wanted, experienced operator Burroughs, individual ledgers and statement clerk; excellent opportunity right man; mention experience, present location, and anticipated salary. L 167 Times.

PACKERS.—Experienced cloak and suit. R. A. Day Suit Company, 1,115 Broadway.

PHOTOSTAT OPERATORS.
Two men for day work; steady employment, good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST., NEAR WEST ST.,
6 BLOCKS SOUTH OF 14TH ST.

PIPE FITTER.—First-class man for work in factory; 20 miles from New York; permanent position; state age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. X 224 Times Annex.

PORTERS with large organization; hours, 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.; $14 a week. Call Room 802 Times Annex, 229 West 43d St.

RODMEN.—Five roamen, one tracer, for Central Jersey; $80 to $90 monthly; start immediately. Room 1108, 65 Broadway.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMAN
of unusual ability, for large downtown printing house; must have clientele and be able to produce immediate results; give references; salary expected, etc.
K. B., 133 Times.

SALESMEN.—We are extending our sales force throughout the United States and Canada and require clean-cut, progressive young Americans in our selling force, both in stores and in the field and in executive positions; if you have at least a high school education and some experience as a salesman we can assure you an opportunity to make a large income and advancement to executive positions; drawing account against commission to start. Mr. Benson, Encyclopaedia Britannica Corporation, 288 4th Av., 14th floor.

SALESMEN, FASHION SERVICE.
Wanted, the right men—everything else is here. The service is high grade, direct from Paris, backed by big resources and unlimited energy. The service stands high with manufacturers of cloaks, suits, and dresses. The new men are needed to follow up sectional divisions. Liberal commissions insure good, steady compensation. Applications from salesmen in this line held strictly confidential. N 15 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED.
High-grade and experienced selling tires, who can deliver business now on 5,000-mile tire, (Ford sizes, 6,000.) that has been well proven, giving excess mileage; territory: Eastern Pennsylvania, Upper New York, Delaware, and Virginia; will report to factory; straight salary or commission, with drawing account. The Gordon Tire & Rubber Co., Canton, Ohio.

SALESMAN, to handle high grade roofing specialty with every building owner a prospect; saves cost of new roof; also paint specialties to consuming trade; liberal commission only, plus small expense account; only hustlers with good selling record, desirous making $50 weekly and upward, need apply. Manufacturer, D 282 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.
A large concern has opportunities for several young Americans of good education and pleasing personality; we will take care of you if you are strictly honest and an active worker, and your future is assured; drawing account against commission to start. S. O., 42 Times.

SALESMAN WANTED.
Salesman, 25 to 45 years of age, auto supply business, to sell goods in store, also call on customers; American preferred; must be a gentleman of good education and refinement; salary and commission; state qualifications and give references. Address Manager, 245 West 57th St., New York City.

SALESMEN.—We have an opportunity for two live young men in our sales organization; compensation and advancement commensurate with ability; these positions are easily worth $5,000 a year and more to those who qualify; references required; commission. Room 1707 Vanderbilt Concourse Bldg.

SALESMAN with following among manufacturers on men's and ladies' hats; commission basis; must be thoroughly familiar with Japanese straw braid business, and must have past record; excellent opportunity for right party. P 301 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN, for out out of town and New York City, to sell stock in dividend-paying oil corporation; only $100 a week man need apply; strictly commission. L. P. McCormack & Co., 7 Pine St.

SALESMEN.—We want the best salesmen in New York City for first class addressing work; type and hand replies will be treated confidential; give details, salary expected. Rapid, L 345 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to sell the well-known Frantz Premier Electric Vacuum Cleaner; good commission; rapid advancement; do not reply unless interested. Mr. Walsh, 346 Audubon Av., between 9 and 11.

SALESMAN wanted.—Experienced salesman to handle line of knit goods; reply, giving full particulars; commission. C 450 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, acquainted with military and sporting goods trade; must know the line; no others need apply; salary or commission. Prime Specialty Mfg. Co., 50-52 Greene.

SALESMAN to travel for book concern; start at $25 salary week and expenses. Write, stating age and experience, Box M. Z., 154 East 14th.

SALESMEN with executive ability to start with strictly commission basis; rapid advancement. N 33 Times.

SALESMEN.—To sell appraisals on commission basis; neat appearance. Room 1005, 116 Nassau St.

SALESMAN, stock and bond, good following, to sell high-class industrials; commission; references required. Suite 315, 27 William.

SECRETARY-ASSISTANT wanted in export office as chief clerical assistant; good handwriting essential; quick and accurate typist, good stenographer, with initiative and ability; state in full experience, electrical knowledge preferred; age about 25. (draft exempt); start $25, commence immediately. Apply own handwriting, state age, nationality, experience. P 74 Times.

SHOE MAN TO MANAGE FIRST-CLASS SHOE BUSINESS; WOMEN'S GOODS ONLY; FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN; APPLY BY LETTER ONLY, GIVING EXPERIENCE, SALARY EXPECTED. J. & T. COUSINS CO., 373 DE KALB AV., BROOKLYN.

SHOE MAN to handle first-class shoe business; women's goods only; fine opportunity for ambitious young man; apply by letter only, giving experience, salary expected. J. & T. Cousins Co., 373 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

SOLICITOR wanted, experienced, for mercantile storage warehouse in metropolitan district, to devote either portion or entire time; moving, packing, or commission. Answer in own handwriting, giving experience, references, age, and terms. Box 206, Hoboken, N. J.

SOLICITOR wanted, marine insurance; a new organized marine department of an old-established brokerage house; a man with established clientele will find this an unusual opportunity; commission basis. Z 295 Times Annex.

STATISTICIAN.—A LARGE MANUFACTURING CONCERN DESIRES THE SERVICES OF A YOUNG MAN OVER TWENTY YEARS OF AGE, BUT EXEMPT FROM DRAFT, ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN STATISTICAL WORK PREFERRED; CHANCES FOR ADVANCEMENT EXCELLENT; SALARY TO START, $18 PER WEEK; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND NATIONALITY IN FIRST LETTER. D 314 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STEAM ENGINEER WANTED.
Competent to handle large Cross compound condensing engine A. C. and D. C. generators. Applicants should have been associated with large plants in past; 8-hour shift and good pay; must be New York licensed engineer.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO. INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West Street, 6 blocks south of 14th.

STENOGRAPHER. — Young man, accurate and rapid, high school graduate, desirous of gradually working into selling force; to a young man of ability with determination to succeed an opportunity is offered. Address, stating age, experience, reference, and salary desired to start. L 330 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—An exceptional vacancy in advertising department of large manufacturers; must have advanced experience; application must include nationality, qualifications, age, and salary expected. Z 305 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST wanted; must be accurate, industrious, and draft exempt; Underwood machine operator excellent opportunity for right party; state experience, references, and salary expected. N 43 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be accurate, ambitious; law experience advantageous; $20; quick advancement. Apply Public Law Steno., D 263 Times Downtown, with telephone, for Saturday interview.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced and competent; $20; 48-hour week, reading age, salary desired, references; good opportunity. L 384 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, college man. Apply to Hadassah, American Zionist Medical Unit, 52 Broadway, Room 406, between 12 and 2, Friday afternoon.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT; age 18-20 years; real estate; salary; $12-$14. D 311 Times Downtown.

STOCK CHASERS, first-class A1 inspectors, J. & L. operators, internal grinders, bench hands, sheet metal workers, motor assemblers with factory experience, block chesters with experience, die-assemblers, valve grinders, stock clerks, coremakers, external grinders, gisholt operators, radial drill operators, hand screw machine operators, hand screw setup men, thread miller, lathe hands, machine designer, expert mechanics, and draftsmen; report to employment office with tools ready to work. The Wright-Martin Aircraft Corp., New Brunswick, N. J.

STOCK SALESMEN to place stock in highly safe non-competitive industrial company; commission; live leads and mail co-operation to producers. Room 604, 50 East 42d St.

STOCK SALESMEN wanted, several high-grade men; handle big proposition. Apply at once; commission. 610 6th Av., N. Y. C.

SUPERINTENDENT for apartment house; must be all-round, handy man, understand electric motors, elevators, &c. $60 month and 4 rooms and bath. Estate, 122 Times.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
203 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE HEIRS AT LAW OF THE LATE Miss Mary Ann McAdams, who died at Quebec City, Canada, on the fifth of September last, (1917,) daughter of the late James McAdams and Jane Robinson, are duly requested to file as soon as possible with the undersigned the legal proof of their quality as heirs at law in said estate. According to information already received, the first cousins or nearer relatives might possibly have rights in said estate.
LABREQUE, BELANGER & LABREQUE,
Notaries, 18 Buade, Quebec City, Canada.

Take notice that the firm of Dierking & Claus, 78 Reade Street, was dissolved on the 5th day of March, 1918, and that the business of the copartnership is being continued by Arthur C. Dierking at the above address.

POLICE COMMISSIONER RICHARD E. Enright will explain the duties of the police force and his own responsibilities at a meeting of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, 3 East 38th St., this evening, Friday, March 8.

MORRIS LANDAU OF 679 SUTTER AV., Brooklyn, has sold his grocery store. Creditors notified to present bills due.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TOOLMAKERS.
First-class men only need apply.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

WANTED.
DRAFTSMEN, TOOL, JIG, AND FIXTURE DESIGNERS, DETAILERS AND TRACERS.

JIG AND FIXTURE MAKERS, GAUGE MAKERS, MACHINE OPERATORS ON MILLING MACHINES, DRILL PRESSES, TURRET LATHES, SCREW MACHINES, &C.

DIEMAKER.—AN EXPERT TO TAKE CHARGE OF OUR DIE DEPARTMENT ON BLANKING, PIERCING, AND FORMING DIES.

FOREMAN FOR TURRET LATHE AND SCREW MACHINE DEPARTMENT.

FOREMAN FOR PRODUCTION DEPARTMENT TO SUPERVISE MILLING MACHINE, DRILL PRESS AND GENERAL MACHINE OPERATORS.

FOREMAN TO SUPERVISE A LARGE INSTRUMENT ASSEMBLING DEPARTMENT OF ABOUT 75 HANDS.

WE ALSO REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF A COMPETENT MAN WHO CAN QUALIFY AS AN EMPLOYMENT SUPERVISOR.

IN ANSWERING, PLEASE COVER YOUR PAST EXPERIENCE FULLY, REFERENCES, COMPENSATION EXPECTED, NATIONALITY, AND WHEN AVAILABLE.

THIS IS U. S. GOVERNMENT WORK AND POSITIONS ARE OPEN TO U. S. CITIZENS ONLY AND MEN OF UNQUESTIONABLE LOYALTY. H. R. R., 116 TIMES.

WANTED.
MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, SIGNAL MAINTAINERS, AIRBRAKE REPAIR MEN. APPLY EMPLOYMENT CAR, NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & HARTFORD RAILROAD, 132D ST. AND WILLIS AV., BRONX.

WIREMEN.
Must be experienced on conduit work and hooking up of A. C. and D. C. motors.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
Near West Street. 6 blocks south of 14th.

WOODWORKERS AND EXPERIENCED COOPERAGE HELP WANTED, AS FOLLOWS: SAWYERS, MATCHING MACHINE OPERATORS, MATCHERS, DADO MACHINE OPERATORS, NAILING MACHINE OPERATORS, LABORERS. APPLY SUPERINTENDENT, BROOKLYN COOPERAGE COMPANY, 142 KENT AV., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

YOUNG MEN
with high school education, $8-$9 start; raise April 1st if satisfactory; excellent opportunity to advance along engineering lines.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE ST.,
near West St., 6 blocks south of 14th.

YOUNG MAN.—In the office of an old-established wholesale house, 16 years of age, to assist in handling mail and making himself generally useful; excellent chance to grow up in the business; permanent position; salary $7 weekly to start; hours 8 to 5:30 at start. Apply personally if you prefer. H. J. Heinz Company, 257 West St., near Desbrosses St. Ferry, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, bright, industrious, for office and outside work; write application, giving age, education, previous experience, and references if any; hours, 8-6; steady advancement. J. W. Gasteiger & Son, foot of Amity and Columbia Sts., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN wanted qualified to take charge of drawback and shipping department; those who have had practical experience in these lines will be given preference. Write in own handwriting, stating past experience and salary expected. X. Y. Z., 8 Greenwich Av., N. Y. C.

YOUNG MAN in large publishing organization to keep production and payroll records; state in detail age, experience, references, and salary desired. Z 304 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, bright, energetic, knowledge of stenography; to the right man an excellent opportunity is offered. Apply L. J. Phillips & Co., 148 West 72d St.

YOUNG MAN for clerical duties in purchasing department; one experienced in heavy hardware preferred. D 211 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN to make credit investigations; must be energetic; state age, experience, salary expected. D 276 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MEN, 17-18, for beginners' position in large national bank. L 298 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

MEN—EARN BIG MONEY.
Learn big-paying trade; mechanical dentists in great demand now; we teach you in a few months; individual instruction, day or night; write for free booklet C; easy payments; est. 25 years.
Bodee Schools of Mechanical Dentistry,
13 W. 44th St., N. Y. 15 Flatbush Av., Bklyn.
OLDEST, LARGEST, MOST RELIABLE.

BOOKKEEPER.—Get out of the rut; become a certified public or cost accountant; go into business for yourself; demand for expert accountants exceeds the supply; our graduates earn over $5,000 yearly; learn at home in spare time by our easy system; send for Booklet T and special offer. Universal Business Inst., 100 Pullman Bldg., New York.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling; write or call for our free book, "A Right Start in the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. National Salesmen's Training Association, Suite 1803D Candler Building, New York.

ARE YOU INTERESTED in a well-paying profession? Many of our graduates earn $5,000 to $10,000 yearly. Our method of instruction develops experts. Write for Booklet F. NATUROPATHIC INSTITUTE,
254 West 34th St., New York City.

BIG DEMAND—RADIO OPERATORS.
Splendid profession; individual instruction; best radio course in city;
write or call today for booklet.
Radio School, 157 East 86th St.
THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course. Students on probation. 33 West 42d St., New York. V. M. WHEAT.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPERS, (3,) $90-$150, experienced American men, immediately; also accountants, $150, permanent.
Spanish-English stenographers, (2,) $30-$35.
Correspondents, banking experience, stenographers, clerks.
MUTUAL SERVICE BUREAU,
41 LIBERTY ST.

STENOGRAPHERS, (3,) Virginia; apply in person, prepared to leave immediately; $35 week, board, and expenses. Private Secretary-Stenographer, city, $1,800-$2,400. Bookkeepers and Cashiers, $28-$30. Alliance, 29 Liberty.

Jupp Agency, 87 Nassau.—Stenographer, law, $25; engineering, $35; many minor positions.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Medical Reserve Corps.

Following relieved of previous orders:

Lambert, Maj. S. E.

CAPTAINS.

Hendricks, R.	Newell, R. I.
Pennock, W. J.	Sprowl, F. G.
Whittaker, F. J.	Beebe, H. McD.
Plummer, G. A.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Hindrichs, R. G.	Collins, W. F.
Barnett, H. N.	Pion, P. A.
Smith, E. M.	Godvin, B. A.
Barnett, E. J.	Betts, A. F.
Elvins, R. E.	Hamblen, R. N.
Knex, J. F.	O'Shea, W. M.
Rose, F.	

Following to Army Med. School:

CAPTAINS.

Davis, J. C.	Cook, J. W.
Kelly, G. C.	

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Dibble, H. F.	Little, A. L.
Lightfoot, E. C.	McLaughlin, M. J.
Hayes, J. N.	Martin, C. E.
Ashby, C.	Miller, P. F.
Best, F. E.	Oelschlegel, H. C.
Browning, W. J.	Robinson, J. W.
Cobb, B. E.	Ryan, V. F.
Corbett, H. J.	Sellers, C. L.
Everior, J. L.	Spalding, O. R.
Guthrie, J. K.	Stanton, H. G.
Heath, C. J.	Taylor, G. C.
Hill, H. J. R.	Watts, A. A.
Kinney, A. C.	Young, F. W.
Clarke, P. H.	MacNamara, H. P.
Ensor, C. B.	Miller, L. J.
Asbury, E. C.	Mitchell, H. M.
Barnes, F. R.	Robinson, C. W.
Brooks, A. G.	Ryan, F. K.
Catherwood, A. E.	St. Louis, R. J.
Cummings, D. F.	Smith, F. E.
Deaney, R. W.	Spearing, J. W.
Goldcamp, E. C.	Stoll, A. A.
Hamilton, B. E.	Treckey, S. N.
Henry, E. G.	Worthington, E. J.
Hix, I. E.	

Following to Camp Greenleaf for inst.:

CAPTAINS.

Kelity, R. A.	O'Brien, J. P.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

O'Brien, W. A.	Robinson, J. W.
Crasson, L. P.	Watson, C. E.
Feaster, H. J.	Shults, L. M.
Toms, R. E.	Burch, N. B.
Gross, A. B.	Duffy, E. A.
Hyslop, C. J.	Sigler, V. B.
Smith, A. N.	Chapman, B. E.
Kalaher, L. M.	Lee, F. W.

Friedman, Capt. J. C., and Pettengill, 1st Lt. W. M., to Camp Sevier.

Mills, Maj. W. P.; Herod, 1st Lt. P. F.; Hancock, 1st Lt. E. G., and Francisco, 1st Lt. F. G., to Ft. Riley for inst.

Following to Bellevue Hosp. for inst.:

CAPTAINS.

Beebe, H. McD.	Murray, J. G., Jr.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Godvin, B. A.	Phalen, C. S.

Ward, Capt. M. H., and Williams, 1st Lt. W. C., to School of Plastic and Oral Surg., Northwestern Univ. Dent. School, Chicago, for inst.

Following to Camp Sherman:

Plummer, Capt. G. A.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Barker, H. O.	Dewey, J. E.
Westhersbee, A. B.	Meierhof, H. L.
Elvins, R. E. A.; Wood, 1st Lt. A. H., and Bolling, 1st Lt. L. A., to Camp Meade.	
O'Conntor, Capt. C. G., and Siegel, 1st Lt. A. E., to Camp Dix.	
Jones, Capt. T. A. P. R., and Pion, 1st Lt. P. A., to Boston City Hosp. for inst., then to Camp Devens and Camp Jackson, respectively.	

Litchfield, Maj. L., to following camps for conference with officers specified, re improvement of medical services in the base hosp., then to his station:

MAJORS.

Palfrey, F. W., Camp Greene.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Employment Agencies.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE,
115 BROADWAY.
C. P. HASSON. J. J. McLAUGHLIN.
CALL 9-2.

WAREHOUSE SUPERINTENDENT; Clerks, (ledged,) (shipping;) Correspondents; Salesmen, (advertising,) (specialties.) Mighill, Flatiron Building.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Leading automobile manufacturers with prominent Broadway showroom, manufacturing nine models of popular priced automobiles, open and closed bodies, have an exceedingly fine proposition for one sub-dealer in New York City; $7,000 to $10,000 capital needed; only parties of high standing will be considered; experience not necessary. Write for interview. Manager, S 28 Times.

Unsurpassed opportunities for all lines of business, especially garage, restaurant, rooming house, motion picture, drug, clothing and cigar store at Bonhamton, near Mechanics, N. J.; the hands of men and officers now employed on new Government ordnance depot; get in on ground floor; prominent sites for sale or lease. Reeves Realty Co., Asbury Park, N. J. Phone 401.

MANAGERS.—We want managers in every county in the United States and twenty for Greater New York; applicants must be hustlers and able to invest from $1,500 to $3,000; positions pay from $300 to $1,500 per month. This is a business, no canvassing. inquire Rubbeair, Inc., 711 Times Building.

Splendid opportunity for live man with little capital to take over interest in a successful business handling phonographs, music, musical instruments, music rolls, &c., in a prosperous city near New York; compelled to sell; drafted. Address P 303 Times Downtown.

The Interstate Transportation Company, Incorporated, Suite 1007, Berkley Building, requires the services of an experienced business man with $10,000-$15,000; money to be used for equipping and maintaining a line of motor trucks for transporting freight between large cities and intermediate points.

Plant, consisting of real estate, brick buildings, and service equipment, located on tidewater in New York City, half hour trucking distance, is immediately available to interested manufacturer; prefer to sell; principals only. S 192 Times.

CORPORATION with electrical product that has a large profitable sale desires to get in touch with men that can organize, finance, and manage; exclusive territory on satisfactory terms. Z 330 Times Annex.

For Sale—High-class retail clothing, men's furnishings, hats; established business; valuable lease; best location in the Bronx; stock and fixtures invoice about $50,000; no agents. T 57 Times.

Exceptional opportunity for one who can devote his time exclusively and invest $5,000 or more; thorough investigation invited. L 261 Times Downtown.

I have $5,000 to $10,000 to invest, with my services as an expert sales and advertising manager in an established, profitable business. N 25 Times.

Wanted, partner, $10,000, for garage business; experience unnecessary; handle your money. 7,759 Riverside.

Hardware store, $20,000 yearly; stock, $15,000; sell inventory price. Crowe, Times Building.

Waist and negligee store for sale on account of draft; good location. N 42 Times.

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND BUILDING MATERIAL.
Wash basins for sale, manufactured by J. L. Mott; marble for wainscoting, quantity large white slabs, for sale; electric fixtures, 100, for sale, suitable for store, loft, or factory. Apply Superintendent, 43 Exchange Place.

BILLIARD AND POCKET TABLES.
New and second-hand; low prices; easy payments.
THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 29 to 35 West 32d St., near B'way.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used office furniture, oak or mahogany; desks, chairs, files, tables, leather furniture, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, safes. Nathan's, 402 Broadway.

FOR SALE,
Electric fixtures, 100, for sale, suitable for store, loft, or factory. Apply Superintendent, 43 Exchange Place.

Bakery and lunchroom; an old-established place on 8th Av. See Charles E. Abbott, 363 10th Av., corner 31st St.

Safe for sale, small Marvin; good condition. Apply 2 West 20th St., Friday morning.

Genuine Scotch moleskin, ladies' long coat; sacrifice; $100. Huggins, 226 West 82d St.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED,
3 months, $5; non-visibles,
3 months, $7.50; visibles.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Tel. Barclay 4733.

Purchase and Exchange.

Wanted—One 8x12 double-drum hoisting engine, with boiler and swinger; must be in first-class condition; mail particulars and price; immediate delivery necessary. Groton Iron Works, Noank, Conn.

Wanted, Singer zigzag power sewing machine No. 107 W-8; give full particulars Answers to Boland Commission Co., 41 Union Square.

Highest cash prices paid for furnishings, pianos, Oriental rugs. Baisley, 115 University Place. Tel. 2293 Gramercy.

Sale, L., Camp Wadsworth.
Herrick, W. W., Jackson.

Greenway, Maj. J. C., to following places for conference with officers specified, re improvement of medical services in the base hosps., then to his station:

MAJORS.

Codman, C. A. E., Camp Doniphan.
Stone, W. J., Ft. Riley.
Miller, J. L., Camp Dodge.

Following to Army Balloon Camp John Wise, with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Coen, C. M.	Cook, E. D.
Steuck, A. F.	Winslow, G. H.

Campbell, Maj. O. H., to following camps for conference with officers specified, re improvement of medical services in the base hosps., then to his station:

MAJORS.

Bigelow, E. B., Camp Travis.
Hall, J. N., Logan.
Guthrie, J. B., Beauregard.

Uppendahl, Capt. W. J.; Howland, 1st Lt. E. J., and Meister, 1st Lt. E. F., to Belleville, Ill., with Av.Sec. of Sig.C.

Barksdale, Maj. J. W., to Camps Funston, Pike, MacArthur, and Bowie for conference with surgical chiefs, then to his station:

Anderson, Capt. W. N.; Drew, Capt. H. C., and Price, Capt. J. W., to Camp Greenleaf in school for physical diagnosis of lung diseases.

Little, Capt. W. S., and La Force, 1st Lt. H. A., to Pittsburgh for inst., then to Camps Dodge and Taylor, respectively.

Bernard, 1st Lt. C. J., and Rathbun, 1st Lt. C. A., to Ft. Riley, with Hosp. Train, No. 44.

Sim, Capt. A. S., and Ryan, 1st Lt. W. F., to Base Hosp., No. 19, at Rochester.

Following to Camp Humphries:

FIRST LIEUTENANTS.

Perkins, M. J.	Shea, A. F.
Smith, E. L.	Timmons, O. H.

Eide, 1st Lt. A. T., and Given, 1st Lt. M. A., to Army Gen. Hosp. now being organized at Mansville, N. Y.

Fortin, 1st Lt. H. J.; Markell, 1st Lt. W. O., and Mossman, 1st Lt. G., to Camp Greenleaf.

Essertier, 1st Lt. E. P.; Griffiths, 1st Lt. D. E., and Soldini, 1st Lt. E. C., to Hosp. Train No. 40, now being organized at Camp Greenleaf.

Morris, Capt. R. L.; Braun, 1st Lt. E. J., and Crump, 1st Lt. T. E., to Newport News.

Charnness, 1st Lt. C. J., and Gill, 1st Lt. A. E., to Ft. Riley with Hosp. Train No. 38, now being organized there.

Langworthy, 1st Lt. G. L., to Neurological Inst., N. Y., for inst., then to Hoboken.

Kiefer, 1st Lt. U. McL., to Av. Sec., Sig. C., Camp Hancock, with motor mech. regts.

Rudolf, Capt. S. F., to Camp Taliaferro, temp. duty as med. member of a junior mil. av. board.

Hill, Capt. R. C., previous orders amended; to San Fran. for inst., then to Ft. Worden.

Morton, Capt. E. C., to Ft. Leavenworth with 7th Engs.

Wessling, 1st Lt. A. L., to Ebberts Field with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.

Smith, 1st Lt. R. M., to Los Angeles for inst.

Stumberg, Capt. B. K., to Army Gen. Hosp., Ft. Bayard, sick.

Day, Capt. G. H., to Camp Bowie.

Mueller, 1st Lt. W. D., to psychopathic hosp., Ann Arbor, for training.

Selling, Capt. L., to temp. duty at Army Medical Museum, this city; then to station.

Roberg, Capt. D. N., to Camp Taylor as assist. to Camp Surg.

Collins, 1st Lt. W. F., to Camp Greenleaf with Base Hosp. No. 41.

Taylor, 1st Lt. J. H., to Camp Shelby.

Flexner, Maj. S., to Great Lakes Nav. Training Sta., re prevention of epidemic meningitis, then to station.

Maurer, 1st Lt. F. H., to Ft. Sam Houston.

Brown, Capt. C. W., to Ebberts Field with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.

Riley, 1st Lt. H. A., and Reese, 1st Lt. J. W., promoted to be Capts.

Potter, 1st Lt. W. H., to Camp Lewis.

Zink, 1st Lt. C. M., to Newport News.

Graeff, 1st Lt. C., to Camp Pike.

Quion, 1st Lt. E., to Camp Wheeler.

Moursund, Maj. W. H., to Ft. Sam Houston.

Fletcher, 1st Lt. H. A., from Hoboken to inactive list.

Brown, 1st Lt. B. P., and Dodson, 1st Lt. R., to Camp Lee to examine command for mental and nervous diseases.

Hunt, Capt. J. P., to Camp Logan, as div. tuberculosis specialist.

Southworth, Capt. R., to Camp Lee, as asst. to Camp Surg.

Ulrich, 1st Lt. A. J., to San Francisco, for inst., then to Camp Kearny.

Schwartz, 1st Lt. H., to Pittsburgh for inst., then to Camp Taylor.

Spalding, 1st Lt. W. C., to Camp Beauregard, as div. tuberculosis specialist.

Meyerding, Maj. E. A., to Ft. Riley, with Hosp. Train No. 38, now being organized.

Hountha, 1st Lt. J. M., to Waco, with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.

Sowden C. R., now at Camp Custer, as Cont. Surg., to active duty at Capt. M. H., to duty in Base Hosp.

Snowden, 1st Lt. J. A., to Taylor Field with Av. Sec. of Sig. C.

Southall, Maj. E. A., to Camp Gordon, as asst. to Camp Surg.

Wilson, Capt. L. S., to Camp Beau

CITYWIDE PROTEST ON OPEN GAMBLING

Flood of Letters Pours In on District Attorney Telling of Heavy Losses.

BIG PLAYERS ARE SOUGHT

Wives and Mothers Among Those Who Ask Swann to End Games in Manhattan.

During the past month half of the mail received by District Attorney Swann has consisted of letters complaining of "wide-open" gambling conditions in all parts of the city. The complaints are made of all sorts of establishments from well appointed private houses to the back rooms of cafés, but the common thread that runs through most of them appears to be the assertion that the gambling places are easy of access. In fact one of the letter-writers, who declared he was not writing in order to "squeal" because of his losses, made the statement that he had lost thousands of dollars in gambling places, but had never seen a place run "so brazenly" as the one of which he complained.

The man who told of the boldness of the gamblers said that a house in East Thirty-third Street, where the games of chance are conducted, is run by two well-known professional gamblers, who claim that they have "strong police protection."

"The place is never locked day or night," the complainant wrote. "All you have to do is to go up to the front door, turn the knob, and there you will see the men at work. They serve liquor and things to smoke gratuitously. I was solicited to enter the place by one of the tools of the gamblers. The first night I lost $50, and I lost $150 the next night. The second time one of the men in the place, whom I knew slightly and who appeared to have some sort of an interest in it, came up to me and gave me some friendly advice not to play. He said they were after the fellows with big money. I do not want you to construe this as a squeal. I have lost thousands of dollars in gambling, but I never was in a place where the gamblers are so brazen and are out to fleece players so much.

"I will not give my name at the present time because my business affiliations might suffer, but you will hear from me again. I hope you will put these gamblers out. (Signed) R. O. B."

During the reading of the letter to reporters, Assistant District Attorney James E. Smith, who is conducting the gambling investigation before Judge Wadhams, interrupted Mr. Swann and asked:

"Is that place No. — East Thirty-third Street?"

"Yes," replied the District Attorney. "What do you know about it?"

"I know that the place opened last Monday night," declared Smith. "Moreover, it moved up from Seventeenth Street after we made the raid on the latter place."

Some of the letters are pathetic and tell stories of husbands or sons neglecting the home to succumb to the lure of the gambling houses. One woman complained that her husband has a good position, but seldom brings to her more than a third of his salary, because he frequents a place in the vicinity of Thirty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, where, she says, "bets can be placed night and day."

The hearing in the case of Leon Sobel, apartment house owner, of 215 Manhattan Avenue, was adjourned yesterday and will be held at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning before Judge Nott. Sobel is charged with renting apartments to immoral persons.

TO CLASSIFY DRAFTED ON PHYSICAL BASIS

Every Man Called in Next Draft Will Be Assigned to One of Four Classes.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Reclassification according to physical condition of the men called in the next army draft is required in revised instructions for Medical Advisory Boards, which are being sent to local boards throughout the country. The new regulations, made public tonight, require that every man summoned shall be placed in one of these classes:

(A) Acceptable for general military service.

(B) Acceptable for general military service after being cured of remediable defect.

(C) Acceptable for special or limited military service in a specified capacity or occupation.

(D) Rejected and exempted from any military service.

It is the intention of the Provost Marshal General to provide later for further investigation and classification of the men acceptable for limited or special service, so that a record may be made of the sort of work each man can do without endangering his health.

Under the new regulations many ailments and defects, which previously gained exemption for drafted men, will result only in their being listed in Group B. Such men, if they choose, will have the privilege of obtaining the services of their family physicians in the effort to remove the defect, but if they have not taken this opportunity within a stated time they will be called into service and sent to a cantonment base hospital, reconstruction hospital, or civic hospital, as designated by the Surgeon General.

CAUTIONS DRAFT BOARDS.

Draft Director Wants Registrants Carefully Sifted Out.

Martin Conboy, Director of the Draft for New York City, sent telegrams to the Chairman of the 189 local draft boards in this city last night in which he informed them that the boards should carefully examine all questionnaires in an effort to ascertain the particular branch of the service for which the various registrants were best fitted. The telegrams were sent, it was said, because of reported negligence on the part of the Chairmen of some boards.

The aviation section of the Signal Corps needs mechanics, machinists, photographers, and other specialists. The Government has issued two bulletins bringing to the attention of registrants the branches of the service for which they may volunteer. Director Conboy notified the boards to bring these bulletins to the attention of every registrant under their jurisdiction.

BRYCE SENDS PEACE NOTE.

Promises to Ask England to Send Representatives to Convention.

Viscount James Bryce, former British Ambassador to the United States, in a letter received today by ex-President Taft, expressed approval of the "Win the War for Permanent Peace" national convention which is to be held in Philadelphia in May, under the auspices of the League to Enforce Peace. Viscount Bryce promised to use his best efforts to send a representative of the British League of Nations Society, of which he is a leader.

"I rejoice that your league is taking such energetic action to gain the full sport of public opinion," he wrote, regretting his own inability to be present.

Through an error, the Philadelphia assembly had been announced to take place in March. The correct dates are May 16 to 18. The convention's object is "to sustain the determination of our people to fight until Prussian militarism has been defeated, confirm opposition to a premature peace, and focus attention upon the only advantage the American people are hoping to gain from the war—a permanent peace guaranteed by a league of nations."

JURY ACQUITS HUPP OF JOYCE MURDER

Gives Wronged Ohio Husband His Freedom on the Second Ballot.

HIS DAUGHTER IN COURT

Mrs. Hupp, the Cause of the Tragedy, Hears the Verdict at Her Home.

CLEVELAND, March 7.—Elmer Hupp was acquitted of the murder of Charles L. Joyce tonight, the jury returning a verdict of "not guilty." Hupp was tried for murder in the second degree.

The jurymen received the case at 4:13 P. M., and deliberated until 6 P. M., when they went to supper, returning at 7. They resumed deliberations immediately upon returning, and reported their verdict at 7:50. Only two ballots were taken. On the first ballot the vote was nine to three for acquittal, three jurors voting against the insanity claims of the defense. On the second ballot the jury agreed on acquittal.

Late this afternoon a suit for $100,000 was filed against Elmer Hupp on behalf of the parents of Charles L. Joyce, who charge that when Hupp shot Joyce he deprived the aged parents of their sole means of support.

The jurymen began their deliberations after listening for five days to sensational testimony in Hupp's fight to refute the charge of murder in killing Charles L. Joyce on Jan. 1, when he found Joyce in his home in company with his wife, Mrs. Ethel Hupp.

The jury took the case at the conclusion of Judge Kennedy's charge, in which it was instructed that it might return one of four verdicts: Guilty of second degree murder, with a life penalty; guilty of manslaughter, with imprisonment of from one to twenty years; guilty of assault and battery, with six months, or $500 fine or both, and acquittal.

More than a thousand men and women, packed in the courtroom and halls, listened to the closing arguments of the attorneys and the charge to the jury. In his instructions Judge Kennedy confined himself simply to outlining the severity of punishment for the different offenses.

In closing the case for the State County Prosecutor Doerflen arraigned Hupp mercilessly. "Every right and privilege that Elmer Hupp is now demanding from the State," he said, "he withheld from Joyce. When, with pistol in his hand, he shot Joyce, he acted as judge, jury, and even executioner."

Attorney W. H. Boyd made the last plea for the defendant. "Hupp is just a boy grown up," Boyd said. "From judges to farmers all witnesses have testified as to his good character. If I had gone into my home and found the conditions Hupp discovered I would have shot the intruder."

Consuella Hupp, fourteen-year-old daughter of the defendant, who was not called to testify for her father, sobbed convulsively in court today while attorneys defending Hupp made an impassioned plea for a verdict that would put "sunshine in the little girl's heart." With her arms about her father's neck, she gave him words of encouragement while the attorneys for the defense drew the mantle of charity over any relations between her mother and Joyce.

Mrs. Hupp was at home today. She has not been in the courtroom since the trial started a week ago.

Hupp's relatives and attorneys said immediately after the verdict that the oil man would begin divorce proceedings against his wife.

Hupp went to a downtown hotel to spend the night.

It was learned tonight that Consuella, the daughter, whose custody Hupp will ask in the divorce proceedings, has been in charge of Mrs. Mary Duke of Pittsburgh since the trial started.

Chaser for Junior Naval Reserve.

The New York boys of the United States Junior Naval Reserve learned yesterday that they are the possessors of a real submarine chaser when Captain Lewis Till, the commandant, read them a telegram from Camp Josephus Daniels, West Palm Beach, Fla., telling that Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia had presented the chaser Nevada, now lying at Philadelphia, to the Reserve. The Nevada is a sixty-foot twin-screw yacht built in 1916, originally for Mrs. Stotesbury's son, who now is an ensign in the navy. At the same time as his wife's gift, Mr. Stotesbury gave a moving picture outfit to the Southern camp and $1,500 to educate one cadet for three years. The New York boys who qualify for the Summer camp near New London, Conn., hope to go there aboard the Nevada.

DAVIES' LOYALTY PLATFORM

Wisconsin Senatorial Candidate Pledges Support of Wilson.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 7.—Joseph E. Davies, Democratic candidate for United States Senator, tonight announced his platform, the principal points of which are loyalty and support of the Administration, untiring prosecution of the war, equitable distribution of the war burden, abolition of profiteering, readjustment of capital and labor, and enforcement of treaty rights.

The platform reads in part:

"I believe that this is a time of supreme test in Wisconsin for every candidate and every voter. The issue is clear and vital; it is above men or party. It shall not be confused or avoided. If a man is not for his country wholeheartedly today, his hand is against his country.

"I pledge you that I will aggressively support President Wilson that this war may be conclusively won. This is a war against a war—a war to insure the future peace of the world."

Lenroot Also on Loyalty Platform.

MADISON, Wis., March 7.—Formal announcement of his platform was made here tonight by Congressman Irvine L. Lenroot of Wisconsin, indorsed at a recent conference of Wisconsin Republicans at Milwaukee as that party's candidate to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Paul O. Husting.

"I have but one plank in my platform," said Mr. Lenroot's statement, "and there is but one word in that plank—Loyalty.

"Loyalty demands that we support the President of the United States in the war plans expounded by him in addresses to the Congress on Jan. 8 and Feb. 11, 1918.

"Loyalty demands that we provide the President with all things necessary to win the war.

"And loyalty demands that wholehearted support be given by the people to the efforts of the Administration to stamp out seditious speech and propaganda."

Mr. Lenroot will open his campaign here tomorrow night.

BRONX BOYS ON LONG HIKE.

Leave Home, Fearing Punishment for Poor School Reports.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., March 7.—Because they feared punishment for bringing home school report cards showing low marks, James and John Mackey, sons of John Mackey of 2,069 Ryer Avenue, the Bronx, aged 13 and 11 years, boarded a trolley car yesterday morning, rode as far as Pelham, then walked fifteen miles to Port Chester, where they attended a show.

After spending the night in an outbuilding they continued four miles further and were on the railroad tracks at Cos cob, Conn., when a resident, becoming interested, telephoned to the Greenwich police, who took them to headquarters. The boys had a suitcase containing two Boy Scout uniforms, two school report cards, a revolver which they said belonged to their uncle, a policeman, and two bank books of a Bronx Savings Bank in their names showing small deposits. They had been receiving 25 cents a week from their mother and had saved enough to pay their way on the hike. Their parents were notified and took them home this evening.

Special—
Silk
Shirts

$2.95

Friday and Saturday Only

There are 876 of them in all—at prices you generally associate with madras quality.

Perhaps you won't find your size in every pattern, but your size is here in many attractive styles.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d
Open Evenings

$5,000 to $10,000
To Invest

Plus Expert Services

A sales and advertising expert who has made a noteworthy record with concerns of national dimensions is willing to buy an interest in a going profit-making enterprise. Any substantial business which is capable of rapid development will receive consideration. N 26 Times.

A Last-Minute Warning

Today, then tomorrow—and we will have said our last say about Winter Clothing economies.

After that, you can only regret your lost opportunities—it will be too late to save on

Hart, Schaffner & Marx Winter Overcoats and Winter Suits

As we have stated before, any Suit or Overcoat you buy here now will be worth at least 50 percent more next year. It is worth repeating.

And after the long hard Winter, your wardrobe will probably appreciate an addition to it now as much as your pocketbook will next year.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, below Chambers
Broadway, cor. 29th
246-248 West 125th
3d Ave., cor. 122d
Open Evenings

LOGWOOD

A style that is cut to the taste of men more than ordinarily particular about the restraint of their dress. 20 cents each.

E&W
EARL & WILSON

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Small deerskin wallet with silver monogram "A. B.," containing bills and visiting cards, on 14th St., between Broadway and 4th Av., near subway entrance, Wednesday evening. Return to 43 Exchange Place. Suitable reward.

LOST—Wednesday night, either on subway or Brighton "L," engagement ring, turquoise centre stone, surrounded by twelve diamonds; liberal reward. Geo. W. Baker Shoe Co., 325 Classon Av., Brooklyn.

LOST—If party picking up 1 solitaire and 1 cluster diamond ring in Carlton Mansions will return same to C. K. Fauver, 1135 Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, reward will be given and no questions asked.

LOST.—$25 reward and no questions for return of diamond bar pin set in platinum, with black onyx setting, lost between Hotel Astor and Plaza Hotel; reward will be paid at Hotel Astor, cashier's desk.

LOST—March 6, Penn. train arriving from Washington 8:07, knitting bag containing blue fox scarf, black and white knitting on red, white, and blue needles; liberal reward. Payne, 145 East 35th St.

LOST—Dark gray flat fur scarf lined with plaid gray satin, either at the 44th Street Theatre or 44th and Broadway; liberal reward and no questions asked. E. Magee, 1,061 Madison Av.

LOST—Diamond and pearl brooch, between 1 and 2 P. M. Wednesday, Church to William, along Maiden Lane, Fulton, into Liggett's store; reward. M. E. A. Smith, Room 1615, 165 Broadway.

LOST—Brooch, pearl heart, diamond cluster centre, between 94th and Broadway and Roosevelt Hospital. Reward if returned to Apartment 912, Hotel Monterey, 94th St. and Broadway.

LOST—6th Av. L, 58th St. to Franklin, lady's gold watch with red, white, and blue jewels on outside cover. Finder please return to Mrs. Maxfield, 46 West 58th St. Liberal reward.

LOST—Meylan repeater gold watch, monogram J. F. P. on back, Saturday afternoon on Broadway and 39th St.; return to J. F. Phillips, 43 Cedar St. Tel. 5935 John. Reward.

LOST—Party finding gold wrist watch lost Wednesday afternoon while shopping in some department store will receive reward by notifying Apartment 38, phone Columbus 2934.

LOST—On Broadway car, between 82d and 107th Sts., small tan chamois purse, containing money, W. S. S. certificates, and door key; reward. S 23 Times.

LOST—Leaving Metropolitan Opera House, Broadway exit, black silk and jet vanity case. Finder will receive liberal reward on return to 29 West 54th St.

LOST—In Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, a black enamel bar pin with whole pearl in centre. Return to Miss Proudfoot, 319 West 57th St. Reward.

LOST—Fraternity pin set in diamonds, initialed "S. C. R.," date 4-25-16 on back. Liberal reward if returned to F. M. Egan, 489 5th Av.

LOST—Bank Book No. 810,316 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Wednesday night, purse, between 79th and 80th Sts., containing large sum of money and nurse's medal; liberal reward. N 21 Times.

LOST.—Tuesday, lady's open-faced gold watch, near 120th and Claremont; reward. Margaret Meyers, 99 Claremont Av. Morningside 4102.

LOST—Silver cardcase, monogram "L. A. J.," containing bills and change; reward. Mrs. E. C. Johnston, 1 West 92d.

LOST—Gold wrist watch, between 85th and 87th Sts., Broadway or Amsterdam. Fleischman, 176 West 87th St.

LOST—Sunday, string of pearls, with diamond clasp. Reward if returned to Mrs. Abrahams, 1,391 Madison Av.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, Staten Island ferry; reward. Gardiner, 161 Madison Av. Murray Hill 2770.

LOST—Earring, green jade drop. Return Mrs. L. C. Spalding, 103 E. 75th. Reward.

LOST—Tuesday, Penn Arcade or station, black pocketbook; reward. Tel. 5493 Orange.

LOST.—Moleskin scarf, left in taxicab; reward. Womrath, 21 West 45th St.

LOST—Fraternity pin, "D. E. D." on back. L. Wood, 22 East 62d St.

$350 REWARD,
no questions asked, return platinum bar pin, set with 15 diamonds, lost March 2, between 59th St. and 52d St. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$50 REWARD.
Platinum barpin, 11 diamonds. Room 212, 17 Battery Place.

REWARD—Saturday, small purse, containing gold watch. Phone Bryant 2100. Room 281.

Found.

FOUND—Purse, with $6, on Garden City train. Schumacher, Garden City, N. Y.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

REWARD $150.
Lost—Small, all white, West Highland terrier dog, male; long hair, long body, short legs, pointed ears; answering to name of Mac; $150 reward for return or information leading to its return. Miss A. B. Jennings, 48 Park Av. Phone Murray Hill 1484.

LOST—Airedale terrier, (male,) 6 years old; hair clipped short; large scar at side; reward. 130 West 55d St. Telephone Circle 496.

One or Two Tablets of
VICHY FRUTI
(Genuine French Govt. Vichy)
Dissolved on tongue
Gives Immediate Relief in
INDIGESTION
HEARTBURN
SOUR STOMACH
HEADACHES
Mildly Laxative
At your druggist.

Teach Children to Use Cuticura Soap

Because it is best for their tender skins. Help it now and then with touches of Cuticura Ointment applied to first signs of redness, roughness, or dandruff. If mothers would only use these super-creamy emollients for every-day toilet purposes how much suffering might be avoided by preventing little skin and scalp troubles becoming serious.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address postcard: "Cuticura, Dept. 6M, Boston." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c.

Liggett's SALE

Another Liggett's One Cent Sale

in the following Liggett-Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores only:

Broadway and Warren Street.
Broadway and 9th Street.
42d Street and 6th Ave.
Broadway and 141st Street.
Broadway and 71st Street.
168 W. 34th St., Cor. Seventh Ave.
Westchester and Simpson Sts.
125th Street and Lenox Ave.
91st Street and Broadway.
36 E. Second St., near 2d Ave.
542 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
2 No. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

Thrift in these times is not a virtue, but an expression of patriotism as well.

Not to avoid spending, but to spend wisely—not to deprive oneself of the comforts and necessities of life, but to buy them economically, should be the object of every good housekeeper.

Liggett's ONE CENT SALE affords a practical demonstration of true economy. It doubles the purchasing power of your dollar.

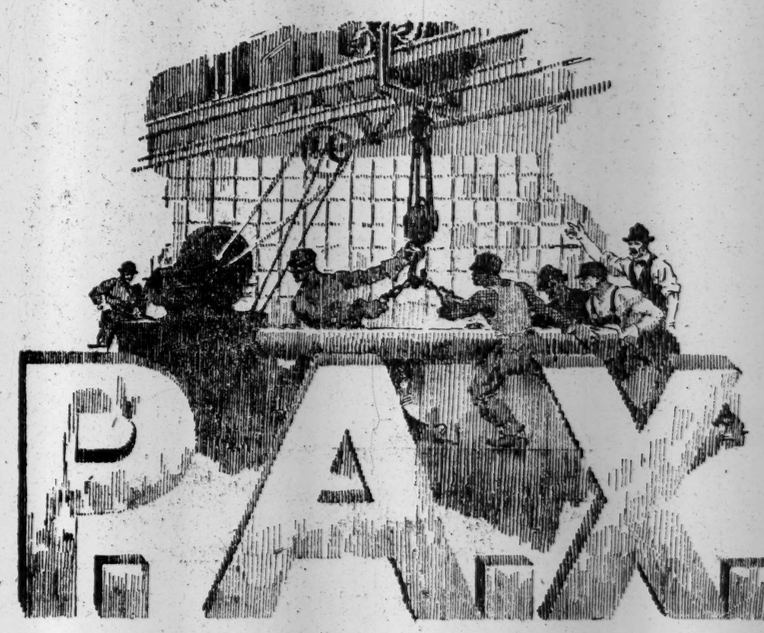
Liggett's ONE CENT SALE is conducted for advertising purposes only.

The plan in short is that you pay us our every day price for an article and get a second similar article for ONE CENT more.

Thus you are able to buy a pound of freshly roasted and ground coffee for 1c. when you buy another for 38c.; a half-pound of the finest blends of tea for 1c. when you pay 50c. for another; a 2 quart guaranteed Hot Water Bottle for 1c. with another at $1.50.

There are 40 such useful household and toilet needs on sale and a list may be obtained at any one of the above stores.

The Rexall Store



The P. A. X. Gets Things Done

Our long distance telephone tolls are incontestable proof of the importance of the word-of-mouth in getting things done.

Distance and difficulties serve to stress the importance of the living word in establishing a meeting of minds.

In our own factories and offices its immediate importance in getting results is overlooked by too many of us.

But some hundreds of our keener organizations have already noted this fact in the A B C of organization.

These hundreds of organizations use the P. A. X.—our own familiar term for the Private Automatic Exchange and its automatic telephones.

Its most obvious advantage over the hand-operated private branch exchange is speed.

This speed in making connections invites a use which keeps men at their desks instead of walking about to effect word-of-mouth contact with fellow employees or executives.

The hundreds of organizations, large and small, now using the P. A. X. value the savings thus effected even more highly than the obvious economies of its swift 24-hour service without an operator.

So plainly does the P. A. X. demonstrate its unusual usefulness that one-fifth of our production was taken up by additions to existing installations.

The 80% that went into new installations constituted a 100% increase over the year previous.

This year our production will again be doubled, so that on adequate notice we can supply P. A. X. equipment for systems of any desired size.

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO.
Makers of More than 1,000,000 Automatic Telephones in Use the World Over

New York Office
46 West Broadway
Tel. Barclay 6532

P.A.X. PRIVATE AUTOMATIC EXCHANGE

Home Office, Chicago
Sales Offices in Principal Cities